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Bl- Huth Sale
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W.O.

BOORDE (ANDREW) 1490?–1549.

2082. The Breuiary of Healthe, for all maner of sickenesses and diseases the which may be in man or woman, doth folowe. Expressyng the obscure terms of Greke, Araby, Latyn, and Barbary, in Englishe concernyng Physicke and Chierurgerie. sm. 4°. (*Lond., by Wyllyam Powell*), 1552.

Two 'books' (in one vol.) with sep. foliation and 2nd title-page: 'The seconde Boke of the Breuyary of Health, named the Extrauagantes foloweth.' The last quire in bk. i is Q, the first in bk. ii is R, followed by B, C, D. Woodcut border on title-pages, one illustr. and initials. From the Huth collection, with bk.-plate; bought Nov. 1911. Inserted: letters from the Librarian, R. C. P., and one from Mr. R. L. Poole concerning the statement, on leaf 123, that bk. i was 'examined in Oxford' in 1546.

The 1st ed. was 1547, Lond., W. Middleton. The Royal College of Physicians copy, the only one I have seen, has leaves xiiii to the end, but the title-page and leaves ii–xi are from the 1556 issue; the 1557 ed. is also in the College library. Bodley has the 1557 and 1598 eds.; the B. M. 1552, 1557, 1575, 1587, and 1598; the Hunterian Library 1557 and 1587; and the S. G. L. the 1575 ed.

Boorde, one of the most remarkable of English physicians of the 16th century, has suffered not a little in reputation from the attribution to him of the character of the original Merry-Andrew. Furnivall, whose study of his life and works (in no. 2084) is admirable, has a sound criticism in the D. N. B.: "No one can read his racy writings without admiring and liking the cheery, frank, bright, helpful, and sensible fellow who penned them." See also Hearne's account in no. 2085, i, p. xli. The 'Breviary' "contains a mine of folk-lore: old proverbs, old-fashioned remedies which still survive . . . forgotten elements of diet, obsolete customs . . . and much positive information concerning the inner habits of the nation" (Fox, no. 6659, p. 77).

[W. O.]

Fr. Edwards Sale
a 1547 ed. in £90,
1942.

W P

The Bzeuiary of Healthe, foz all maner of sickenesses and diseases the which may be in man oz woman, doth folowe. Expzessyng the obscure termes of Greke, Araby, Latyn, and Barbary, in Englishe concernyng Physicke and Chierurgerie, compyled by Andzewe Boozde, of Physicke Doctour, an Englishe man.

Anno. M D. L II.



☞ A prologe to Phisicions.



Gregious doctours and mayſters of the Eximiouſe and Archane Science of phyſicke, of your Urbanitie Exaſperate not your ſelfe agaynſte me for makynge of this lytle volume of Phiſycke. Conſyderynge that my pretence is for an vtilitie and a common welth. And this not onely, but alſo I do it (for no detriment) but for a preferment of your laudable ſcyence, that euery man ſhulde eſteme, repute, and regarde the excellent faculty. And alſo you to be extolled and hyghly to be preferred, that hath, and doth ſtudy, practyſe, and labour, this ſayde Archane ſcience, to the whiche none inarciouſe perſõs can nor ſhal atteine to the knowledge: yet this notwithſtandynge, fooles and incipient perſons, ye and many the which doth thynke them ſelfe wyſe (the which in this faculty be fooles in dede) wyl enterpryſe to ſmatter and to meddle to mynyſter medecynes, and can not tell howe, when, and at what tyme the medecyne ſhulde be mynyſtred, but who is bolder then blynde Bayerde, for a Ladye, a gentylwoman, a blynde preſt, a fye on ſuch a one now a dayes, wyl practyſe other by a blynde booke, eyther els that they haue bene in the company of ſome doctoure of Phyſycke, or els haupng an Auctour of Phiſicke, or Auctours, and wyll miniſtre after them, and can not tel what the auctour ment in his miniſtration. The Philoſopher ſayth, when the Phyloſopher doth make an ende, the Phiſicion doth begin, where ſhal he or ſhe begyn that can but wryte and rede, and doth vnderſtande lytle learnyng or none. O lorde what a great detriment is this to the noble ſcience of phiſicke, that ignorant perſons wyl en-

terpryse to medle with the ministracion of phisicke, that Galen, prince of phisicions in his Terapentike doth reprehende and disproue, sayeng. If Phisicions had nothyng to do with Astronomy, Geomatry, Logycke, and other sciences, Coblers, Curryars of lether, Carpenters and Smythes, and al such maner of people wolde leaue theyr craftes, and be Phisicions, as it appereth nowe a dayes that many Coblers be, fye on such ones, wherupon Galen reprehended Tessalus for his ignorauncr: for Tessalus smattered and medled with Phisicke, and yet he knewe not what he dyd, as many doth nowe a dayes, the whiche I maye accompte Tessalus foolysche dysciples. Auenzoar sayth, euery Phisicion ought to knowe fyrst lernynge and then practyse, that is to say, fyrst to haue grammer to vnderstand what he doth rede in latin. Then to haue Logycke to discusse or dyffyne by argumentacion the truth from the falshod, & so econuerso. And then to haue a Rethorycke or an eloquente tonge, the which shulde be placable to the herers of his wordes. And also to haue Geomatry, to ponder and way the dregges or portions the whiche ought to be ministred. Arythmetrycke is necessary to be had, concernyng numeration: but aboue al thinges next to grammer a Physicion muste haue surely his Astronomye, to know how, whē, & at what time euery medecine ought to be ministred. And then fynally to knowe natural philosophy, the which consysteth in the knowledge of natural thynges. And al these thynges had, then is a man apt to study Phisicke by speculacion. And speculacion obteyned, then boldely a man may practyse Physicke. And who so euer he or she be that wyll practyse Physycke in minystrynge medecines, not hauynge these aforesayde sciences, shall kyll manye more then he shall

saue

saue, for and any such blynde Physicion helpe or heale one person, the perſō so healed is healed more by chaūce then by any cunnyng, euen lyke as the blynde man doth cast his staffe, peraduenture he hyt the thynge that he doth cast at, perauenture nat hyt it, wherfore I do admertyse euery man and woman, of what degre or estate so euer they be, lackynge the speculacion of physycke, to beware to ministre medecines, although they take nothing for theyr labour, nor for the medecines, for if they haue not a doctours lernyng, and also knowynge theyr symples howe they shall compounde them, and what operacion they be of, and howe, and whan, and at what tyme they shulde be mynistred, suche ignorant persons may do greate harme, although they do thynke no euyl, and let them thynke and make the best they can, yet for theyr presumption they shal offend both god and man. There be some blynde physicions that wyl excuse them selfes sayeng, that they do folowe theyr boke or bokes, nay, nay, it is not so, for they do folowe theyr folysshe presumptuous mynde, for yf doctours of physicke shuld at all tymes folowe theyr bokes, they shulde do more harme then good. And some blynde Physytyons wyll saye, I was taught of such a doctour to practyse this thynge and that thynge, suche practysynge doth kyll many men that myght lyue many yeres. Wherefore to conclude I aduertise al marcyous Physitions to beware hereafter in the ministracion of interyal medecines, for they do not only offende God and theyr neyghbour, but also they offend the kynges actes and lawes, the which wylleth and commaundeth with greate penalytie that no man shulde enterpryse to medle with Physicke, but they which be learned and admytted, as it doth appeare more largelyer in the Introduction of knoweledge, de-

lyrynge all maner of Phisitions to be contented and to practyse them with this my wrytynge, for in this matter I haue nowe discharged my conscyence in shewynge the truth as god knoweth, who sende al maner of Physicions a true knowledge in Physicke, that they the whi che be sycke and diseased may haue a remedy. Amen.

☞ A Proheme to Chierurgions.

CHierurgy is a laudable science, and worthy to be estemed and regarded for the greate vtilitie of it, for it is a science vrgente, nedefull, and necessary for the preseruacion of mans lyfe, wherefore maysters of Chierurgy ought to be expert in theyr facultie, haunge good wyttes and memory, euermore to be dylygent and attendable about theyr cures, and to be of a good iudgement in the knowynge of the disease, and to minister such salues and medecines as is accordynge to the infirmytie, syckenes, or sore. Also they must haue a good eye and a stedfast hande, for Chierurgy taketh the name of. ii. wordes of Greke, of Chier, whiche is an hande, and of Ergasomei, whiche is operacion, which is to saye, operacion or worknge with the hande, for Chierurgy cõsystethin worknyng medecines and other necessary thinges concernynge the scyence with the hande. Also Chierurgions ought to be wyse, gentyll, sober, circumspect and lerned, and not dronken, and to promyse no more then they be able to perfourme with goddes helpe, and not to be boystouse about his pacientes, but louyngly to comforte theym. Also euery Chierurgyon ought to knowe the complexion of his paciente, and to consyder the age, the weakenes, and strength, and dylygentlye to consyder yf the syckenes, sore, or impediment, be per

ticuler

ticuler by hym selfe: or els that it haue any other infirmytie concurrant with it: or els that the sickenes in the exteriall partes haue any sedynge from the interial partes, and that they be circumspecte in insicyons and Scarifications and Flebothomy, and sure in Anothomy, and in no wyse to let bloud in anye partycular place, there where the signe hath any dominion. Forthermore Chirurgions muste be circumspecte in serchynge greene woundes that be festered and fystyled, and that they clense and scoure the woundes from al corupcion, and that they heale not the woundes to quickely, makynge the wounde whole aboue, and false vnderneth. And in any wyse let them be sure in serchynge of the depnes of woundes and fystules, and accordyng to the depnes to make the tentes. Moreouer Chirurgyons muste knowe the oposicion and the conjunction of the mone, and in what signe the moone is in euerye daye, and to knowe what signes be attractyue, what sygnes be recentyue, what signes be expulciue, and what signes be dygestyue. Also they must knowe the operacyon of all maner of breades, of drinkes, and of meates. And to haue euer in a redynes theyr instrumentes and theyr salues, and theyr oyntmentes, and in periculus cauſes one Chirurgion ought to consult with an other, and to haue the councell of a doctour of phisicke, for there is no man can be to sure to helpe a man, as god knoweth, who kepe vs all. Amen.

¶ A Preamble to sicke men and to those that be wounded.

I Do aduertise euery sicke man, and al other men the which hath any infirmitie, sickenes, or impediment, aboue all thynges to pacyfye hym selfe, or to arme hym selfe with pacyence, and to tyre his harte and

mynde in Chriſtes death and paſſion, and to call to his remembrance, what peynes, what aduerſyte, and what penury, and pouerty Chryſt dyd ſuffer for vs. And he that can thus pacify him ſelfe, and fele his owne peyne in Chryſtes paſſyon, ſhall mittigate his peynes and anguyſhe, be it neuer ſo greate. And therefore let euery ſycke perſon ſtycke as faſt to Chriſte in his peynes and ſickenes, as Chriſt dyd ſtycke faſt to the Croſſe for our ſinnes and redemption. And then if the patient wyl haue any councell in Phiſicke: fyrſte let hym call to him his ſpirituall Phiſition, which is his gooſtly father, and let him make his conſcience cleane, and that he be in perfyte loue and charitie, and yf he haue done any wronge, let him make reſtitucion yf he can, and yf he be in dette, let him loke to it, and make a formal wyl or teſtament, ſettyng euery thynge in a dewe order for the welth of his ſoule, wyſe men be ſure of theyr teſtamentes makynge many yeres before they dye, and dothe renewe it once a yere as they increaſe or decreaſe in gooddes or ſubſtance. All theſe aforeſayd thynges gooſtly and godly prouided for the ſoule. Then let the patient prouyde for his body, and take councel of ſome expert phiſition, howe & in what wyſe the body may be recouered of his infirmitie, and than to commyt his body to the induſtry of his Phiſition, and at al tymes redy to folow the wil, mynde, and councell of his Phiſition, for who ſo euer wyll do the contrary, ſaynt Auguſtine ſayth, Seipſum interimit qui precepta medici obſeruare non vult, that is to ſaye. He doth kyll hym ſelfe that doth not obſerue the commaundement of his Phiſition. After al this, marke this matter well, that yf there be anye Phyſycyon or Chierurgyon, whiche is with any ſycke man, woman, or chylde, lette no man diſquiet theym that be in the

houſe

house, nor tell theym what they shoulde do, let euery person be tendable aboute theym, and do as they shall commaunde them. And let euery man in the house plese and serue the Physicion or Chierurgion honestly, and lette theym lacke nothynge, to the ende that they maye be the more dylygent to do the thynge that they go about: whiche is to recouer the sycke person, for and yf the Physycion or the Chierurgion be checked, and not gentely intreated, & haue no more then they do cōmaund it wyll discourage them so muche, that they wyll haue no ioy nor pleasure to do theyr cure. I had rather not to meddle with Physicions and Chyerurgions then to haue them, yf I shulde dysplease them: for yf they be dysplesed, there is neither Lorde nor Lady nor no other person can haue any seruyce or pleasure of theym, for this matter loke forther in the Introduction of knoledge, and there shall you see what is good both for the soule and body in god. Amen.

The preface to the readers of this boke.

Gentyll readers, I haue taken some peyne in makyng this boke, to do sycke men pleasure and whole men profyte, that sycke men may recuperate theyr health and whole mē may preserue theym selfe frome syckenes (with goddes helpe) as well in Physicke as in Chierurgy. But for as much as olde auncyent, and autentyke auctours or doctours of Physicke in theyr bokes doth wryte many obscure termes, geuyng also to many and dyuerse infirmyties, darke and harde names, dyffycyle to vnderstande, some and mooste of all beynge Greeke wordes, some and fewe beynge Araby wordes, some

beynge Latyn wordes, and some beynge Barbarus wordes. Therefore I haue translated all suche obscure wordes and names into Englysshe, that euery man openlye and apartly maye vnderstande them. Furthermore all the aforesayde names of the sayde infirmites be set togyther in order, accordynge to the letters of the Alphabete, or the. A.B.C. So that as many names as doth begyn with A. be set together and so forth, all other letters as they be in order. Also there is no sickenes in man or woman, the whiche maye be frome the crowne of the head to the sole of the fote, but you shall fynde it in this booke, aswell the syckenesses the which doth parteyne to Chierurgy as to phisicke, and what the sickenes is, and howe it doth come, and medecynes for the selfe same. And for as much as euery man now a dayes is desyrous to rede brefe and compendious matters. I therefore in this matter pretende to satisfye mens myndes as much as I can, namynge this booke accordyng to the matter, which is. The Breuiary of health: and where that I am very brefe in shewynge brefe medecines for one sicknes. I do it for two causes The fyrst cause is, that the Archane science of physycke shulde not be to manifest and open, for then the Eximyous science shulde fal into greate detrimente, and doctours the whiche hath studied the facultie shulde not be regarded so well as they are. Secondaryly if I shulde wryte all my mynde, euery bongler wolde practyse physycke vpon my booke, wherfore I do omyt and leue out many thynges, relynquyshynge that I haue omytted to doctours of hygh iudgement, of whom I shalbe chefe for parte of these thynges that I haue wrytten in this booke: howe be it in this matter I do sette God before mine eyes and charitie, consyderynge that I do wryte

this

this boke for a common welth, as god knoweth my pre tence, not onely in making this boke, but al other bokes that I haue made, that I dyd neuer loke for no reward neyther of Lorde, nor of Prynter, nor of no man lyuing, nor I had neuer no reward, nor I wyl neuer haue none as longe as I do lyue, God helpynge me, whose perpe tuall and fatherly blessynge lyght on vs all. Amen.

☞ The Apender to all the premisses that foloweth.

LOrdes, Ladies, and Gentylmen, learned and vnlerned, of what estate or degree so e uer you be of, thynke not that no man can be holpen by no maner of medecynes, yf so be God do sende the sickues, for he hath put a tyme to euery man, ouer the which tyme no man by no art nor science can not prolonge the time: for the nõber of the monthes and dayes of mans lyfe God knoweth. But this aforesayde tyme, these monthes and dayes a man may shorten or abreuiate many wayes concerning that god hath geuen man in this lyfe free wyl, the whi che of his ryghteousnes as longe as we do lyue he can not take it away from vs. Nowe we haupng this free wyll, dyuers tymes we do not occupy it to the wyll of god as it appereth both for soule and body, we do kyll our soules as much as doth lye in vs, when that we do breake any of his commaundementes, or do synne dead ly, for that matter he hath prouided a spirituall mede cine, whiche is repentaunce with penaunce. Also we do kyll our bodyes as much as lyeth in vs (excepte that a man do kyl hym selfe wylfully) as many dayly doth (contrary to Goddes wyll) as wel the one as the other when a manne doth abreuiate his lyfe by surfettynge,

by

bydzonkennes, by pencyfulnes, by thought and care, by takynge the pockes with women, and lepzoulnes, and many other infectious sickenelles, beisde robbyng, fyghtyng, kyllyng, and many other myschaunces, whi che is not goddes wyl that such thinges shuld be done, but God knowynge at the begynnyng of the creacion of the wozlde, that man wolde be pzone many wayes to abzeuiate his lyfe, made then pzouision that man might be holpen, by his grace, and then the vertue the whiche he dyd gyue to herbes, wedes, trees, rootes, frutes, and stones. The pzopertie and vertue of the whiche, fewe men oz none doth knowe them, except doctours of phisicke, and such as doth labour to haue the knowledge of theyz operacions. And this knowledge notwithstandynge let no man thynke that there is no Phisicion noz Chierurgion can make a man sodenly whole of his infyzmytie as Chzyst and his disciples and manye other sayntes dyd, foz they must haue leysure tyme and space as theyz lerning and practise is, foz sycke men, and women be lyke a pece of rustye harnys, the whiche can not be made bzyght at the fyzst scourynge, but lette a man continewe in rubbynge and scourynge, and than the harnys wyll be bzyghte, so in lyke maner a sycke man can not be made whole of his malady oz syckenes the fyzst day, but he must continewe with his medecines. But here let euery man that is sycke, beware of blynd Phisicions and Chierurgions the which be ignozaunt and can not tel what thynges doth parteyne to their science, and therfoze let al men beware of vagabundes and ronagates that wyl smatter with Phylicke, foz by such persons many sycke men haue ben decepued the moze pytie God knoweth, who helpe vs al nowe and euer. Amen.

The

¶ The fyrst Chapitre doth treate vpon Abstynence.

Abstinencia is the latyn worde. In Greeke it is named Apochi. In Englyshe it is named Abstynence, or fastyng, or forbearynge of meates and drynkes. There be many maner of fastynges. The fyrst fastyng is not to eate eyther meate or drynke. And this fastynge ought to be vsed after replecion, or surfetyng for a tyme. The seconde Abstynence is to eate one mele a day or els twyse a day, and this is not properly Abstinence, but it may be called Temperance. The thyrd Abstinence is inuoluntary, for many men wolde eate meate if they had it, and therfor nolens volens, they do asteine. The .iiii. Abstinence, is when a man for deuocion, or by cõmaundement of the church doth absteyne from flesche, keppynge one meale a day, which is laudable. How be it to be longe fastynge, or fastynge to much, it dryeth and macerateth the body, it maketh the colour salowe, it doth ingender melancoly humours, and it doth hurt the syght, and it clarifyeth the body. This notwithstandyng, Abstinence is the most perfitest medecine that can be after replecion or surfet. And then yf it be moderate, it doth consume superfluitees, and in consumynge them, it doth clarifye the humours, and so consequently it maketh the body fayre coloured, and not onely kepeth out sickenes, but also where sickenes is entred nothyng more helpeth, vsed at the beginnyng of the sickenes: wherfore Abstinence moderately vsed is of a hygh efficacitie for the sauety of mannes bodye. And there is not so greate a detryment to mannes bodye, as is replecion or surfetynge. Abstinence

And

And who so euer he be that vseth not temperance in eating & drynkyng, liueth a beastly lyfe. And man hauyng wyt and reason to gouerne hym selfe, shuld kepe a dew order in eatynge and drynkynge, for sauegarde of his soule and body.

☞ The seconde Chapitre doth shewe of the Abhorrynge of a mans stomake agaynste meate or drynke.

Abhorrig of a mans meate.

Abhominacio stomachi, or els fastidium stomachi, be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the abhorrynge of the stomake, for many men and women beynge sycke or deseased, theyr stomakes doth abhorre the syght of meate, or the sauer of meates and drynkes.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimente doth come of debylite of the stomake and wekenes of the brayne. And dyuers tymes it doth come by corrupt humours, the whiche be in the stomake. And otherwhyle it doth come by repletion, and otherwhyle by ouermuch and wylful fastynge, but as for fastyng, that rule now a dayes nede not to be spoken of, for fastynge, prayer, and almes dedes, of charytie, be banyshed out of al regions and prouinces, and they be knockynge at paradyse gates to go in, weppynge and waylynge for the Temporaltye and spiritualtye, the which hath exyled them.

☞ A remedy for them the whiche doth abhorre theyr meate, throwe debylytie and sicknes.

☞ Who so euer he or she be, the which doth abhorre any meates or drynkes, let them vse to eate the confection, de aromatibus, the confection of rialoes, and al odiferous & redolent sauours doth comfort the stomake, the hart and the brayne, for this matter lokt in the Chappytre of the stomake, or stomachus.

The

☞ The. j. Chapiter doth shewe of Abhorsion, whiche is when a woman is delyuered of her chylde before her tyme.

Abhorsus or Abhortus, be the latyn wordes. In englyshe it is named Abhorsion. And that is when a woman is delyuered of her chylde before her tyme. Or els Abhorsion is also, when a chylde is cut out of the mothers bely. Abhorsion.

☞ The cause of Abhorsion.

¶ Abhorsion doth come many wayes. Fyrst it maye come by ventosite and lubricite of humours in the matryx. Or it maye come by a greate feare or by extreme thought, or by extreme sycknes, or death, it doth come also by a strype, or a stroke, or a fall. Also it may come by receptes of medecines, as by extreme purgacyons, pocions, and other laxatyue drynkes, of the whiche I dare not to speake of at this tyme, lest any lyght woman shulde haue knowledge, by the which wylfull Abhorsion may come of the multitudenes of the flowers of a woman.

☞ A remedy for Abhorsion.

¶ I do aduertyse euery good woman to beware of all maner of thynges aboue rehersed. And to beware what medicines they doo take: except it be of & by the councel of expert doctours of phisicke.

¶ If it do come of the Lubricite of humours in the matrix, vse Peralogodian.

¶ If it do come of the multitudenes of the flowers, take of the iuyce of saynt Johns worte, and of the iuyce of planten, of eyther lyke porcion, & dryncke it with red wyne, & wyne elegant. ix. dayes.

¶ If it come of ventosite. Take of Anys sedes, of Fenell sedes, of Zedual, of eche the weyght of. xii. ℈, of Comyn sedes the weight of. iii. ℈, of Organum, of Calamintes, of eche the weyght of. viii. ℈ make fyne poudre of all this, and dryncke of it with white wyne, or stale ale. ix. dayes morenyng and euenyng. And let boyes, folysh men, and hasty men, the which be maryed beware howe that they do vse they re wyues when they be with child. And let wome the whi che be with child beware of any occasiō that shuld make Abhorsiō.

¶ For Achante, loke in the Chapitre named Spina.

The

¶ The.4. Chapiter doth shewe of a skurfe in the skyn of the hed.

A skurfe. A Cor, or Acoris, be the greeke wordes, Furfur, is the latin worde, Acora, is the Barbarus worde, in englyshe it is named dandruffe, or a skurfe in the head lyke bran or otmel, the which doth penetrate the skyn of the head, makynge lytle holes, dyfferynge frome an other infirmytie in the skyn of the head, named Fauus, as it shall appeare in the Chapitre of Fauus.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infyrmitie doth come thorowe great humydite and moistnes in the head, it may come also of a melancoly humour, or of a salt humour.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Take the gall of a Bull, and myxe it with vyneger and anoynt the head, or els take of blanched Almons, and grynde them small and myxe them with white wine, and washe the heade. b. oz. bi. tymes. Or els take of mellylote. iii. vnces. of Fenugreke. ii. vnces, of blacke sope an vnce, seth this in water or wyne, and washe the head. b, oz. bi. tymes.

¶ For Acrochordones, looke in the Chapitre of Analepsia.

¶ For Achinodis orexis, looke in the Chapitre named Canina appetencia.

☞ For Adustio, loke in the Chapitre named Combustio.

¶ The.5. Chapitre doth shewe of a wylde or runnynge skabbe.

A runnig skabbe A Cria, is the greeke worde, Celsus, doth name it in latin Fera scabies. In Englyth it is named a wild or runnynge skabbe, the which doth infest a man more in one tyme of the yere then in an other.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

This infirmitie cometh to man, after his complexion, by

by superabundant humours, or by lyenge with infectiouse persons haupnge the sayde infirmitie, or by arydytie or dzynesse of coler or melancoly, the whiche doth ingender a dzye skabbe, which is the wozste amonges all the kyndes of skabbes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take Mercury moztified with fastyng spetyl. iii. vnces, incoz pozat it with the oyle of Bayes, and anoynt the body. Oz els take Mercury moztifyed. iii. vnces, of the pouder of Bzymstone. ii. vnces, of the pouder of Enula campana. ii. vnces, confecte this togyther with Barowes grece and anoynt the body ofte.

¶ The. 6. Chapiter doth shewe of an impediment in the cozner of the eye.

An impediment in the eye.

AEgylops, is the Greeke wozde. In Englysshe it is a superfluous fleshe in the cozner of the eye towarde the nose, where vnto cozrupte humours be gathered. And if this impediment do encrease, and a remedy by tyme not had, it wyll fester and fystle, the which is dangerous to meddle withall, foz it doth stande in a daungerous place.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come thozowe a reumatyke humoure myxte with cozrupte bloude, oz it maye come with a stzype, oz hurte done in that place.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyzste if it do come of reume oz cozrupte bloude, purge reume and bloude, as it doth appere in the Chapitres Reuma et sanguis. Yf it do come otherwyse be let bloude in a bayne named Mediana, and vse local medicines, as waters to mundifie the place, & than vse salues sanatiue.

¶ Foz Aegineta, loke in the Chapitre named Estara.

¶ The. 7. Chapitre doth shewe of Vlcerations.

A byle.

AGria, is the Greeke wozde. In Latin it is named Vlcera. In Englishe it is named byles oz botches

or such lyke apostumacions. A dyfference is betwyxte Acria and Agria: for the one is with swellynge, and the other is with skabbes without swellynge.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

☞ This infirmyte commeth chorowe grosse and rauynous fedynge, or els by corruption of bloude myxt with flewme.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge flewme and clense the bloude, as it appereth in the Chapitres of Bloude & Flewme. Than make maturacions, & after that make incision, or els a corosiue, than abstract with playsters abstractiue the corrupte matter, as it apperet h in the Capitre of Ulcus or Ulcera.

☞ The. 8. Chapitre dothe shewe of the grene syckenes, or the grene Jaundes.

The grē Jauces.

AGriaca is no greke worde, nor no latyn word, but a terme in phisicke signifienge a syckenes named the grene sickenesse, or the greene Jaunes, some Arabies doth vse this worde.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

☞ This infirmyte commeth of corruption of bloud and debylytie of nature, and fayntnes about the herte.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take Cordialles and restoratiues, and clense the bloude, as it appere more plainely in the Chapitre of Sanguis. And for this matter vse the syrop of Fumitory, & the cōfection of Fumitory.

¶ The. 9. Chapitre doth shewe of the white Morphewe.

The whit Morphew

ALboras, is an Araby worde, and some do name it Albaras, it is named in Latin Morphea alba. In Englyshe it is named the whyte of Morphewe.

☞ The cause of this infirmytie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come by defaute of nutrytyue vertue. And it may come by vsynge to much of Venus actes in youth.

Frec

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take the rootes of Gencian made in fine pouder. Or take the iuyce of Gencian. iii. vnces, myxe it with white vynegre, & washe the face or place eft with it. Or els take a Charlet cloth and rubbe the face or place where the Morphewe is. And after that rub the face or place with Mandrage leues. And to bedwarde anoynt the face with oyle of the Asshe keyes. Or els take the rootes of Madder. iii. vnces stampe it with white vyneger, and rub the face or place with it.

¶ For Alchites, or as some saye Alselites, loke in these wordes in the Chapitres named Asites and Hidroips.

For Albernaheth, loke in the Chapitre named Polipus.

¶ For Alaxos ligmos, loke in the Chapitre named Singultus.

¶ For Alsoach, loke in the Chapitre named Singultus.

¶ For Albugo, loke in the Chapitre named Argemata.

¶ The. xo. Chapitre doth shewe of a fistulus impostume in the corner of the eye.

A postum in the eye.

ALgarab, is the Araby worde, Autcen doeth name it Algaras. In Englyshe it is an impostume in the corner of the eye.

¶ The cause of this Apostumacion.

This Impostume doth come of a Reumatyke humour myxt with corrupte bloude haynge a recourse to the eye.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of the water of Roses, and of water of Plantaine, of eche an vnce, of Tutry prepared a dram and a half of the flowers of Myrtylles, an vnce and a halfe, of the leues of Houslyke or Syngrene, halfe an vnce, of Camphyre a dyame and a halfe, of the white of Egges. iii. beate al this togyther in a morter, and put of the confection in the corner of the eye vpon the impostume.

¶ For Albugo, loke in the Chapitre named Argemita,

¶ Alcola is a Barbarus worde, loke for it in the Chapitre of Aphtis or Aphtas.

☞ And for Almusagari, loke in the Chapitre of Almusar, for both the wordes hath one sygnification.

And for Albugo, loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

¶ For Albaras, loke in the Chapitre named Allopecia.

Albatin is a senowe the which doth growe out of the myddle of the spondyls, ioynynge to the pellicles of the kydnes.

¶ The.11. Chapitre doth shewe of the inflacion of the eyes.

Inflation of the eye.

Alinthifar, is the Araby worde. In latin it is named Inflatio oculorum or tumor palpebrum. And some doth name it Almusagari. In Englysche it is named a Tumor, a swellynge or an inflation in the eyes.

☞ The cause of this infirmytie.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of rewme or els takynge of a vaperous humour coniunct with reume.

¶ The remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge reume as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Reuma. And ones or twyse a weke take of the pylles of Cochee. And beware of drynkyng of wyne or of other hote drynkes. And vse a good dyet, and syt not vp to late, and vse some labour or manuall occupacion to sweat at the browes, except it be in a tyme of infection, or whan any vniuersal syckenes is in a coūtre, then open not the poores, neyther by labour nor trauell, neyther by bathes, neyther by stuphes, nor suche lyke. And as I do shewe my mynde for this infirmite. Aboue all other thynges lette euery man beware of the premisses, reherced in the tyme whan the pestilence, or the sweatyng syckenes, or feuers or agues doth reigne in a coūtre. For these syckenesses be infectiouse, and one man may infecte an other, as it dothe appere in the Chapiters named Scabies, morbus Gallicus. And specially in the dyatary of health. wherfore I wolde that euery man haunynge this boke, shulde haue the sayd dyetary of healthy with this boke, considerynge that the one booke is concurrant with the other.

Blohosos is a bone in the backe.

¶ The.12. Chapitre doth shewe of one of the foure kyndes of Leprosy, named Allopecia.

A kynd of Lepros.

Alopecia, is the greeke worde. Ophiasis, bothe the grekes and the latins doth vse that worde. The barbarous

barbarous worde is Alopecia. The Araby worde is Al baras. In Englyshe it is a soden fallynge of a mannes here of his heed and bearde, haynge growynge vpon the skynne, vnder the heare an humoure lyke bran or otemel, and betwyxt the fynger is a whyte dzynes, it is named Alopecia, for as much as the worde is derined of greke named Alops: which is in Englyshe a Fox, for a Fox ones a yere hath that infirmitie shedyng his heare, hauing also a lytle skurfe vnder the heare vpon the skin

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

☞ This infirmytie dothe come of the heate of the stomake and of the corruption of the brayne, for the skyn of the heade wyll stynke thorowe the vapozynge of euyll and corrupte humours. Also this infirmytie doth come dyuers tymes of the defaut of humidytie or moyst humours. And then the skurfe is lyke otemel, but some loketh whytyshe and other blackyshe.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst dzynke no hote wynes, nor eate dzy meates, nor leprouse fyshes. Than shaue the head and berde, and anoynt the head with the grece of a Fox. Or els washe the head with the iuyce of Beetes. b. or. bi. tymes, or els stampe Barlyke and rub the heade with it, and after that washe it with vynegre, do this, b. or. bi. tymes. Or els make ashes of Barlyke and temper it with Hony and anoynt the head. Yf it do come thorowe any opylaciõs, anoint the head with the oyle of bytter Almõs, or with the oyle of worm wode, or with the oyle of Spycnard, and such lyke oyles. Yf it do come other wayes, the oyle of Myrtylles is good, or the oyle of Galles or the oyle of Walnutes, or the oyle of Mayden heare.

¶ The. xj. Chapitre doth shewe of a Carbocle.

Carbocle

Altoin is the araby worde. In greke it is named Althæa. In latin it is named Carbunculus. In Englyshe it is named a Carbocle or a botche, Carbunculus doth take his name of Carbo, which is to say in englishe a cole, for a cole beyng a fyre is hote, & so is a Carbocle.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

Most commonly a Carbocle doth come in the tyme when the pestylence doth reigne, or els when the ayer and the bloud is putrified and corrupted. This vlceracion and infirmitie most commonly doth breade in the emunctory places, there where the.iii. pryncypall membres hath theyr purgyng places the which be vnder the eare or throte, or els about the arme holes or breste, or els about the secrete partes of a man or woman, or in the spare, or thygh, or flanke. And of Carbocles there be.iiii. kyndes. The fyrst is blacke. The seconde is red The thyrde is of a glasse or a grenysshe colour. And the fourth is of a swarte or dym colour, The blacke colour cometh of melancoly and of a venemous matter. And therfore it is daungerous. The red colour of the carbocle commeth of a corrupte bloude. The glasse coloure commeth of coler, and the swatt colour commeth of Coler, adusted. And yf the Carbocle do appere, and after that doth retourne to the body agayne, comonly it is an euyll sygne. And yf the sycke person do vomyt and be compnouent or sleppyng. And the pulces subuerted and colde sweates with alteracion of coloure, with a vehement agewe, it is a sygne of death.

¶ A remedy as muche as I can tell.

☞ Before the sore by fyred, take purgacions accordyng to the age and strength of the persone and be let bloud with the councell of a doctour of phisicke, and as it is specified in the Dyetary of helthe And yf the sore be fyred, laye this playster to it. Take of Doues donge.iii. vnces, stampe it with vineger and laye it ouer the sore. And to breke the Carbocle take of Dalies halfe an vnce, of Cantarides the weyght of.ii.ß, stampe this togyther & laye it on the head of the Carbocle. Than take salues to drawe out the corrupcion, and other whyle mūdyfy the sore with the iuice of Smalage. For this matter loke further in the Chapitre named Epidinua.

☞ For Ambustio, whiche is a scaldynge, looke in the Chapitre named Combustio.

For

☞ For Amor, a syckenes, loke in the Chapittes named Hereos.

¶ For Ambustio meretricis, loke after the Chapitre named Anastropha.

☞ The.14. Chapitre dothe shewe of lytle cornels in the roote of the tonge.

Cornels.

AMigdale, is the latin worde. In englyshe it is lytle cornels in the roote of the tonge as some saye, but I do say it is.ii. fleshely peces, the which doth lye to the two vmples lyke the fashyon of an Almon.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmitie doth come thorowe reume, the whiche doth discend from the head to the roote of the tonge. And otherwhile it doth come by hete of the stomake the whiche doth vapor vp to the roote of the tonge. And it may come of drynkynge to much of hote wynes and stroge ale.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste vse gargaryce, and then take sternutations, and purge the head and the stomake with pylles of Cochee. And beware of late drynkyng and euyll dyet, as surfetyng and drynkyng of hote wynes and strong ale, for Omne nimium vertitur in vicium.

¶ The.15. Chapitre dothe shewe of one of the kyndes of the Fallyng syckenes.

ANalepsia, is the greke worde. The barbarus word is named Analencia. In latin it is named Morbus caducus, and Morbus commicialis. In englyshe it is one of the kyndes of the fallynge sickenes. And they that haue this sickenes when they do fal they do not some at the mouth, but they do defyle them selfe other by vryn or by egestion, or both at once.

Kynd of the falling syckenes.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ Many auctours in dyuers matters be of sundrye opynyons, but for this matter I do saye that for as

much as it is one of the kyndes of the fallyng sycknes, it doth take his ozygynall of a reumatike humour, opplatyng the celles of the brayne, & the brayne so opplated and stopped, the pacient lyeth pytefully vnto the tyme that nature hath remoued the cause.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Foz this matter a great circumspection must be had. First in the dyet of the pacient, foz the pacient not only in this kynde of the fallyng sycknes, but in al other kyndes must abstayne from white meates, and beke, Hares flesche, & benyson. Also they muste beware of clymyng vp to vygh places, they muste eat no salades, Garlyke, Ramsons, Onyons, Chybolles, oz Scalyons, oz suche lyke thynges: the pacient must refrayne frome eatynge of water foules, and from eatynge of the fatnes of fysche, as eles, Conger and Salmon, oz suche lyke. And then vse the sedes and the rotes of Pyony as well in meates and dzynkes, as to were the rote and the sedes about the necke, and purge ofte the head and do as it is specified in the Chapitre named Epileptia.

¶ The.16. Chapitre doth shewe of wartes.

Wartes. ACrochordones, is the greke wozde. The barbarus wozde is named Acroconides. In latin it is named Varuce. And some do name it Tubercula, looke in Tubercula. In Englyshe it is named wartes.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

☞ This infirmytie dothe come of grosse and euyll humours.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst with a payre of sysers cut of the heades of the wartes, and then rub them with Garlyke and bay salte stamped both togyther, do this.vi.oz.vii.tymes. And lay ouer them a lytle plate of leade. Foz this matter loke in the Chapitre named Tuber.

¶ Anchus is a croked elbowe, the barbarous wozde is named Ancha.

The.

¶ The.17. Chapitre doth shewe of a syckenes in the flesshe, the whiche is pufked vp lyke a sponge, the flesshe beynge softe and the skynne dankysshe.

A Nasarca or Iposarca be the greke wordes. In englysshe it is one of the kindes of Hidroplies, it is a watersshe humour which runneth betwyxt the flesshe and the skyn. and some doth saye, it is in the flesshe and the skynne. And this infirmytie doth make the flesshe and the skyn to puffe lyke a sponge and dothe make the flesshe dankysshe. Some auctours doth name this infirmytie Iposarca. And some do name it Sarcites. A kynd of the hidrops sy.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

☞ This infirmitie doth come of a salte watersshe humour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste vse a precise dyet, not to eate contagious meates, than vse stuphes and easy purgacions, as it appereth in the Dyetary of helthe.

☞ The.18. Chapiter doth shewe of castynge vp of a mannes meate.

A Nastropha is the barbarus worde. In greke it is named Anastrophæ. In Englysshe it is named, a vomptyng or castyng vp a mans meate as Catastropha, is a quicke castyng downewarde of a mans egestion or seege, for the one infyrmytie commeth not so faste vpwarde, but the other goeth as fast downewarde. Vomytynge.

☞ The Cause of this infirmytie.

¶ This infyrmytie doth come thorowe greate repleccion of meates and drynkes, or els it commeth thorow the malyce of the stomake, or oflubryfaction of the intestines or intrayles.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste mundifie the stomake with pylles of Cochee. And confortе the stomake with Dyagalanga, and vse odiferous sauours and good meates and drynkes and haue a mery hart, for pencifulnes dothe hurt the stomake

☞ For Ancilogloſſi, loke in the Chapitres of Balbucientes and in Mogilali.

¶ The.19. Chapitre doth ſhewe of burnyng of an harlotte.

Burnyng of an harlot.

AMbuſtio meretricis, be the latin wordes. In Englyſhe it is named burnynge of an harlotte or of an hooze.

☞ The cauſe of this impediment.

¶ This impedymente doth come when a harlot dothe holde in her breth, and clapſe her handes harde togither and toes in lyke maner. And ſome harlot doth ſtande ouer a chafyng dyſhe a cooles into the which ſhe doth put bzymſtome and there ſhe doth perfume her ſelfe.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Yf a man be burnt with an harlotte and do meddle with an other woman within a daye, he ſhall burne the woman that he doth meddle with al. If one be burnt let them waſhe theyr ſecretes.ii.or.iii.tymes with white wyne, or els with lacke & water. And yf the matter haue continued longe, go to ſome expert Chierurgien to haue helpe or els the guttes wyll burne and fall out of the belly.

¶ The.20 Chapitre dothe ſhewe of a mannes breth or ende.

The breth

ANhelitus is the latin worde. In greke it is named Aſthma. The Barbarus worde is Anelitus. And in Englyſhe it is named the brethe or ende of man, the which otherwhyle doth ſtynke or hath an euyll ſauour. And dyuers tymes in many men it is ſhort that he muſt puffe and blowe and gape for wynd.

☞ The cauſe of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come from the brayne or els from the ſtomake, or els from the longes, yf it do come from the longes, loke in the Chapitre named Aſthma, yf it do come out of the heade, reume whiche is putrifyed and corrupted, infecteynge the brayne is the cauſe. And

yf

yf it do come by ꝛ throwe the throte, it doth come of putrified humour of the stomake ꝛ elꝭ of coꝛruption of the longes.

¶ A remedy if this impediment come of the brayne.

☞ Fyꝛst purge the head and brayne with a gargarice, and with pylluly Elephangine. And then vse the Electuari de Gemmis, ꝛ a confection de Musto, ꝛ Tiriaca diatesseron, foꝛ this matter loke in the Chapitre named Asthma.

¶ A remedy if this impediment come of the stomake.

☞ Fyꝛste purge the stomake with Yerapigra galem, Than take of Cloues the weyght of. bi. ß, of Ligni aloes the weyght of. biii. ß. of Galyngale, the weyght of. bi. ß. make pouder of this ꝛ dꝛing of it moꝛnyng and euenyng, as muche as an Haselt nutte. And vse to chewe in the mouth a cloue without macys in the moꝛnyng, and after diner, and to bedwarde.

¶ A remedy to pall ꝛ make swete the breth, whiche waye so euer it do come.

☞ Fyꝛste in the moꝛnyng eat ꝛ swalowe. ii. ꝛ, iii. cloues, and kepe them wyth the gummes and the cheks. ii. cloues, ꝛ elꝭ do as I sayde before. ꝛ elꝭ take of Sauery an vnce, of Galyngale halfe an vnce, of the wood of Aloes a quarter of an vnce, make pouder of this, and eat ꝛ dꝛynke a poꝛcion in the moꝛnyng, and a lytle after dyner, and as muche to bedwarde.

¶ The. 21. Capitre doth shewe of the squynce.

Squincy.

ANgina is the latin woꝛde. Sinachi ꝛ Chinanchi be the greke woꝛdes. The barbarus woꝛdes be named Squinancia ꝛ Quinancia. In englyshe it is named the Squincy. The which is an impostume in the throte the whiche doth let a man to swalowe other meate ꝛ dꝛinke. And diuers tymes it doth stop vp a mans wynd ꝛ breth. And there be. iiii. kyndes. The fyꝛst kynd doth not appeare outwarde and that is death, excepte it be quickly cured. The second kynd doth somwhat apeare moꝛe inward then outwarde, and that is not so daungerous as the fyꝛst is. The thirde kynde doth appere both inward and outwarde, and that is not so periculus as the other be, howe be it, it doth continue longer then the other doth. The. iiii. kynde doth onely appere outwarde, and in it is no peryll.

The

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

This infirmitie doth come of Rewme ascendynge from the head to the throte. And it maye come of vapo-rous humours descending frō the stomake to the throte.

¶ A remedy.

Thre thynges is requisite to helpe these infirmites: The fyrst is lettyng of bloude in a vayne named Cephalica. The seconde is to purge the head with the pylles of Cochee. And the thyrde is to vse gargarices, and to vse Clysters. And than let the pacient for a space abstayne frome meate, excepte it be of the brothe made of a chekyn, and let the pacient take Ydromel or Drimel. And take a lytle pece of porke or bacon, or els a lytle pece of a sponge, and in-tynct it in oyle olyue and tye about any of these thynges a strong threde and let the pacient swallowe in this matter and by and by pul it out agayne & be sure of the threde that he that shal do this feate in holdyng fast the threde, & to pul it out agayne quyckely.

¶ The.22. Chapitre doth shewe of the soule of man.

A soule. ANima, is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Psi chae. In englyshe it is named the soule of manne. The soule of man is the lyfe of the bodye, for when the soule is departed from the body, the body is but a deade thynge that can not se, heare, nor feele. The soule can not be felte nor sene, for it is lyke the nature of an An-gell, haupnge wyll, wyt, wysdome, reason, knowledge and vnderstandynge. And is partaker of good or euyll, as the bodye and it doth or hath deserued or operated. The soule also is a creature made with man and con-nexed to man, for man is of .ii. natures, which is to say, the nature of the soule, and the nature of the body, whi-che is flesshe and bloud, the flesshe or body is palpyble and may be sene and felte. The soule is not palbyble nor can not be sene nor felt, but both beyng together nowe and shalbe after the generall resurrection in tyme to come, doth, and shal do, fele ioy or payne. &c.

It is not the soule onely doth make a man, nor the body of a man is a man, but soule and bodye conuered or ioyned together maketh a man. And the one decepered from the other be of.ii. natures as I haue sayd, vnto the tyme that they do mete againe at the day of dome. Therfore let euery man in this lyfe so prouide by the merite of Chrystes passion that soule and body beynge perfite man may enter into euerlastynge ioy and glory to be in heauen with God. The electuary of Gemmis: and the confection named Alchermes be good to comforte the soule or the spirites of man, soule and body beynge together here in earth.

¶ The.25. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes mynde.

ANimus, is the lain worde: In greke it is named Thimos. In englyshe it is a mannes mynde. The mynd of a man is very mutable and inconstant, more in one man then in another, but the moste parte myght be amended. A mynde.

¶ The cause of this Mutabilitie.

☞ This mutabylytie doth come throwe wauerynge and inconstant wyttes, lackynge loue and charytye to God, to a mannes owne selfe, and to his neyghbour, regardynge more other sensualytie, or prodigalytie, couetys or lucre, then the welth and profyte of the soule. Ye the mynde of man is so occupied about worldly matters and businesses, that god and the soule of man is forgotten, by the whiche great daungers foloweth.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Fyrst let euery man reconcyle hym selfe in and to god, and not to set by the worlde, but to take the worlde as it is, not beyng permanente no abydynge place, but to lyue as one shulde dye euery houre. And yf a man may haue this memory, he wyl not be mutable, nor set by the worlde, but be constant, hauynge euer a respect to god his creatour, and to his neyghbour, which is euery man where soeuer he dwell.

The

¶ The.24. Chapitre dothe shewe of a byle named ANTRAX,

A Felon.

ANtrax is the Latin wozde. In Englyshe it is named a Felon, and is lyke a Carbocle, but not so greate in quantitie oz substance.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

This infirmitie doth come of a venemous matter, And otherwhyle it dothe come of interiall cayse, oz of an exteriall cause. The interial cause doth come of some cupll humour, the exteriall cause doth come of some venemous styngynge of a wozme.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Yf it do come of an cupll humour, eat Triacle & make a salue oz a playster of tryacle and laye vpon the place. Ot els take the white of a rawe egge and put in salte to it and beate it well togyther and make a playster.

¶ Foz Antiades, loke in the Chapitres named Glandule and Cherade.

¶ The.25. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes ars oz fundement

An ars.

ANus, is the Latin wozde. In Greeke it is named Grans. In Englyshe it is a mannes ars, let euery man kepe that place clene. And let no man make no restrycttions that nature wolde expell, other by egestyon, oz by vencosittie. In the afozesayde place is ingendzed the pyles oz Emerodes, Fystles, and Festures, Cankers, the Poxes, and Ficus in Ano, and dyuers tymes the lõgation which is the ars gut, doth fal out of the body, & otherwhile many mẽ can not kepe their egestiõ but sleping & waking they do defile thẽ selfe, foz al such matters loke in ỹ chapitres of the pzenominated infirmites

¶ A remedy foz fallynge out of the fundement.

☞ Fyzst beware of takynge colde in that place. And beware of costyues, And kepe the ars and buttockes warme, And syt not on the

the colde earth, nor vpon stone or stones, nor vpon no harde thig but take somwhat vnder the buttockes, not onely for fallyng out of the longacion, or ars gut, but for al other infirmites that may be in the longation ingendred.

☞ ¶ For fallyng out of the longation.

☞ Take of Myrrhe.iii.vnces, of Juneper cut in small peces .iiii.vnces, seth it in water and washe the place. And after that make a perfume of Juneper and lyt ouer it. Or els make a perfume of Benguyn, Myrre, or Frankensence. Or els take the inwarde ryne or barke of an Oke, seth it in water with Galles & washe the place and drynke of Balsanum with stale ale, and lay the substance of it to the nayll, it is good for the fallyng of the moder. Also for the impedimentes in a mans fundement or ars is good to anoynt the place with oyle of Lynsedes.

¶ The.26. Chapitre doth shewe of an hote vlceracion in the rough of the mouth.

Vlcers.

Aphtæ, is the greke worde. Alcola, is the barbarus worde. And Vlceratio in palato be the latin wordes. In englyshe it is named hote Vlceration in the rough or palat of the mouth.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This byle, or vlceracion in the palace or the roughe of the mouth, is ingendred of a hote stomake, fumyng and metyng with reume at the vnels in the rough of the mouth, and that is the cause of this impedyment.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste qualyfye the hote and the vaperous fumosite of the stomake, and the reume the whiche doth descende out of the head to the vnels, as it doth appere in the Chapitres named Stomachus, and vuele. And who so euer that wolde haue helpe, for the mouth, or for the tonge, or for the eares, for the teeth, for the nose, for the eyes, or for any dolour or peine, the which may be in these partes or places, let them vse otherwhyle sternutacions, and pylles of Cochee. And ones or twyse a moneth let them vse gargaryces to exhaust & drawe out the reume out of the head, the whiche reume is the cause of many infirmities in mannes body, as it doth more largelyer appere in the Chapitre named Reuma.

¶ For Anathomia, loke in the Introduction of knowledge.

☞ For Apepsia loke in the Chapitre named Cruditas.

The

¶ The.27. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans appetide.

Apetyde.

APetitus, is the latyn wozde. In englysshe it is a mans apetide to meate. There be dyuers apetides, some be natural, a some be vnnatural. And one appetide is without ozder, and that is when a man wolde eate and can not. And some haue loste theyz appetyde that they haue lycle stomake oz none to eate any meate. A naturall appetyde is to eate in due ozder and due tyme after a dygestion. An vnnaturall appetyde is to eate and dzynke at all tymes without dewe ozder, oz to desyze to eate rawe and vnlefull thynges, as women with chylde doth and such lyke.

¶ The cause that a man hath loste his appetyde.

¶ The cause of lesynge of a mans appetyde is that the stomake is repleted with euyll humours. And it dothe come other thozowe sickness, oz els it cometh of to much dzynkynge in the mozynge, oz els it doth pzonosticate sickenes to be within shozte tyme.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyzst refrayne from cely dzynkynge, than purge the stomake with pylles of Cochie, and vse to eate the confection de Aromatibus, and so is the lyzupe of Mozmewode good foz that matter.

¶ A remedy foz women that haue vnlefull lustes.

¶ I haue knowen that such lustes hath ben put awaye by smellynge to the sauer of theyz owne shoes, when they be put of. In such lustes it is best that women haue theyz desyze if it may begotten, foz they shal neuer take surfet by such lustes.

¶ The.28. Chapiter doth shewe of the Apoplexie.

Apoplexi.

APoplexis, is the greke wozde. Apoplexia is the barbarus wozde. In latin it is named Percussio. In Englysshe it is named a sodeyne strykynge downe, takynge away a mans wyt, reson and mouynge.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

This infirmytie doth come of a colde humoure, the whiche

which doth oppilate or stop the ventrycles of the braine and doth fyl the celles of the head. And some saye it is a colde and a grosse Apostumacion that lyeth in the hynderparte of the heade.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge the head, and vse this sternutacion. Take of Elleborus albus, of Peper, of Castory, of eche .ii. drames, make pouder of it, and blowe or snuffe a lytle in the nosethyrles. And vse clysters and fricacions with salte and warme vinegre. And vse Oximel diuretike & Oximel squilityke, and purge the matter with Yeraruffi, or els with Yeralogodyan. And the medecines the whiche do the serue for Epylepsia, whiche is named in Englyshe the Fallyng sickenes or ꝑ Foule cupl, wyl serue for this syckenes.

¶ The .29. Chapitre doth shewe of impostumes generall.

Apostume

APostema, is the latin worde. In greke it is named Apostima. In englyshe it is a Postume. A postume is no other thynge but a collection or a runnyng together of euyll humours. And some be intertall, and some be exterpall. The intertall Apostumes be other in the head, in the stomake, in the lunges, in the splene, or in the bowels. The exterpall apostumes be in the flesshe, vnder the skyn.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ All Apostumations do come by corrupte bloude, or els by congeyled flewme, or flewme vnnaturall. Or els by coler, or els by melancoly. If the impostume do come of corrupt and infectious bloude, then the impostume is named Elegmon, And yf it come by congeyled or vnnaturall fleume, the impostume is named Zimie and some do name it Zumma. And yf the impostume do come by coler, the impostume is named Herisipula. And if the impostume do come of melancoly, or coler adusted then the impostume is named Cancri or Scliros. Yet

there be many other impostumes the whiche do come of myxt humours, as the botche and byle, and suche lyke. These impostumes that be interiall and can not be sene be moze perilous then they the whiche a man maye se and fele. Foz this matter and foz a remedy, loke in the pzoper names of the impostumes and specially in the Chapitre named Suffocation oz Suffocatio.

☞ The. 30. Chapitre doth shewe of the Citrine water in mannes body.

Citrine wates.

AQua citrina, be the latin wozdes. In Englyshe it is named cytryne water, lyke the coloure of an Orenge which is ingendzed in the body. In greeke it is named Hidor medicon.

☞ The Cause of this impediment.

¶ The cause of this impediment cometh of superabundance of Cytryne coler and eupll humours.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Vse pylles de Mesereon. ii. tymes in a weke. And beware of eatynge of bzoyled meates, of keyed and burnt meates, and of all maner of meates that is dzyed in the smoke, & of crustes of bzead of pye crustes, & cake bzead, and lodyn bzead & lower dzynkes.

¶ The. 31. Chapitre doth shewe of a soze in the eyes.

Soze eyes

ARgemata is the barbarus wozde. In greke it is named Argema. In englishe it is named a soze in the eyes, foz a whyte doth growe ouer the blacke of the eye and the white of the eye is redde. In latin it is named Albugo oz Nebula.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of reume, and of cozrupte bloud, the which doth dystyll out of the head to the eyes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge reume, as it doth appere in the Capitre named Reuma, And than make a playster with the whyte of. ii. egges & beate

beate it well togyther, and than put to it a lytle hony, and after that put to it fleree or towe, and to bedwarde laye it ouer the eyes and let it lye al nyght, and in the morynge washe the eyes with colde water, and a fyne cloute, do this .iii. nyghtes one after an other.

¶The, 32, Chapitre doth shewe of the gout Arthetycke.

The gout Arthetike

ARthetica is the Phisicke worde. In latin it is named Morbus articularis. And in greke it is named Articularis. The Barbarous worde is Gutta artetica. In Englyshe it is named the Arthetyke passion, or the goute Arthetycke, it is a peyne or a passyon of the iointes, for it wyll runne from one ioynt to another, for the matter or the humour is so subtyll that it wyll discende and ascende into the ioyntes, and other whyle the peine is so vehement that it wyll breake the ioyntes. And this is named the very goute, there be other kyndes of goutes named Chiragra, Podagra, Sciatica, as it dothe appere in theyr Chapitres.

☞ The cause of this infirmytie.

¶This infirmitie other it doth come of corrupte bloud or els of a flewematyke humoure, or els of a colericke humour, if it do come of bloud or of reumaticke flewme the place wyl swel and be red, and the veynes wyll be ful, yf it do come of coler, the place do not swel greately but is drye and the place wyl prycke and burne.

¶A remedy.

☞ Fyrste beware of contagious meates and drynkes, as newe ale, newe bere, reade wyne, newe hote bread, oysters, eles, muscles, samon, dogge fyshe, raye or thornebacke, freshe beke, water foules, goose and ducke, and suche lyke, be nat costiue, & vse gentyl purgacions, and beware of ryot and late drynkynge and takynge of colde on the fete, or gopnge or rydynge wete shodde or boted. Than vse stuphes, and these oyles if the matter come of colde humours, the oyle of Walnuttes, Oleum bulpinum, Oleum philosophorum, and Oleum de lapide gagatis. If the matter do come of heate, than is good Oleum de Ranis.

The

¶ The.33. Chapitre doth shewe of the eye when it is bloudshot.

A bloud shotten eye.

Tarsati is the Araby word. In Latin it is named Macula. In Englyshe it is when the eye is bloud shotten, and some saye it is a blemyshe in the eye.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This impediment doth come by a stryppe or a blowe or some other casuall hurte by some euyl chaunce, or els of some euyl humour, loke for this matter in the Chapitre named Macula, in the Extrauagantes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of the white of .ii. egges, beat it to a watersche spume, than put in towe, .iii. nyghtes one after an other lay such playsters ouer the eye or eyes, and in the meane space hange ouer the eye or eyes a grene sarsenet cloth, & plonge the eyes in colde water.

¶ The.34. Chaptre dothe shewe of Arters.

Arters.

Arterie is the greke worde, and the Latin word. In Englyshe it is named Arters. Arters be lyke vaynes, in the which be the vytall spirites, haunge theyr begynnyng of the hart. And vppon the Arter doth lye the vaynes, excepte it be in the backe, where as a great Arter named Trachea doth lye vpon the vayne. To the Arters doth fall displeasures, as by brosynge, lyskynge, and otherwyse hurtynge them, for suche matters vse to annoynt the body with the oyle of Turpentyne.

¶ The.35.. Chapitre doth shewe of puches and wheikes in the head.

Saphati is the greke worde. In Englyshe they be named wheikes or puches the which be read, and they be in the rotes of the heare, & in the skin of the hed. And there be .ii. kindes, the one is moist, & the other dry.

The

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

☞ The pusches which be dzye cometh of coler adusted. And they the which be moyste doth come of cozrupte bloude myxt with fleume.

¶ A remedy foz dzye pusches.

☞ Take of Camomyl an handefull, of Fenugreke an vnce, of Rose leues an handefull, seth this in white wyne and washe the head. b. tymes at nyght. Oz els take the oyle of Linsede. ii. vnces and anoynt the head. viii. tymes.

¶ A remedy foz moyste pusches oz whelkes.

☞ Take the ruste of yzon the which doth lye about the Smythes handefyle. ii. vnces, of Bzymstone an vnce, of the pulpes of Colequyntida halfe an vnce, beate this togyther and put it into a pynt and a halfe of white vineger, and washe the heade. iii, oz. iiii. tymes with it. Oz els take Arsnecke and moztifie it. ii. vnces mixe it with grece and with the oyle of Bayes, and anoynte the heade iii, oz, iiii, tymes.

¶ The. 36. Chapitre doth shewe of wozmes in a manns belly, named Astarides.

Astarides, is the greeke wozde. In Englysche it is lytle smal wozmes, the which most comonly doth lye in the longacion otherwyse named the ars gut. And there they wyll tycle in the fundement. wozmes.

☞ The cause of the bzeding of such wozmes.

¶ Such wozmes be engendzed of coler oz of fleumatyke humours.

¶ A remedy.

☞ The vsage of eatyng of Garlyke doth kyll all maner of wozmes in a mans belly, as it doth moze largelyer appere in the Chapitre named Lumbzici. Oz els take of the iuyce of Lauander cotto and put to it the poudze of wozmeseede, and dzinke it. iii. tymes euery moznynge fastynge, and dzynke not an houre oz. ii. after.

¶ The. 37. Chapitre doth shewe of the putrifyeng of the flesche.

Aschachilos is the greke wozd, the barbarus wozd is named Aschachilis. In Englysche it is putrifyenge of the flesche, foz in some men the flesche shalbe putrified and cozrupted to the bone oz bones, Aschachilos Putrifieng of the flesche.

cometh of two wordes of Alca, the which doth signify in the Araby tonge corruption. And of Chilos, a greke worde, which is to saye tupce,

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of a venemous matter, as by some melancoly humour, or by stynginge of a venemous Worme or Serpent.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste take the dregges of wyne and myxe it with an vnce of the pouder of roche Alome and washe and scoure the place with it, than take of the bran of Beanes, and of the bran of Barly. ii. vnces, of the sedes of Nettels made in pouder an vnce, myxe this togyther with the iuyce of Wormewood and hony & Bake a playster. Or els take of the oyle of Roses. iiii. vnces, of waxe. ii. vnces, incorporate this togyther. And whan it is colde, put to it. ii. vnces of Ceruce that is washed. Than take of the pouder of Henbane sedes the weyght of. xii. ℈. of blacke Popy sedes made in pouder the weyght of. xii. ℈. and make emplaysters of this and laye them to the sore place. Also for this matter is good Unguentum egyptiacum.

¶ For Asse, loke in the Chapitre named Nictalopis.

¶ The. 38. Chapitre doth shewe of one of the kyndes of the Hyedropsies.

Kyndes of Hidropsies.

Astites or Asclites be the greke wordes. The barbarus men do name it Alchites or Alsclites. In englyshe it is one of the kyndes of Hiedropsies, and is engendred in the belly, for the belly wyl boll and swel, and wyl make a noyse as a bottel halfe ful of water.

☞ The cause of this infirmytie.

☞ This infirmitie doth come of superabundance of water in the belly. For loke as the Tympany commeth of wynde, so doth this sickenes come of abundance of corrupte water.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst vse Trocis. de lacea, and vse Purgacions and clysters, & suppositors. And if it be ouergrowne there is no remedy without incision or cuttynge of the bely. And in this matter there muste be of counsel expert Phisicions & Chierurgions, the which be expert in

in incisions. And after that to washe the guttes with white wine, and than to stiche vp the place agayne and to minister salues accordyng to the matter. And lette the patient vse a precise dyete in meates and drynkes. Fyrste nat to drynke no newe ale, nor enwe beere nor syder. Also the patient muste refrayne frome eatynge of newe breed, and sodyn bread. Also to abstayne frome all maner of white meates, specially harde chese, and in no wyse to eate any sort or kynd of nuttes. Also the pacient must not eate no maner of frutes nor no other thyng the which ingender wynde. Also the pacient must absteyne from eatynge of all kyndes of shewes and potages. Also nat to eate freshe biefe and all other fyrrynge meates, as all maner of waterfoules as well wylde as tame. And also the pacient must absteyne from eatynge of eles, samon, freshe heryng dogge fysshe, ray, thornebacke, and other suche lyke fysshes. Also salt meates is not good, and no more be beanes and pesen for any man or woman hauyng this aforesayde sickenes.

☞ The.39. Chapitre doth shewe of Asmatycke persons, the whiche be shorte wynded.

Shornes of wynde

ASthma is the greke worde. Asma is the Barbarus worde. Anhelosi, or Suspiriosi, or Constrictio anhelitus, be the Latin wordes. In Englishe it is named shortenes of wynde.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come other by Viscus or tough fleume beynge in the pypes, or els by some Apostumacion in the pypes, or els there is some faulte in the lunges that the lunges is putrifyed.

¶ A remedy.

☞ A confection of muske is good. Also loch de pino, loch de squilla, loch alkescera be good, and so is the sirupe of Isope, and the sirup of Calamint. For I haue practised these thynges and haue sped wel. Fyrst I haue made a ptysane vnder this maner. Take of Enula campane rootes, pycked and made clene, and cut in slyces. bii. vnces, of the rootes of Fenell washed and the ppth pulled out bi. or. bii. vnces, of Anes sedes halfe a pounde, of fygges halfe a pounde, of greate reasons, the stones pulled out a quartron of a pounde, of Isope thre good handfulles, of barly clensed. b. handefulles, seth al this togither in two galons of runnyng water, to halfe a galon. And. xv. dayes I haue gyuen to my pacyent, morynge, noone, and nyght, ix. spoonefulles at a tyme, and at

the.xb.dayes ende I haue geuen pylles of Cochee, and after that I haue ministred Dyasulfur, and haue made many whole. Also the confection of Philonii of the fyrst inuencion is good: And so is to anoynt the stomake with the oyle of Philosophers, named in latin, Oleum philosophorum. And beware of Nuttes, Almons, Chese and mylke, and colde. And the pylles of Agarycke is good for this sycknes.

For Athoromata loke in the chapitre named Tubercula.

¶ For Ascelle, loke in the Chapitre named Fetor asselarum.

For Atra bilis, loke in the Chapitre named Cardiaca passio.

¶ For Anditus, loke in the Chapitre named Aures.

For Auriga, loke in the Chapitre named Hictericia.

¶ The.40. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes eares.

Eares. AVres is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is a mans eares, the which be the organs of hearynge. And in the eares be many infirmities, as syngynge in the eares, appostumacion, puches, or whelkes, wormes, and defnes, and such lyke.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes doth come of corruption of the brayne, and by opplacions, and euyll humours.

¶ A remedy.

☞ If there be any peynes in the eares, the oyle of bitter Almōs is good, and so is oyle de Been.

☞ If there any ryngyng or noyse in the head, loke in the Chapitre named Tinnitus aureum.

☞ If there be any bentolitie in the eares, inclyll into the eares the oyle of Nardine.

☞ If there be any defnes in the eares, loke in the Chapitre named Surditas.

☞ If there be puches or whelkes in the eares, loke in the Chapitre named Pustule.

☞ If there be wormes in the eares loke in the Chapitre named Vermes.

☞ If any Apostumacion be in the eares, the oyle of bytter Almons is good.

If

☞ If there be any other impedimentes in the eares, you shal find it out in the Chapitres of this boke.

☞ Put nothyng into the eare that is colde, but let it be a lytle warme.

❧ Thus endeth the letter of A. And here followeth the letter of B.

¶ The.41. Chapiter doth shewe of stuttynge or stamerynge.

Stutting or stameryng.

BAlbucies is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named stuttyng or stameryng. In greke it is named Magilali. or Ancinogloſſi.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come thre maner of wayes, one doth come by nature: The other doth come by the humiditie of the senowes of the tonge. And the thyrde commeth to be in the company of a stutter or stamerer.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrſt as stuttynge that doth come by nature, it can not be holpen except it be reformed in youth by some diſcrete tutor. If it do come with beyng in the company of a stutter or a stamerer, a man muſt refrayne the company of a stutter. If it do come by the humidytie of the senowes, this is the remedy. Take of Baſyl an handfull, of Couſlyppes an handefull, ſeth all this together in white wyne, and dryncke of it morynge, noone, and nyght, thus contynue. xb. dayes. Or els take. bi. or. bii. fygges, and. bi. or. bii. faire graines of Caſtory, beate this togyther with clarified hony. And then dyuers tymes put the quantitie of a nutte vppon the tonge, and ble thre tymes a weke of a gargarice.

❧ For Barba, leſyng of the heare of the bearde, loke in the Chapitre named Alopecia.

☞ For Baſilica, loke in the Chapitre named the pryncipal veynes or Mediana.

¶ The.42. Chapitre doth shewe of a gredy Appetyde.

Honger.

BVlimos is the greke worde. Boliſmus is the barbarus worde, Ingens fames be the latin wordes. In

Englyche it is named a greate hunger, howe beit when these the whiche hath this impediment yf they do eate gredyly a mozsel oz two, they be satisfyed.

☞ The Cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a colde stomake.

¶ A remedy.

☞ In this impediment I do aduertise al men and women, fyrst to vse odiferous and redolent sauours, as Amber de grece, Storax, Calamynt, Lignum aloes, Cloues, Lapdanum, and Nutmeges. And to reuocate this inozdinate appetide. I wolde that a Cockrel oz a Pullet myght be sodyn oz rosted and with butter & beneger asperged, with the premisses, and to drynke to it Muscadel oz Basterde oz Elegant, but in any wyse se that the body be not constupated, so that the pacient maye haue dayly a naturall egestion, other by course of nature, oz els by suppositozs, oz els by some other easy purgations.

¶ The. 43. Chapitre doth shewe of hozsnesse.

Hozsnes. BRanchos is the greke wozde. Branca is the barbarus wozde, In latin it is named Rancedo. In englyche it is named hozsnes.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of reume discendynge from the head to the thzote. And some saye it is a reume discendyng from the head to the chekes oz thzote. And some do saye that it may come by opilacions.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Foz this matter fyrste purge fleume, vse gargaryces & sternutacions, and vse pylles of Cochee, and vse to drynke buttred ale oz buttred beere, and foz a space whiche is to saye. iii. oz. iiii. dayes kepe the pacient warme that he do not come into the open ayer, and let there be a good fyer where the pacient is.

¶ The. 44. Chapitre doth shewe of a puche oz an impostume in the eye.

Apostume in the eye. BOthor is the araby wozde. In latin it is named pustula oz Apposthema. In Englische it is named a puche

a whele or an impostume in a mannes eye. And there be some auctours sayth that it is a lytle whyte whelke or whele in the face named as I do thynke an ale pocke. And some auctours saye it is a whele in the mouthe or tonge.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of late drynkynge or surfetynge disorder or diet in drynkyng of wine strong ale or beere out of due tyme.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst vse temperance in drynkynge to late, than take of the ashes of Wylowes and myxe it with vyneger & washe the place. Or els take of the bran of Cocle and myxe it with the iuyce of Radysshe and washe the place. Or els take of the pouder of Radysshe, myxe it with vynegre and washe the place with a fether or a fyne lynnen clothe.

¶ The.45. Chapitre doth shewe of an impostume growynge in the throte or necke.

BOcium or Nauta be the latin wordes In Englysshe it is a swelling the which doth grow in the throte and in the necke. Apostume in the necke.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This infirmitie doth come of reume dystyllynge frō the heade to the aforesayde places, it may come of corruption of bloud. And there be two kyndes, the one is naturall the other is accidental, naturall boctons commonly chyldren hath, and so hath ponge persons that be full of reume, accidental bocions commeth to age or by myschaunce.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst eate no nuttes, nor harde cheese, nor freshe bieke, and vse the medecines, the whiche be in the Chapitres named Sephiros and Scrophule.

¶ The.46. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes codde.

BVrsa testaculorum be the latin wordes. In Englysshe it is a mannes codde, in the whiche diuerse tymes The cod,

doth

doth ingender dyuerse diseases, as the thre kyndes of hernyes, and other whyle the syphac is relaxed or broken, that the gutres of man doth fal into the codde, and then it is named a rupture. And otherwhyle the stones may be inflated and inflamed and swollen. A remedy for all the which loke in Chapitres of the aforesayde sycknesses and infirmities.

¶ The. 47. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes armes.

An arme. BRachium is the Latin worde. In Englysche it is a mans arme, the armes of man may haue dyuers impedimentes, as the goute named Chiragra. Also in the armes may be aches, in the ioyntes and bones, for the gout in the armes loke in the Chapitre named Chiragra And for aches and peyne in the armes, vse seare clothes that be attractyue. Or els take of the oyle of Turpentyne and myxte it with Aquauitie, and anoynt the place or places.

¶ The. 48. Chapitre doth shewe of an impostume, or swellyng in the face.

A swellig in the face BVriga is the latin worde. In Englysche it is named an Impostume or an inflacion, the which is in all the whole face of man. Some doctours doth name this infirmitie Ruonia. And some do name it Gutta rubea. There is greate dyfference betwyxte Gutta rubea and Gutta rosea, for the causes of the infirmities be not like as it shal appere in this Chapitre, and in the Chapitre of the other infirmitie or impedimente named Gutta rosea.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

This infirmytie dothe come of a venemous matter ascendynge out of the stomake metyng with reume that wolde dyscende or dystyl out of the heade. And the one ascendynge

ascendyng and the other dyscendyng, and metyng both togyther, vehemently doth cause the vapors to breake out, and doth make the Apostumacion.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste for this matter Flebothomy is very good and so be purgacions of pylles of Fumitory, and the pilles of Cochee. Also the syrupe of nunifer is good to take of it, morning & euenynge. And the medecines, the whiche be in the Chapitre named Andimia be good for this impediment.

¶ The.49.Chapitre doth shewe of a grosse impostume named Bubo.

Bubo is the Latin worde. In Englysche is named a grosse impostume. And there be certeyne kyndes some be pestiferous, and some be not pestiferous. Apostume

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come vnder this maner, grosse fedynge doth make grosse humours, and grosse and corrupte humours doth make many diseases, specially it doth ingender this aforesayde infirmitie.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Yf this infirmite do come of a pestiferous matter loke in the Chapitre named Carbunculus. If it do come of no pestiferous matter. Fyrst take a clyster, or a suppositor, or some ealy purgacio. And after that take of oyle olyue an vnce, mixt with bay salte, and lay it ouer the sore. And after that if it do not breake, make an incysion or a corosyne. And then vse salues with tentes attractyue. And the matter abstracted which is the cause of the angoysche or payne, then I do saye as the Phylosopher doth saye. Deficiente causa deficit effectus, that is to saye, take awaye the cause, or els the cause lackyng, the effect is to no purpose. Or els take the matter as thus. Take away the cause of the sickenes. And the sycknes can do no harme but helth shal folow. And the cause not take away, of the infirmitie the sickenes must nedes remayne and continue in the body, or els in some perticuler member it muste parmayne or rest.

¶ Thus endeth the letter of B. and here foloweth the letter of C.

The

☞ The.50. Chapitre dothe shewe of an infirmite the whiche is concurrant with an Hydropsy.

An eupll dweller.



Acecia, or Cacexia, or Cathesia, be the greke wordes, In latin it is named Mala habitudo. In Englyshe it is named an eupl dweller, for it is an infirmitie concurrant with the hidropsies.

¶ The cause of this infirmytie.

¶ This infirmitie doth come thorowe eupll, slacke, or slowe digestion.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Use the confection of Alkengi, and kepe a good dyet & beware of drynkynge late, and drynke not before thou do eate somewhat and vse temperate drynkes, and labour or exercise the body to swete. I was in this infirmite, and by greate trauayl I dyd make my selfe whole, more by labour than by phisicke in receyptes of medecines.

¶ The.51. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes heles.

A mans heeles.

¶ Alcanei is the Latin worde. In Englyshe it is named the heles of a man or woman, the which may dyuers tymes haue infections, as the goute, straynyng, the crampe, the kybes and such lyke.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst kepe the fete from colde, and than take of oyle of netes fete and put to it a lytle oyle of Turpentine and anoynt the heles diuers tymes & ofte. Or els take of Fenel.ii.handefull, of Smalage.ii.handefull, of Malowes.iii.handefull, sethe this in wyne or dregges of wyne, & put therto Dere suet & washe the heles ofte.

¶ For Calculus loke in the Chapitre named Nefresis.

¶ The.52. Chapitre doth shewe of the pypes of the lunges

Pypes of the lunges

¶ Canales pulmonis be the Latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the pypes of the lunges, or the canes of the lunges, the which diuerse tymes be opylated or stopped.

The

☞ The cause of this opilacion.

¶ There is nothyng that doth opplate or stoppe these canes or pypes, so much as viscus fleume doth.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst eate no maner of fysches nor synewes the whiche wyll adhere or cleue to the fyngers in the eatynge, drynke no reed wyne nor thycke or moudy ale or beare, specially if it be newe, eate no newe bread, nor almons, nor nuttes, nor white meates nor tostes And for this matter eyther eate Barlyke or els Loclanum de pino And a ptysane is very good, and than take a dyame of pylles of Cochee, or els some equiualent purgacion, & beware of to muche venerious actes.

☞ For Cacexia, loke in the Chapitre named Cacecia.

¶ The.xx. Chapitre doth shewe of a Canker.

CAncer, is the Latin worde. In Englysshe it is named a Canker, the which is a sore the whiche doth corode and eate the flesshe, corruptyng the Arters, the veynes and the sinowes corodyng or eatynge the bone, and doth putrifye and corrupte it, And then it is seldome made hole. A canker

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of a melancoly humour, or of a Colerike humour adusted, or it may spryng of an hurte or a harme taken, and not loked vnto betyme, doth fystle and festure.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Yf the bone be black there is no remedy, but to cut of the bone flesshe and all, specially if it be in the armes or legges, if the bone be nat putrified, fyrst scoure the cankerous place. iii. or. iiii. dayes with white wyne. After that take burnt lead and myxe it with the oyle of Roses and anoynt the place diuers tymes, and vse pylles named Pillule Jude. And after that take of white Popy an vnce, of Opium and Henbane of either of them a dyame, of Gumme arabicke halfe an vnce, of the oyle of Roses. iiii. vnces, incorporate this togyther and anoynte the Canker ofte. Or els vse the oyle of Juneper. Or els take of Terre sigillate, of boole Armoniake of eche an vnce, of Ceruce, of Muscilage of either halfe an vnce, compounde all this togyther with the iuyce of Letuce, and the water or iuyce of Houseleke and vse Yerologodion and the confection of Hamech.

The

¶ The. 54. Chapitre doth shewe of swellynges.

swellyng. CAncrena is the Latin worde. In Englyshe it is a swellyng the which may be in euery member in a man haupnge a greenyshe colour or els a blacke colour.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of a melancoly humour yf it be blacke. And yf it be greene it doth come of cy tryne colour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ In this matter purge coler and melancoly. And for this matter Flebothomy is good, yf so be strength & age wyll permit it, & take of hony halfe a pynte, the white of. iii. rawe egges, of barly an handful, incorporat this togyther & make a playster. Or els take of Rapes. iii. bnces, stampe them togyther with hony and make playsters.

¶ The. 55. Chapitre doth shewe of a canine or a dogges appetyde.

A canine appetyde, CAninus Apetitus, be the latin wordes. In Englishe it is named a canine or a dogges appetyde, or it may be named an vnsaciable apetyde to eate. In greke it is named Achinodis orexis, which is to saye in Latin, Canina appetencia. In Englyshe it is named as I haue reherſed.

☞ The cause of this infirmytie.

❧ There be two kyndes of this infyrmytie, the one doth come of a melancoly humour, ascendyng from the splene to the orpyce of the stomake, or els it may come of a colde distemperance of the stomake. The other kind doth come thorowe a hote lyuer, and a hote stomake. And thus shal you knowe the one kynd from the other, yf it do come of a melancoly humour, a man shall haue a rauinynge stomake to eate what so euer he can gette. And when the stomake is full repleted, then it is troubled, and then the pacient is prouoked to vomytynge. And after that the stomake is so euacuated or emptye,

then the pacient doth fall to eatyng agayne. There is another canine appetyde, whiche is, when a man is euer hungry and is neuer satisfied, nor is not well but when he is eatynge or drynkynge, ignorant men wyll say that suche persons hath an eaton in the bely.

☞ A remedy for the fyrst impediment.

☞ Fyrste purge melancoly with Dyalene and the stomake, and then vse to eate fatte meates, as Goose, Pygge, and such lyke, and drynke good drynges. And if it do come of Fleume let the matter be digested with Organum and Calampynt, and with Anys sedes, and Fenel sedes, and purge the matter with Yerapigra or suche lyke. And vse to eate meates the whiche ingender fleume as potage made of mylke and aples and suche lyke.

¶ A remedy for the seconde impediment.

☞ Fyrste rectifie the Lyuer and stomake frome theyr caliditie or heate, and vse grosse meates, as Beke, Beanes, harde egges, tripes, podynges, and suche lyke, and anoynte the backe and the stomake with oyle of Myrtylles, or the oyle of Roses, or the oyle of Sumache. And for this impedyment vse no sauces, specyally sowre sauces that doth prouoke an appetyde,

¶ For Camo loke in the Capitre named Combustio.

¶ The. 56. Chapitre doth shewe of the heare of a man.

Heare.

Capillus or Capilli be the latin wordes, In greeke it is named Thrix. In Englyshe it is heare of a mannes heade. Crinis is the latin worde for a womans heare. Pili is the latin worde for beastes heare. And al maner of heares be ingendred and doth come of a grosse matter or fume beynge hote, wherfore this comon prouerbe is vsed in Latin, that Vir pilosus semper est luxurioſus, that is to saye, man that is full of heare is euer venerious, vnlesse grace (as I saye) worke aboue nature. There be. vii. pryncipal colours of heares. There is fyrst alborne heare, yelowe heare, reed heare, blacke heare, flexen heare, gray heare, and white heare. Alborne heare and yelowe heare commethe of a gentyll nature, grounded vpon a good complexion which is bloud, flex-

¶ en heare is engendred of fleume, the reed heare is engendred of the multytude of grosse humoures, specially of grosse bloud. The blacke heare commeth of colerycke humours myxt with melancoly humoures. The graye heares do come of the defection of naturall heate, or els it doth come of corrupt fleume. Euery heare hath a hole and beside euery heare is pooze where the sweat dothe come forth. The heares of man haue diuerse impedimentes, it may be eaten with wormes, it may fal of, it may stynke.

¶ For fallynge of the heare loke in the Chapitre named Alopecia.

¶ A remedy.

¶ If the heare be eaten with wormes, take a pynt of white wine and stampe. iii. heades of Garlycke with. ii. handefull of Wormewoode and boyle all togyther and washe the head. Or els an oyntment named Psilotium. Or els dessolue an vnce of Aloes cabalyn in a pynt of wyne and washe the head. ii. oz. iii. tymes.

☞ To make heares to growe and that they shall nat fall.

¶ Take of the oyle named in Latin, Olium costinum, and anoynte the heade with it ofte.

☞ To make heares to fall.

☞ Take of arsnecke an vnce, of vnslaked lyme halfe an vnce, myxe this togethet with vineger, and washe or anoynt the place diuers tymes. Or els take of the oyle of Henbane, of the oyle of Mandragor of eche halfe an vnce, compounde this with the bloude of a backe or a flytter mouse, and anoynt the place.

¶ The. 57. Chapitre doth shewe of a manes head.

The head

Capud is the Latin worde. In greke it is named Cephalas. In Englyshe it is named a mans head, the which is the seate of the soule, and therefore when the head doth ake all the body is out of temper. In the head may

may be many infirmities, as the Apoplexi, the scotomy the Megrym, the Sood, the Phrenesies, the fallynge sickenes, and dyuers other infirmyties besyde aches, as it shall appere in theyr Chapitres. As for aches in the head be many. Fyrst there is an ache the whiche doth come by extreme labour. There is an ache the which may come by superabundance reume. Then is ther ache the which doth come by extreme colde. There is an ache the which may come by arydytie or drynkes in the head There is an ach the which may come by a bilus humour or by some Appostumacion. There is an ache the which may come by or thorowe dronkennes. There is an ache in the head, the which may come by vencosytie. There is an ache the which maye come by a blowe, a strype, or fal, or any great hutte in the head. There is head ache, the whiche maye come by any maner of feuer, and by other certayne sickenesses. And besyde all these, aches may be in the head thorowe the calyditie or heate of the sonne, or by intetporancy of the ayer corrupted. And it may come by the euyll operacion of the planettes and sygnes.

☞ A remedy for all these premisses, excepte dronkennesse.

☞ Fyrste bse in all thynges temperance & an order in al thinges, rule the body that it fall not into infirmites, and purge the heade ofte with gargarices and with sternutacions, with pilles of Cochee, Pillule aggregate, Ierapigra Galeni, or Ieraherme t is, or Ieralogodion rufi, and Aqua melis is good.

¶ The.xs. Chapitre doth shewe of a Carbocle or boche.

Carbocle.

CArbunculus is the latin worde. Altoin is the araby worde. In englische it is named a Carbocle or botch Carbunculus, is deryued out a worde of latin named Carbo, the whiche is a cole in Englysche, for this infyrmytie hath the propertie of a cole that is hote bur

nynge, for a Carbocle doth burne and pyrke. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Altoin.

¶ The. 59. Chapitre doth shewe of the sickenes of the prisons.

Sickenes of the prison.

CArcinoma is the greke worde, In englyshe it is named the sickenes of the prison. And some auctours doth say that it is a Canker, the whiche doth corode and eate the superial partes of the body, but I do take it for the sickenes of the prison.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of corruption of the ayer and the breth and kych the which doth come from men, as many men to be together in a lytle rome, hauyng but lytle open ayer.

¶ A remedy.

☞ The chefe remedy is for man, so to lyue, and so to do, that he deserue nat to be brought into no prison. And if he be in prison, eyther to get frendes to helpe hym out, or els to vse some perfumes, or to smel to some odiferous sauours, and to kepe the prison cleane.

❧ For Cardiaca loke in the Chapitre of beynes named Mediana.

¶ The. 60. Chapitre doth shewe of a Canker in a mannes nose.

Canker.

CArcinodes is the greke worde. In latin it is named Cancer in nosa. In Englyshe it is named a Canker in the nose.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

❧ This impedyment doth come of coler adusted, myxt with corrupte bloud and reume, for reume is the cause of many infirmities.

¶ A remedy.

¶ First mundyfye the place with white wyne and roche alome. And then yf there be any deade flesshe corode it with Aqua ardens or with aqua fortis, and then take of honye halfe a pynte, of the white of .iiii. egges, of barly bran, an handfull, incorporate this

to

togyther and make a playster, or els do as you shal fynde in many places of this boke of other kyndes of Cankers.

¶ The.61.Chapitre doth shewe of the Cardiacke passion.

CArdiaca passio be the latin wordes, In Englyshe it is named the Cardyacke passion, or a passion about the harte, for the herte is depressed and ouercome with fayntnesse. The Cardiacke passion.

☞ The cause of this infirmytie.

¶ This infirmytie dothe come of euyll humoures the which be in the celles about the hart, it may come also of to much sweatynge. Also it may come of imbecyllytie or wekenes of the body. And it maye come of grosnes of bloud, or of melancoly: yf it do come of an euyll humour in the celles about the herte, eyther it doth come of grosse bloud, or a colerycke humour. And then is there about the herte tremblynge with heate, the which causeth thyrst, and depe fetchynge of wynde, yf it do come of imbesyllytye or of melancoly, then the pacyente is in feare, in dulnesse, and sorowe.

¶ A remedy.

¶ For this matter vse maces in all maner of meates, and vse the confection de Aromatibus, and purge cuil humours, and vse mirth and mery company, and beware of pencifulnes.

¶ The. 62. Chapitre doth partract of the flesche of man.

CAro is the latin worde. In greke it is named Sarx, but I dyd learne amonges the grekes Creas, as thus to saye, gyue me some flesche. In greke they saye Dos so moo creas, this is no true greke although it be the common speche in greke. There be many maner of fleshes as euery man doth knowe, but I do not pretende to speake of no other flesche, but of the flesche of manne, Flesche.

the whiche maye be putrifyed and corrupted as by Hyeropsies and putrifyenge of the bloud, yf the flesche be in temperance and not corrupted, naturally it is hotte and moyst, yf it be putrifyed with any of the kyndes of Idropsies, looke in theyr Chapitres, yf it be infected with euyll bloud, loke in the Chapitre named Sanguis, and in the Chapiters of Leprousnesse.

¶ The. 63. Chapitre dothe shewe of the priuacion of mannes wytte.

Priuacio of wytte.

CAros is the greke worde. Subeth and Sabara be the Araby wordes. In Latin it is named Dormitacio Vigilatiua. In Englisshe it is named priuacion of mans wyt, it doth differ from a syckenes named the Letherge for Caros doth drawe the breth in, and expelleth it out and so doth not the Letharge that can not be perceyued. And the pacient that hath this infyrmyte named Caros yf any man do aske hym a question, he wyll aunswere. And the Letharge pacient can not. Also it doth differ from an infirmytie named Apoplexia, for the Apoplexy is euer with behement aspyracions and drawing depely the breth. And so is not Caros.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of a colde humour perturbatynge the brayne.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge reume, and kepe the fete warme, and vse sternutacions and gargarices.

☞ Caros as some men say is a surfet.

¶ The. 64. Chapitre dothe shewe of one of the kyndes of the fallynge syckenes.

A kynd of the fallig sickenes.

CAtalepsis or Cathocha be the greke wordes. In latin it is named Congelacio. The barbarus word is named Catalencia. In englysche it is named the Catalency, which is one of the kyndes of the fallyng syckenes.

The

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of colde reume the whi che doth molest and trouble the brayne and head, that it doth deprpue one of his wytte and, dothe fal to the grounde, and can not moue nor stree, for as one is taken so shall he lye, otherwhyle open eyed, and otherwhyle close eyed. And although the eyes be open yet one shall not se, heare, nor speake, nor scarse drawe any wynde in or out that can be perceyued, for one shall lye as he were deade for a space.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge reume whiche is the chefest cause of the infirmite, and than vse the dyet the whiche is specified in the Chapitre named Analepsia. And in any wyse let not the persone or pacient be in feare nor let hym resorte where there is a greate company, as in market places, churches, scoles, and great mennes houses, for suche thynges doth induce all the kyndes of the fallynge sycknes. And so it dothe if the pacient be vnder a baute, or a churche that is bauted, or any other close house, specially if there be any Charcole or sea cole be burned and hath no vent, but that the fume of it do enter into the body, the pacient wyll fall, for this matter loke in the Chapitres named Epilepsia & Analepsia.

✝ For Catalēcia loke in the Chapitre named Catalepcis

¶ The. 65. Chapitre dothe shewe of a dead or a depe slepe.

A depe slepe.

Cataphora is the greke worde. In Englyshe it is named a deade or a depe slepe, or a disposicion to be euer sompnouent and heauy.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of a reumatyke head and superabundaunce of fleume.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge reume, and diminisshe fleume, and vse not to much drynkynge of wyne and stronge ale.

❧ For Caroli loke in the seconde boke named Exatrauagantes.

☞ For Cartilago loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

¶ The. 66. Chapitre doth shewe of a Catharact.

A Catharacte.

CAtharacta is the barbarus worde. In greeke it is named Ypechime. In Englyshe it is named a Catharact, the which doth let a man to se perfycly.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of a grosse and a watery thyne humour, the which doth lye before the syght, letynge a man to se clerely, for he can not deserne a farre of, a crowe from a man, nor a beast from a bushe, and of one thynge, he shall se two thynges, although it be but one thynge.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste beware of any thynge the whiche shulde fume into the head, as wyne, Garlyke, onyons, the fatnes of fyshe and suche lyke. Than vse gargarisacions and sternutacions, as I haue reherced in this boke in many Chapitres. And beware of costiuenes, and vse purgacions to purge the head and stomake, as pylles of Coche and suche lyke.

¶ The. 67, Chapitre dothe shewe of a Catarue or a Murre.

Murre.

CAtarrhos, is the greke worde. Catarrus is the barbarus worde. In latin it is named Inundacio or Distillacio. In Englyshe it is named a Catarue or a Murre.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of reume, the which doth dystyll from the heade into the stomake, and other while it doth make Suffocations.

¶ A remedy.

☞ For a Catarue is good Dyacodion & the syrupe of Popy, and sternutacions and gargarices be good for this mater. And if there be any suffocacions whiche by strangulacion dothe folowe a Catarue, vse to eate Dianucum, the whiche in Greke is named Diacoridon, and Pilule contra catarrhos be very good, and beware of costiuenes, and therfore vse the aforesayde pylles.

¶ Catin be. v. small spondylles, the which be. v. small bones

bones in the backe bone.

☞ For Cataſtropha, loke in the Chapitre named Anaſtrupha.

☞ For Catheſia, loke in the Chapitre named Cacecia or Cacexia

¶ For Cathoca, loke in the Chapitre named Catalepſis.

¶ For Cauſos, loke in the Chapitre named Febris ardēs

☞ Canteriſacio, is Canteriſation, that is to ſay, burning or ſerynge with a hote yron or ſcale of golde.

¶ The. 68. Chapitre doth shewe of a peyne in the head, named the Cephalarge.

Peyne in the head.

CEphalargia is the greke worde. Soda is the araby worde. In Inglyſhe it is named Cephalarge, or an vniuerſal peyne in the head. Some auctours doth holde oppynyon that Soda and Cephalia is one infyrmytie.

¶ The cauſe of this infirmitie.

☞ This infirmitie doth come either by extreme labour or by ſurfetyng or of the corruption of the ayer, or by ſome extreme heate, or elſ by extreme colde, or dryngynge of hote wynes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrſt beware of al thynges the whiche doth hurt the head, as Garlyke, onyōs, chibolles, wyne, ſtoupyng downe with the head, extreme labour and ſuche lyke, and beware of ſurfetyng and dronkennelle, and purge the head with gargarices, and ſternutacios and purge the head and the ſtomake twyce a weke with pylles of Cochee or ſuche lyke.

¶ The. 69. Chapitre dothe shewe of a peyne in the head named the Cephale.

Cephale head ache.

CEphalea is the greke worde. In latin it is named Dolor ingens in capite. In Englyſhe it is named the Cephale, the which is an extreme peyne in the head

that a man can not abyde no lyght nor no noyse, and the pacient doth loue to be in darke places, And his head he doth thynke doth go in peces, and a pyllowe is better for the pacient then a cote of defence.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther of extreme heate or els of extreme colde, or of some malyuolus humoure.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst se that the pacient be not costiue. And than vse all maner of thynges the whiche is rehersed in the Chapitre named Cephalargia. And beware of vsing to much benerpous actes specially in sommer.

¶ For Cephalica, loke in the Chapitres named Mediana and Vene.

☞ The. 70. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans Sculle.

Skull. CRaneum is the latin worde. In greke it is named Cranion, or Cranos. In Englyshe it is named a mans skull, the which may be fract or broken, or els it may be putrified or corrupted.

☞ The Cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment may come of a fall or a brose, or by a strype, it may also come of some interiall sykenes, or some exterial disease.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst the Chierurgions must knowe how the Skull was broken, and than shaue the head, and make incision of the skyn to se aparently the Skull, than mundify the place with white wyne warme. Than take of Myrre an vnce, of Aloes apatycke. ii. drames, of Sarcocol, of Frankensence, of Sanguis draconis, of Mader of eche the weyght of. ii. ℈. incorporate al this togyther and in Sandyll lay it vpon the place and after that do as you do in other fractures.

¶ The. 71. Chapitre doth shewe of the brayne a of man.

Brayne. CErebrum is the latin worde. In greke it is named Eucephalos. In Englyshe it is a mannes brayne, the which is the seconde principall member in manne.

In

In the which principall member doth rest the animall spirites. The brayne is colde and moyste. And in it selfe it is without bloud, and without sylch. The beast, the fyshe, the foule, the which hath no brayne can not slepe. And if the brayne be perced or hurte, parell of deathe consequently followeth. And dyuers tymes the brayne is inflated and hath dyuers other impedimentes.

☞ The cause of this inflation.

¶ The cause is when the poores be opened out of aboue al naturall courses, it doth let in subtyl wynde the which doth make inflacion, or elles the poores opened, coldnes discendynge frome the brayne is reuerberated into the venticles of the brayne agayne, and maketh inflacion which is a periculus passion, and doth put a man in peryl and ieopardy of deathe, for the whiche is good the confection of muske and diatesseron and the electuary of Gemmis, and pylles of Elephangyne is good to purge the braine, and Oximel squilitie cõpound, is good for opplacions of the brayne. And to knowe whether a man be infested with this infyrmytie or not, one maye knowe it by these signes, inflacion or swellynge wylbe about the temples, and the head or face the wyll swell and be reed, and the pacient shal not well heare, and an ague wyl be concurrant with the infirmyte.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste vse sternutacions and gargarices. And purge the head with the pylles of Elephangine, and vse the medecines the which be rehersed in this Chapitre in the cause of ỹ inflacion of ỹ brayne.

¶ The. 72. Chapitre doth shewe of the hynder parte of the head.

The poll.

Cornix is the Latin worde. In Greeke it is named Epomis. In Englysshe it is the hynder parte of the heade, in the which may be many impedimentes, as

Letharges

Letharges, Obliuioulnes, the Apoplexi and such lyke, for the which impedimentes or sicknenesses loke in their Chapitres. and vse the medecines that there be specyfyed. And beware of hurtynge the hynder parte of the heade, for the brayne doth lye there.

¶ Chilis is the name of a veyne, the which doth spryng out of the lyuer.

¶ The. 73. Chapitre doth shewe of an infirmite in the eye lyde.

The eye lydde.

CHimosis is the greke worde. In Englyshe it is an impediment the which is in the skyn, the whiche doth inclose the eye.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a salte humour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ For this matter gargarices be good to bryng the humours an other way, that it haue no recourse to the eyes, for if the salte humour haue a recourse to the eyes, it wyl make a man blere eyed, beside this aforesayde impediment.

¶ For Chinanchi, loke in the Chapitre named Angina.

¶ The. 74. Chapitre doth shewe of the Ciphac.

Ciphac.

CIphac, is the Araby worde. In Englyshe it is a call or a pellycle the whiche doth compasse aboute the guttes. And dyuers tymes the sayd Ciphac maye be relaxed or broken.

¶ The cause of the breakynge of the Ciphac.

☞ The Ciphac is broken throwe a great lyft, or a fal, or a brose, or by greate crynge, or extreme halowyng, or by leppynge into a sadell, or otherwyse leppynge or straynynge a mannes selfe.

¶ A remedy.

☞ For a remedy for this infirmite loke in in the Chapitre named Ruptura.

☞ For Cirsocella, loke in the Chapitre named Ramex.

The

¶ The.75. Chapitre doth shewe of Carnels.

Carnels.

CHerade is the greke worde. Some auctours do cal it Strume, & some do cal it in greke Antiades. The latins do cal it Glandule. The barbarus people do name it Scrophule. In Englyshe it is named carnelles in a mans flesshe, for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Glandule, and vse the medecines that there be specified.

¶ The.76. Chapitre doth shewe of the gout in the handes.

The gout in the handes.

CHiragra is the greke worde. In Englyshe it is the gout the which is in the handes & fyngers of man. And it doth runne frome one toynte to another as other goutes doth.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of reume and euyll diet. And there be two kindes of the goute in the handes, the one is confirmed and can not be made whole, for and it do come by kynde so that the toyntes be broken, the sickenes is vncurable. The other the which is not confyrmed may be made whole.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of Cole wortes. iii. handefull, seth it in a lytle lye with .iii. sponfull of vineger, and halfe a sponefull of salte, stampe all this togyther and make a playster. Or els take and eate Triacle, & make a playster of it, and laye it to the place. And marke that if the matter do come of a hote cause, minister hote medicines. And if it do come of a colde cause, minister no hote medecines, but colde medecines, and let the pacient beware of eatynge and drynkynge of those thynges that be ouer hote or ouer colde.

¶ The.77. Chapitre doth shewe of carnall copulacion betwyxte man and woman.

Iappynge.

COitus is the latin worde. In greke it is named Ochia or Synousia. In Englyshe it is named carnal Copulation betwixt man and woman, and it is a natural

ral thynge amonges beastes, foules, and fyshes, and al other thynges haupnge lyfe and doth ingender.

The cause of this natural copulacion.

¶ This natural copilacions doth come of thre causes. The fyrst is that whan god had made man, beast, fyshe and foule, and all other thynges that doth ingender, he byd them to encrease and to multyply the worlde or the earth. The seconde cause is, that naturally euery male desyreth copulacion with his make, for the Philosopher sayth. Euery lyke desyreth to haue one lyke to hym, for and if any copulacion be had with vnlyke, then is engendred a monstruous thynge. The thyrd cause is that euery thynge bearynge or haupnge lyfe, desyreth his make except man, for a man hath reason, in whome grace may worke aboue nature, and if grace do not worke aboue nature for carnal copulacion a man may lyue chaste, aswell in youth as in age. And an olde man to fall to carnall copulacion to get a chylde, he doth kyll a man, for he doth kyl hym selfe, except reason with grace do rule hym. But oftymes in this matter old men doth dote, for it is harde to get out of the flesshe, that is bred in the bone. And furthermore I do saye. Qui multum coniunt diu viuere non possum, for it doth ingender dyuers infirmyties, specially if venerious persons vse carnall copulacion vpon a full stomake.

¶ Medecines for a man the whiche can not do the acte of matrimony throwe impotencie.

☞ The electuary de Aromatibus, and a confection of ginger is good for this matter. Also a cõfection made of the stones of a Fox, and the electuary of Alkechok is very good for this matter, and so is the confection of Alharik, and the seconde confection of the stones of a Foxe. For the makyng of these thynges and many other thynges in this boke, the Potycary must do it, or els any other man

man shall marre al that he doth go about, and the medecines shal not take none effecte, except ỹ matter be wel ordered & truly made.

☞ Medecines to helpe a man or a woman to haue chyldrene.

☞ Fyrste a man muste knowe whether the faute be in the man or in the womā. If the faut be in the mā it doth come thorow wekenes or debilite of nature, or for lacke of erection of the yerde, lette suche men vse restorative meates and drynkes, and vse good dyet and vse no venerious actes after a full stomake. If the woman be in the faute it doth come of lubricite of humours in the matrix or place of conceptiō. For this matter loke in the Chapitre of conception. Furthermore this is good to make a woman to conceyue. Take of Mandragor apples, confect them with Rose water & Suger roset, and take a porcion of it. ix. dayes. And here is to be noted for maried men that Aristotle sayth Secundo de Anima, that euery parfyte thynge is, whan one may generate a thynge lyke to hymselfe, for by it he is assimiled to the immortall God. Auicene De naturalibus, glorified natural procreacion. And for this cause God made man and woman to encrease & multiply to the worldes ende. For this matter loke further in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

¶ Medecines to kepe a man or a woman lowe of corage.

☞ To kepe one lowe, is the vsage of eatynge or of drynkynge of vinegre, or of smellyng to it, and so dayly vsed. Rewe and Camphire for this matter is good to smel to it. And Tutsane otherwyse named Agnus castus and Stingrene otherwyse named Houselyke, and stronge purgacions, watche and study, and all bytter and soure thynges dothe mitigate or swage the corage of man, for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Hiapiſimus.

¶ For Contorcio oris loke in the Chapitre named Tortura oris

☞ For Columella, loke in the Chapitre named Gargarion.

☞ The. 78. Chapitre doth shewe of the Colycke.

Colica passio, be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the Colyke, and it is named a passyon, for Colycke.

forasmuche as the peyne is very extreme. The Colyeke doth take his name of a goute, the whiche is in manne named Colon.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmitie is engendred of ventositie or wind the whiche is intrused or incloſed in the gotte named Colon and can not get out. And otherwhyle it cometh of a Colericke humour the whiche doth dryve vp a mans egeſtion or order.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrſte beware of coſtiuenes, and beware of colde, and of eatynge of colde meate and frutes, and all maner of meates that Hony is in. And vſe Clyſters & ſuppoſitories, or ſome easy or gentyll purgations, and kepe the bely warme, & be not longe faſtyng, and vſe Diaciminum, or the confection of the fyrſte inuencion of Phyloni, and the ople of Lyllies, & ſo be Pillule feride minores.

¶ The. 79. Chapitre dothe shewe of an humor named Coler.

Coler. Colera is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Cholæ. In Englyſhe it is named Coler, the which is one of the foure humours. And is hote and dryely-enge or heynge in the ſtomake and is mouable. There be. v. kyndes of coler. The fyrſt is natural coler which is redyſhe, clere, and pure. The ſeconde is glaſſy, the whiche is ingendred of watery ſhe fleume, and of reed clere coler. The thyrd is whytyſhe biſcus, and clammy lyke the white of a raw egge, the which is ingendred of congellacion of fleume and of clere red coler. The. iiii. is greene, the originall of the which commeth of malyce of the ſtomake. The. v. is a darke greene coler, and doth burne in the ſtomake, and is engendred of to much adu-ſted humours.

☞ A remedy to purge Coler.

☞ Coler aduſted dothe purge, the pylles of Lapidis lazule, and ſo doth Yeralogodion ruffi and the confection of Hameth. And to purge Citrine coler is good the confection of Manna, & the pilles

the

the which be good agaynst Colerike feuers, and pillule pilii. And to purge grosse and viscus coler, vse Sirupus acetosus. And it is good for read coler, and for all superfluous coler, vse the pylles named Pillule scomatice, pylles of Turbyth, or pylles of Coloquintida, and so dothe Sirupus acetosus laxatiuus, and so dothe the confection made of Fumiterre, this must be done of a Potycary, the whiche hath the practyke of all suche matters, for I nor no man els can nat in theyr maternal tonge expresse the whole termes of Phisicke.

¶ The.80. Chapitre dothe shewe of a passion that is in the bely.

Colirica passio, as Alexander sayth is deryued out of a worde of greke named Colides the whych is named the inwardes of a man. Some Grecions doth name this sickness Colidica or Ciliaca or Cocliaca passio. And some grekes with the latenystes doth name it Cholera. In latyn it is named Ventralis passio. In Englyshe it is named the belly ache or a passion in the belly. Bely ach.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come for lacke of perfyte digestion for a man shal exonerate or discharge by egestion and vomet both his body and stomake in an houre, vpwarde and downewarde,

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste beware of colde, and eatynge of colde meates and liquide meates, as of all kyndes of Potages, sewes, posset ale, ale brues, and caudelles, and euery thyng that is laxatiue, as plomes apples, and suche lyke. And comfort the stomake with the confection of Aromatickes, and vse Cordialles and rosted meate, and broyled meates.

¶ The.81. Chapitre dothe shewe of a man or a womans colour.

Color is the latin word. In greke it is named Chroma. In Englyshe it is named a man or a womans colour, and some be good and many be euyl. Colour.

☞ The cause of good and euyl colours.

¶ A good colour cōmeth of a good complexion. And an euyl colour doth come of an euyl complexion, as by sickenes, or a sodeine feare, or anger, or malyce, or by extreme heate or colde and by greate labour or dronkennes and such lyke causes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste I do saye that physicke can nat helpe none of al these impedimentes, excepte it do come by syckenes. And the most of the other doth come by nature and that thynge that nature doth gene to man no Physicion can take it awaye, howe be it in diuers infirmites many and expert Physicions may mitigate the peyne for a tyme but they can nat clerely take it awaye, for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Cutis, and vse good meat, bread & drynk. ☞ For Collum, which is the necke of man looke in the seconde boke named the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

¶ The. 82. Chapitre dothe shewe of Burnynge.

Burnyng ¶ Combustio is the latin worde. In greke it is named Pyritasta. In Englyshe it is named burnyng with fyre. Then is there Ambustio, the whiche is the latyn word, and in Englyshe it is named scaldyng withlicor.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment of burnynge doth come. ii. wayes eyther it doth come by burnynge of fyre, or els by burnynge of a woman thorowe carnal copulacion. And Ambustio which is to say scaldynge, doth come by hote and sethyng lycour, as water, lye, oyle, worte, and such lyke.

¶ A remedy for burnyng with Fyer.

☞ Take the white of a rawe egge and beat it with an vnce of the oyle of Roses, than put to it the iuyce of Houseleke an vnce, of Nyght shade, of Plantaine, of eche of them, halfe an vnce, of the ruste that is vnder the handefyle of a smyth. ii. vnces, compound al this togyther and washe the place ofte. And than take Popylyon & adde to it a lytle of the oyle of Roses, asmuch of the iuyce

of

of Plantaine and incorporate all togyther and make playsters. Or els take the oyntment of Cerusse, and the oyntmẽt of Sericine named in latin Unguentum sericinum. And Popyhon is good, & suche other lyke.

☞ A remedy for scaldynge with water.

☞ Take of the iuyce of Houselcke and intincte a linnen clothe in it and laye it vpon the place. Also boyle Armoniake & Camphire is good whan it is dessolued in the oyle of Roses and layde vpon the place. The water of Purslayne and Myrtilles, Cerusse and the white of rawe egges, and suche lyke be very good for all maner of scaldynge.

C A remedy for burnynge of or with a woman.

☞ Ignorante persons that is burnt of an harlot, as sone as he hath done his carnall and fylthy concupicence, let hym washe all his secret places with white wyne .iii. or .iiii. tymes, as sone as the matter is done, lest at length the guttes fall out of the bely. And if he get a dorser or .ii. dorsers and a ryder let hym loke in the Chapitre named Ambustio meretricis.

C The. 83. Chapitre dothe shewe of a terrible and depe slepe.

CAmo is the greke worde. In latin it is named Crassus et profundus sompnus. In Englysshe it is named a longe and a greuous slepe with exhaustion of wynde, for he or she hauyng this impediment wyll snorke and snore the head lyenge hygh or lowe. An euyll slepe.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

C This infirmytie doth come of superabundance of humours, specially of reume & other corrupt humoures myxt with it, the which doth cause immoderate and vnnaturall slepe.

C A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge the heade, and after ble sternutacions, and drynke nat late, and ble a good dyet and surfyt nat, & lye the head hyghe.

C The. 84. Chapitre doth shewe of Conception.

CConceptio is the latin worde. In greke it is named Sillepsis. In Englysshe it is named conceptyon or Conception.

when a woman is conceaued with chylde.

☞ The cause that a woman can nat conceyue.

The cause is that when the sede of man is sowen and the place of conception is lubrycfact and can not reteyne the sede but doth slyppe awaye frome the woman, there can not be conception, therfore lette the matryx or place of conception be kept in a temperance, neyther to moyst nor to drye, neyther to hote nor to colde. And that the woman haue the due order of her termes, and yf the man or woman be fat, let them eate peper in theyr meates and drynkes, and vse purgacions.

A remedy.

☞ Let bareu women vse to eat in pouder the matrix of an Hare or drynke the pouder of the stones of a Boze with wyne. And lette her kepe an order in her meates & drynkes, and vse no benerious actes after a ful stomake. Loke for this matter in the Chapitre named Embrio.

For Condolamita, loke in the Extrauagantes.

For Coniunctiua loke in the Chapitre named Oculus

☞ The. 85. Chapitre doth shewe of slepynge with open eyes.

Slepyng with open eyes.

Congelacio is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is when a man lyeth a slepe hauyng his eyes open as a Lyon doth without mouyng of the eyes and eye lyds.

The cause of this impediment.

The cause of this impediment Aristotle doth shewe in his Metheoror, that it doth come of a cold watersyhe humour, the which as I do thynke doth lye in the hynder parte of the brayne.

A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge that watersyhe humour with Clysters, than make fricacions or rubbynges with the hande of man vpon the forehead, and vse gargarices and sternutacions, and anoynt the head with the oyle of Lylies.

The

¶ The.86. Chapitre doth shewe of the herte of man.

Herte.

COr is the latin wozde. In greke it is named Cardia In Englysshe it is an herte, the herte is the pzincipal member in man. And it is the membet that hath the fyzste lyfe in man, and it is the laste thynge that dothe dye in manne. The herte dothe vtuifycate all other members and is the grounde and foundacion of al the vital spirites in man, and doth lye in the mydle of the bodye and is hote and dzye. And there is nothyng so cupl to the herte as is thought and care, and feare, as foz other impedimentes that be longynge to the herte dothe appere in theyz Chapitres, as Cardiaca.

☞ To comfozt the herte.

There is nothynge that doth comfozte the herte so much besyde God as honeste myzth and good company. And wyne moderately taken doth letyfycate and dothe comfozte the herte, and good bzeade doth confyzme and doth stablysshe a mannes herte. And all good and temperate dzynkes the which doth ingender good bloud doth comfozte the herte. Al manet of cozdyalles and restozatiues, & al swete oz dulcet thinges doth comfozt the hert and so doth maces and gynger, rere egges, and pocched egges not harde, theyz yolkes be a cozdiall. Also the electuary of citrons, Rob de pitis, Rob de ribes, Diambra Aromaticum mustatum, Aromaticum rosatum, and so is Electuarium de gemmis, and the confection of Xiloaloes and suchlyke be good foz the hert.

¶ The.87. Chapitre doth shewe of deines.

Deines.

COpohsis, is the greke wozde. In latin it is named Surditas. In Englysshe it is named a man that can not heare,

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment may come to a man. iii. maner of wayes, eyther it doth come by nature, or els accidentall by some stroke, or strype, or brose, or fall, or els it doth come by an humour, the which doth opplace or stoppe the Organs of hearynge.

¶ A remedy.

¶ If it do come by nature, that is to say that one is borne deef, there is no maner of remedy, but onely god to do a miracle. If it come accidentally, as by a stroke, a stripe, a brose, or a fal, or such lyke, and that by it the organs of herynge be closed vp, there is no remedy but onely god. If it do come of an humour there is remedy, as thus. Fyrste put nothynge into the eare, excepte it be warme as bloud. Than take the gall of an Hare and myxe it with the grece of a Fore, and with blacke woll instyll it into the eare. Or els take the fatnes of a balion ele and intincte blacke wol in it and put it into the eare. Or els take of the iuyce of Wormewode and temper it with the gall of a Bull and intyncte blacke woll in it, put it into the eare.

¶ The. 88. Chapitre dothe shewe of Ilica passio.

Illica passion.

Cordapsis is the greke worde. In latin it is named Emullicio intestinorum, or Iliaca passio. John Welnes doth name it dñe miserere mei. In Englyshe it is named Illica passion. This sickenes is deryued out of a worde of greke named Ilia, which is a gout in the belly of man. Some men doth name this sickenes Volnulus.

☞ The cause of this infirmytie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of bentolitte or wynde the which is incrussed and inclosed in a gout named Ilia, and doth ascende dyuers tymes to the herte, and wyll cause a man to bompt.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst beware of colde, and be nat longe fastynge, eate no cold meates nor no meate that hony is in, be ware of eatyng of potages and of frutes, and of all other thynges the whiche doth ingender bentolite, for this matter looke in the Chapitre named Illiaca passio

¶ The. 89. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans body

A mans body.

Corpus is the latin worde. In greke it is named Soma. In Englyshe it is named a body. A mans body is of. v. dispositions. The fyrst is equalytie the which consysteth in equalytie of humoures. The seconde is grosnes, the which hath two kyndes, the one is fatnes and the other is grosnes of flesshe, fatnes doth come of colde and moyst humours, grosnes doth come of abundance of hote humours. The thyrde disposicion is leanenesse the which doth come of a dyre colerycke humour. The fourth is named Sintesis, the whyche leannesse is swart and blacke, and it doth come of a colde and adry melancoly humour. The fifth disposicion is named squalydytie or foggynes. And it doth come of colde and moyst humours of the disposicion of them the which be infected with the Hiedropsies. The body that is sycke may be made whole many wayes, fyrst by attraction, by expulcion, by dissoluyng, by moryfycacion, by constriction, and by restoryng. To comfort the body Diacalamite is good, and so is Trifora sarta magna, and so is Aceti insquilitis, and Pillule lucis, or Yerahermetis, and Yeralogodion ruffi.

¶ The. 90. Chapitre doth shew of Corpulence.

Grosnes.

Corpulencia is the latin worde. In greke it is named Pachos. In Englyshe it is named Corpulence, corporateneesse or grosnes of the body, or fatnes.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther by nature or els by grosse feedynge, or els by greate drynkyng, and that doth make a great belly.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Yf it do come by nature there is no remedy, if it come by grosse feedynge or great drynkyng, vse muche Peper both in meates and drynkes, and vse purgacions and laratiue meates and vse labour and exercise the body in open ayer and temperate wethers.

¶ The. 91. Chapitre doth shewe of the Pose.

Pose: Corriza is the barbarous word. In greke it is named Corriza. In latin it is named Rupia or grando. In Englyshe it is named the poose, or reume stoppynge or oppylatynge the nosethyrlles that a man can not smell.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of reume the which doth dysstyl from the head to the nose, or nosethyrlles. And this reume is ingendred thorowe imperfyte digestion and thorowe fumosyte or vapozous humours. And dyuers tymes it is ingendred of colde taken in the fete, and it may come of late drynkynge or surfetynge,

¶ A remedy.

☞ For this matter labour and fastynge is good. Also sternutacions or nelynges is good. And to cause nelynge, take of Elleborus albus and make pouder of it and snuffe it into the nose, or take a rysche or a strawe and tycle it within the nosethyrls, and beware of drynkynge of wyne, and of surfetyng, and ble warme meates for a space.

¶ For Coxa, loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

⚜ For Coxendrix, loke in the Chapitre named Sciatica

¶ The. 92, Chapitre dothe shewe of surfetynge

Surfyt. Crapula, is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Crepalæ. In Englische it is named a surfet, and some say it is an head ache.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of an euyl dyet eating and drynkyng late, or takyng to much meate or drynke, or eatyng of rawe or contagious meates, or taken euyl drynkes drynkynge.

¶ A remedy.

☞ For this matter nothyng is so good as abstinence, and to beware what a man doth eat and drynke, & what dyet he doth kepe,

for

for there doth mo persons dye by surfetyng, than by the swerde or kyllyng or hangyng, wherfore I aduertise euery man that no sensualite ouercome hym. And after a full stomake that which is hard of digestion, drynke.ii.or.iii. draughtes of wyne specially Secke. And with meate drynke no wynes, excepte it be Gascone wyne, or Renysche wyne, or Frenche wynes. And after a surfyt eate no meate nor drynke lytle or nothyng vnto the tyme the stomake be euacuated. And for this matter bometyng is a perfyte medecine, so be it that age and strength wyll permyte it.

¶ For Craneum, loke in the Chapitre before Cerebrum.

¶ The. 93. Chapitre dothe shewe of the strynges that a mans stones dothe hange by.

Stringes of the stones.

CRemasteres is the Greeke worde. The Barbarus worde is named Cremastres. In englysche it is the strynges whereby the stones of a manne doth hange and they may haue impedymentes certeyne wayes.

☞ The Cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come eyther by straynynge or by brosynge, or by some putrifyed humour.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Take the fatnes of a Cony and anoynt the cod and the stones, and than wrap the cod in a Conys skin, do this.iy. tymes and labour nat for.iy.dayes.

For Crines loke in the Chapitre named Capillus.

For Cronea loke in the Chapitre named Oculus.

¶ The. 94. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes skyn.

The skin.

CVtis is the latin worde. In greke it is named Chros or Derma. In englysche it is a skyn, the which is in dyuers men of dyuers colours, much after the complexion of man, for some hath white skyns, and some hathe reed skynnes, and some hath blacke skynnes, and some hath glase and dankysche skynnes, and some hath tanny skynnes, and some hath grasse or grenysche skyns.

☞ The cause of these impediments.

¶ These impedymentes doth come many wayes. First yf the skyn be whyte it doth come of fleume, and yf the

skyn be reed it doth come of bloud, and yf the skynne be blacke it doth come of blacke coler, & if the skin be tauny or glase it doth come of coler adusted, & if it be grasse or grenysshe, it doth come of melancoly and cold humours.

¶ A remedy to mundify the skyn.

☞ The confection of Hamech is good to purge and to clense the skyn, and so is Trifera mustata, or Diamoroston, oyle de Beanes is good, and so is the oyle of the yolkes of egges, or the oyle of Juneper, the oyle of wheat, or the oyle of Asshe kayes.

☞ The 95. Chapitre doth shewe of square wormes in a mannes body.

Wormes. CVcurbiti is the Latyn worde. In Englysshe it is square wormes in a mans mawe and guttes.

☞ The cause of these wormes.

❧ These wormes commeth throwe corruption and abundance of fleume.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Eate Garlyke with meates dayly for .ix. dayes and that dothe kyll all wormes in mannes body. Aloes cicorrine is good to kyll wormes, and so is wormesede, yf it be used & dronke with myrhe or Malmesy. For this matter lose in the Chapitres named Lumbrici and Vermes.

☞ The. 96. Chapitre doth shewe of imperfite digestion.

Imperfit digestion. CRuditas is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Apepsia. In englysshe it is named imperfite dygestion, or when a man doth egest his meate it doth come to him as he dyd eate it, or doth se the substance of it.

☞ The Cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedyment doth come of intemperance of the ventricles of the stomake and bely, or throwe inflamations, or els an euyl liuer may be the cause.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge the stomake with pylles of Cochee or suche lyke, and use to eate Grene gynger. Diagalanga is good for this mater, and so is Ypocras and Secke, and other odiferous wynes, and all maner of odiferous sauours for this matter is good.

❧ Thus endeth the letter C. And here followeth the letter of D.

☞ The.97. Chapitre dothe shewe of a maunes tothe.



Dens is the latin wozde. In greke it is named Odons. In Englyshe it is named a tothe. A tothe is a sensyble bone, the whi che beynge in a lyuyng mans heade hath selynge, and so hathe none other bone in mans body, and therfoze the tothe ache is an extreme peyne. A tothe.

¶ The cause of this peyne.

This peyne doth come eyther by an humour discendyng out of the head to the teeth oz gummes, oz it may come by cozodyng oz eatyng of wozmes, oz it may come of cozruption lyenge and beynge vpon and betwyxt the teeth, oz it may come by dzynkynge of hote wynes, eatyng of hote spyces, oz eating of hote aples, peares, and such lyke, oz it may come of a hote lyuer oz stomake.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyzste purge the head with pylles of Cochee, and vse gargarices. And if it do come of any colde cause, chewe in the mouthe diuers tymes the roote of Hozehounde. And if it come by wozmes, make a candell of waxe with Henbane sedes and lyght it and let the perfume of the candel entre into the toth and gape ouer a dysshe of colde water and than may you take the wozmes out of the water and kyll them on your nayle, the wozme is lytle greatter than the wozme in a mans hande. And beware of pullyng out any toth foz pul out one, and pul out mo. To mundy the teeth, washe them euery mozning with colde water and a lytle Roche alome.

☞ DIA is a notable wozde in Greke, and the Grecions hath vsed and doth vse to set this wozde Dia before all theyz notable wozdes, as well in Physicke as in Musicke, as it shall appere in the Chapitre of Musicke.

¶ The.98. Chapitre dothe shewe of them that can not kepe theyz water but dothe pysse as muche as they do dzynke.

Diabete

Inordynate pyssynge.

Diabete is the greke worde. And some grekes doth name it Dipsacos or Sipho. The latyns do name it Afflictio renū. The barbarus men do name it Diabetica passio. In englische it is named an immoderate pyssyng

☞ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of imbecillytie of the raynes of the backe, and of the secrete members of man or woman, and it maye come of calydytie or heate of the raynes, and the backe, it maye come of lechery, and of labour, and suche lyke.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge the matter with Manna and Cassia fistula. And than drynke colde water and by and by vompt it vp agayne. And than take of Cozyander preparated, of Spodium, of Cozall, of Carabes, of eche an vnce, confecte this with Whay and vse to drynk of it diuers tymes in a daye. Yf it do come thorowe imbecilite or wekenes of the backe, vse Clary stewed with a Cockerell, or frye Clary dypte fyrst in the yolkes of egges, & vse restorative meates and drynkes. Yf it do come by wekenes of a mans priuie member vse to eate in the morning. ii. or. iii. rere egges, and put into them the pouder of read nettels and suger. Yf it do come of heat in the backe, vse to anoynt the backe with the oyle of Newuiser, or the oyle or iuyce of Sengryne otherwyse named Houseleke or suche colde thynges.

¶ The. 99. Chapitre dothe shewe of peyne or dolour.

What peyne is.

Dolor is the latin worde. In greke it is named Lype. In Englyshe it is named peyne or dolour, the whi che maye be many wayes, as by syckenes of the body, or disquietnes of a mannes mynde.

☞ The cause of this peyne.

☞ Dyuers tymes of greate pleasure doth come greate peyne, as we se dayly that thorowe ryot and surfetyng and sensualytie doth come dyuers sickenesses. Also with sporte and playe, takyng great heate, or takynge of extreme colde doth ingender diseases and peyne. Also for lacke of pacyence many mens and womens myndes be vexed and troubled.

A re

¶ A remedy.

☞ If a man wyll eychewe many peynes and dolours lette hym lyue a sober lyfe and distemper not or disquyet the body by any exceesse or sensualite. And let hym arme hym selfe with patience, and euermore thanke god what socuer is sente to man, for if aduersitie do come it is either sent to punysse man for synne or els probacion and with sorowe ble honest myrth and good company.

☞ For Demoniaci, loke the seconde booke named the Extrauagantes.

¶ The 100. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes Mydryffe.

Diaphragma is the greke worde, and the latin word In Englyche it is named the Mydryffe in a man, the which is a grosse skyn, or pannycle, or musculles, the which deceper the spirituall members from the nutrytyue members deuydynge the herte and the longes from the stomake and bowels. Isaacke doth saye that a pluryse is an hote impostume, and is ingendred in the Mydryffe otherwyse named Diaphragma, for a remedy for this impostume, loke in the Chapitre named Pluris, and in the Chapitre named Apostema. Mydryffe.

¶ The. 101. Chapitre doth shew of the Flyxe or lacke.

Diarthea is the greke worde. In latin it is named Fluxus. In Englyche it is named the Flyxe. A flyxe.

☞ The cause of this infirmytie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of a salte and a malycyus humour. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Fluxus in the Extrauagantes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of suger roset made of dyeroses, of Trisandal, of eche an vnce and a halfe, myxe this togyther and eate it with meates or dynke it with dynkes, but the best remedy that I coulde fynde is, to take, iii, handefulles of saint Johus worte, and as much of Plantayne, and as muche of Cressis, and seth this in a galon of rayne water, or read wyne to a potel & strayne it, and put to it .v. vnces of the pouder of Synamon & dynk of this dynk warme.

Didimes

☞ Didimes be.ii. lytle skyns the whiche doth compasse the stones and doth holde them hangynge, and thorowe theym certayne veynes and artures doth passe, by the whiche the sede of man is conducted to the yerde.

¶ The.102. Chapitre dothe shewe of rylynges or lyftynges vp of the herte and bzayne.

Rilyng of the hert & bzayne.

Diastole is the greke wozde. In Englyshe it is a rylynge oz lyftynge vp of the herte oz bzayne.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of some euyl humour the which doth passe oz go by the herte oz bzayne, and doth cause them to moue from the humour. And this a man may knowe by rylynge of the pulses.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Use no contagious meates and dzynkes, specyally such meates & dzynkes as be vapozous, the whiche shulde perturbe eyther the hert oz bzayne, than se that the bely be nat constupated oz costiue and vse Cozdialles and dzegges to bzeake wynde. And in any wyse beware of cuyl sauours, & vse Aromatyke fumes & sauours. ¶ Foz Digma, loke in the Chapitres named Morsus.

¶ The.103. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mans digestion.

Digestion

Digestio is the latin wozde. In greeke it is named Pepsis. In Englyshe it is named digestion, that is when a man hath dygested his meate that he hath eaten. Egestion is when the meate is dygested, and the grosse substance beynge in the mawe and guttes, then must it nedes be egested and put fozth, yf a mans dygestion be perfyte and good, it doth cause healty, and if it be weake and vnperfyte it doth cause many infirmites.

¶ The cause of weake digestion.

¶ The weakenes of digestion, eyther it doth come of debilitie of the stomake, oz els it maye come of superabundance of vnnaturall fleume, oz els coler, oz to much calydytie oz heate in the stomake may be the cause.

I re-

¶ A remedy.

☞ Yf vnnatural fleume be the cause, vse to eate of Dyacitoniton. And if do come of heate in the stomake, vse Dyarodon. And if it do come of Coler, vse the sirupe of Wormewood with Dyaromata, or Dyarodon. Also these thynges be good for the stomake that is weake. Fyrst is Aromaticum rosatum, Maius, Dyambra, Diacimmum and Diatriompiperion.

☞ The. 104. Chapitre dothe shewe of the fyngers of man.

Digitus is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Dactiles. In Englishe it is named a fynger. A man may haue many impedymentes in the fyngers as the goute and apposthumacions, the crampe, and chappes, and such lyke, for these infirmyties loke in theyr owne Chapitres. A fynger.

¶ To make the handes and fyngers to loke white.

☞ Washe the handes twyse or thryse a weke with water somwhat warme and put to it whyten bran or the bran of Beanes, and do as it is specified in the Chapitre named Pulchritudo.

¶ The. 105. Chapitre doth shewe of whelyng and stoppynge of a mannes wynde.

Ilsma is the latin word. And some grekes doth name this infirmitie Orthomia. In Englyshe it is named whelynge. whealing

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimence doth come of viscus fleume the which is in the pypes or organs that mans breth doth enter in and out, and the wynde dothe enter strayter inwarde then outwarde.

¶ A remedy.

☞ For this matter a Ptisane is good preparatiue, vlynge it. xb. dayes, & after that take pylles of Cochee, & than vse Loc. de pino.

¶ The. 106. Chapitre doth shewe of a perilous flyxe, named the Dilentery.

Dlenteria is the greke worde. In latin it is named Exulceratio intestinorum. In englyshe it is named the dilentery, or exulceracion of the guttes, or vlceracio of the bowels, the barbarus word is named Discēteria. A flyxe.

The

☞The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come eyther of vnnaturall coler, eyther els of a salt fleume, eyther of asperytie of the bloud, eyther of a melancoly humour or els by some apostumacion of the lyuer, eyther els by receptes of euill medecines, or els it doth come by vlceracion in the bowels the which excorpate the guttes. Also it maye come of a great straynynge of the body, the which doth hurt the inwarde partes brekyng a veyne thorowe the whyche vlceracion of bloud doth issue frome the body with the egestion of man, or els it may come of coler and melancoly, and then the egestion or seege wyl be blacke.

¶ A remedy.

☞Fyrst beware of coldnes and of labour, and vse nat to eate of meates that be lapatiue or doth ingender ventosite. Than take of Ipericon other wyse named Saint Johans worte an handefull of Plantaine water. iii. vnces, or els of Plantaine leues. iii. handfulles, seth this in ronnyng water & drinke at morenyng, none & at nyght. ix. sponfull. Or els roste. iii. or. iiii. egges vnto the tyme the yolkes be blewe and harde, then crymble them into a pynt of read wyne and than put to an vnce of the pouder of Cynamon, and boyle al togyther, and than drynke it in the morenyng, at none, & at nyght to bedwarde and do this. ix. dayes, and drynke but lytle, and beware of posset ale, mylke, butter, and frute.

¶ The. 107. Chapitre doth shewe of hym that can make no water.

One that can not pysse.

Disuria is the greke word. In latin it is named Difficultas mingendi. In Englische it is named the disury, which is when a manne or a woman that can not well make water but with peyne.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come many wayes, fyrste it may come by the colycke and the stone, or the grauell, stoppynge the condytes of the vryne, or elles an impostume, or a lompe of flesche may growe or be ingendred in the condites of the vryne, or elles it maye come of congelacion

congelacio of bloud, or of matter the which doth stop the condites of the vrine, or els of long holdyng of ỳ water

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste let euery man and woman beware of longe holdyng of theyr water or restraynyng of theyr egestion, let the body be discharged that nature wolde expell, & than take the grece of a Cony and anoynt the backe and the coddes and the yerd. If it be a woman let her anoynt her backe and prruc place. And bett man or woman let them laye ouer theyr secretes a Conys skyn, and for this matter these thynges be good. Triacle, the oyle of Balme, the oyle of Scorpions, Mitrodatum, and Aurea Alexandrina, so be it that with this syckenes a feuer be nat concurrant with it, and in this matter beware of costiuenes and of cupll dyet.

¶ For Dipsacos, loke in the Chapitre named Diabetes.

☞ The. 108. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans backe.

Dorsum is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Noton. In englyshe it is named a backe the which may haue many infirmities, as debylytie and wekenes, curuytie, and gybbositie, besyde other infirmyties in the raynes of the backe, as Nephrezis and such lyke. A mannes backe.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impediments in the backe doth come eyther by nature, or els they may come accidentally, yf it come by nature, it doth come by kynde, yf it do come by kynde there is no remedy. If it do come accidentally, as by mischaunce or fortune, or syckenes, they may be holpen, so be it that the infirmitie or the impediment be not veterated or of a longe continuance.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Clary is good for the backe, and pylles named Pillule aggregate maiores, and Pillule de Serapino, and Pillule de Oppopona co. And these oyles be good for the backe. Oleum de piperibus, Oleum bulpinum, Oleum Philosophorum, and Cerotum anodynum is good. And I haue proued these oyles to be good for the backe, the oyle of Nardine, or the oyle of Alabastre, and the oyle of water lylyes, in hote causes, the oyle of popy is very good, in colde causes the oyle of Lylyes, and the oyle of Mastyr, or the oyle of mustarde is good for the backe. Also vse frycations and then annoynt the backe ofte with the oyle of Lylyes.

¶ Diuramator is the latyn worde. In Englyshe it is a pellycle or a skynne the whiche is within a mans skull compassynge the brayne, it may be perced and hurt, and diuers times there is no ieopardy in it, but for a more sure cure take of colykony the weyght of. xii. d. of Myrre, Aloes, and mastyr, of eche the weyght of. viii. d. of sarcocol, of saffron, of euery one the weyght of. ii. d. compounde them and in saudle lay it ouer the place.

¶ The. 109. Chapitre dothe shewe of knobbes and burres in the flesshe.

Burres. Dvbaleth, is the Araby worde. The Latins do name it Nodi. In Englyshe it is named knottes, knobbes, knorres, or burres the which is in a mans flesshe or fatnes, and there be thre kyndes. The one is harde, and the other is softe, and the other is indyfferente, but they be visculy congelated, yf there come any matter out of it, it is named in latin Mellinus, and yf it be harde it is named Ingia.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

❧ This impedimente doth come of corrupte fleumatyke humours, the which be putrifyed, the one takyng the more and the other the lesse, and the neuter consysteth in the myddle.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge the matter with the pylles of Hermodactils, or with Pilule fetide. Than excoriat the skyn & maturat the matter and than abstracte them out with the instrumentes of Surgery, & after that incarnate the place, and so skyn it, and for this matter in the healyng and skynnyng, Mellilote and water of Cresses, and Hony is very good and so is Galbanum delolued in a lytle of the iuyce of Fenell.

☞ Thus endeth the letter D. And here followeth the letter E.

The

The.110. Chapitre dothe shewe of dronkennes.

EBrietas is the latin worde. In greke it is named Mæthæ. In Englyshe it is named dronkennes. Dronkennes.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impedimente doth come eyther by wekenes of the brayne, or els by some greate hurte in the head, or of to much ryotte.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If it do come by an hurt in the head there is no remedy but pacience of all partes. If it do come by debilite of the brayne & head, drynke in the morynge a dysshe of mylke, vse a Sirupe named Sirupus aceto sus de prunis, and vse laxatiue meates, and purgacions, if nede do requyre, and beware of superfluous drynkynge, specially of wyne and stronge ale and beere, and if anye man do perceyue that he is dronke, let hym take a bomite with water and oyle, or with a fether, or a Rosemary braunche, or els with his finger, or els let hym go to his bed to slepe.

The.111. Chapitre dothe shewe of any swellynge that is softe.

EDema is the greke worde. In latin it is named Tumor mollis. In Englyshe it is named a swellynge the which is softe. Swelling

☞ The cause of this infirmytie.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of abundance of corrupt humours.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrst maturate the matter, & than eyther by inclisions or els by Corosiues make an issue, and than with tentes and salues to make the impedimentes whole as it doth appere in the chapitre named Vulnus

The.112. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans egestion.

EGestio or Sessum be the latin wordes. In englisshe it is named the egestion or sege the which doth come from man, it is necessary wt̄ the meates that man doth Sege.

doth eate be digested, that then the grosnes of it be digested, and by the egestion the Physicion in sycke persons hath a great notycion and knoweledge of mans infirmyties, many men be laxatyue and costyue, and some be indyfferent. For laxatyue men loke in the Chapitres of Diarrhea, and Disenteria.

The cause of imparfite egestion.

¶ Who so euer he be that doth eate lytle meate, and is a small drynker, his egestion can be but lytle, but they the which can eate theyr meate and doth lacke egestion can not longe lyue without infirmyties.

¶ A remedy for costiuenes.

First let no man restrayne his egestion, whan that he is prouoked to it. And if he be costupated let hym vse Suppositors or Clysters or some gentle purgacions, as Mercury, Polypody, Sene, Cassia fistula, Turbythe, Reuerbe, Rapuntica, Aloes cicotrine, and suche lyke, and without counsell of a doctour of Physicke. Beware of Colloquintida, of Alarabaca, Opium, Scamony, Catapuce, Aloes cabalyn, Aloes epaticum, and such lyke. And let euery man beware, specially weake men howe that they do take any pilles or potions of any ignorant person, except he do knowe howe, whan, and what tyme medecines, specially purgacions ought to be ministred.

A knowlege in egestion.

☞ If the meate do come frome a man as in maner he dyd eate it, the stomake is weake, and the bowels beli bzicated, and it is an euyll sygne. If the egestion do not stynke, it is an euyll sygne. If the egestion do loke lyke the earth, it is a sygne of death. If the egestion do loke lyke leade, it is an euyll sygne. If the egestyon be blacke as pnke, it is an euyll sygne. If the egestion be blacke and adusted, & doth loke like chepes trecles, there is abundance of coler adusted, and peyne in the splene. Yf the egestion be yelowe, and eatyng no saffron before the body is repleted with coler & cytryne water. If the egestion haue straynes of bloud, there is impedymentes in

In the lyuer and in the bowels. If the egestion be bluddyshe, there is vlceracion in the guttes. Yf the egestion loke lyke the shaupnge of guttes, beware then of an extreme flyxe and debylytie of the bodye. If a man be to laxatyue it is not good, for in suche persons can be no strength but much wekenes. If a man be to costyue and can not haue a naturall egestion ones a day, he can not lyue longe without syckenesses.

☞ The.113. Chapitre dothe shewe of burnyng in the Sonne.

Effilla is the latin worde. In Englishe it is burning of the sonne. Son burnynge

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come throwe greate heate of the sonne.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of the oyle of Tartre & anoynt the face. For this mater loke in the Chapitre named Vulchritudo.

☞ The.114. Chapitre dothe shewe of a kynde of leprousnes named the Elephanty.

Elephas or Elephantia be the greke wordes. In latin it is named Cancer vniuersalis. In Englysshe it is named the Elephancy, or the Olyphant sickneſſe, for an Olyphant is sturdy and hath no toyntes, and who so euer that hath this kynde of Leprousnes can not moue his toyntes and is starke: wherfore he is bedred and can not helpe hym selfe. A kynd of lepruſnes

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

This infirmytie doth come of a melancoly humour, and it may come of a grosse and viscus fleume.

¶ A remedy.

Fyrste purge the cause with pylles of Fumitory, or with Diacatholicon, and than cotidially as the pacient may beare ble stukes wete and dry, and exhaust no bloude, and after the stukes anoynt the toyntes with the oyle of Turpentyne, and Neetes fote oyle, and ble Diarodon abbatis.

There is an other infirmytie named Elephancia, whiche is a swellynge in the feete and legges, and the cause doth come as the other Elephansy dothe, wherefore the matter must be fyrste purged and after that vse cerecloths attractyue.

¶ For Elmita loke in the Chaptre named Lumbrici.

¶ The.115. Chaptre doth shewe of the Conception of a chylde.

Conception. EMbria is the latin worde. In greke it is named Embrion. In Englyshe it is a chylde conceyued in the mothers body, hauyng not the perfyte shappe or lyuymentes of a man or woman.

☞ The cause of this matter.

❧ The cause of this, is carnall copulacyon betwyxte man and woman.

❧ To preserue this procreacion loke in the Chaptre named Conceptio.

☞ Use good meates and drynkes, and let such women haue theyr lustes, and beware of abhorsion.

☞ The.116. Chaptre doth shewe of sycknesse.

Sickenes EGritudo is the latyn word. In Englishe it is named syckenes, there be many maner of syckenesses, as it doth more largelier apere in the Chapt. named Morbus.

¶ The cause of these sicknesses.

¶ Sickenesses doth come many wayes, as by surfeting and euyll dyet, and to company with infectyous people to eate and drynke, or to lye with them, and it may come by the punyshment of god.

☞ A remedy.

❧ If God sende the syckne I knowe no medecine. If it do come otherwayes, eyther it is hoote or colde sycknesses. If it be a hoote sycknes vse the electuary of Moses. If it be a colde sycknes vse Diacalampt and anoynt the body with oyle Benedict, or with the oyle of Nardine. If it come of a melancoly humour a decoction made of Epithemie is good.

For

For Emigranea loke in the Chapitre named Hemigranea

The.117. Chapitre dothe shewe of spyttynge of foule corrupt matter.

Empima or Empirema be the greke wordes, in latyn it is named Supputacio. In Englyshe it is named a collection or a gatherynge togyther of fylthy matter in the brest vpon Diafragma spyttynge and coughynge vil cus and fylthy fleume. Fylthy matter,

The cause of these impedimentes.

These impedimentes doth come of reume distylling from the head to the brest couerynge Diafragma.

A remedy.

☞ Fyrst make Ptysane with Hooze hounde and Enula campane rootes and Isope, and so forth after the comon makyng of a Ptysane, and after that vse of the pylles of Cochee and anoynte the brest with the oyle of Lawry myxte with butter.

For Enterocela loke in the Chapitre named Ramex.

☞ The.118. Chapitre dothe shewe of spyttynge of bloude.

Emoptoica passio be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Hæmoptoicon pathos or Phthisis. And the true latin worde is named Tabes. In Englyshe it is named spyttynge of bloud, Spitting of bloud.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

This infirmytie doth come thorowe some vlcerous matter in the brest or in the longes.

A remedy.

Fyrst if age, tyme, and strengthe wyll permyt it, let the patiente be let bloude in a beyne named Sophena, and than abstract a lytle bloude out of Cephalica. And thā after that let them vse to eate mylke or whay, & certayne tymes let thē eate Triacle and let them the whiche hathe this passion beware of great labour or lyftyng and of venericus actes or straynyng of them selfe, and let them vse to drynke the iuyce of the waters of Plantain & saint Johās wort, or vse Purslayne to eate it or drynke the iuyce or watre with suger. Also for this matter is good Spodium, Carabics, Roses, Coral, Saunders, Sanguis draconis, Saffron, Myrre, Sumache, Coriander, Boole hermonyacke, Mastix, Storax, Galampyn and such lyke.

For Empirema, loke in the Chapitre named Empima

For Emoroides, loke in the the Chapitre named Hemorrhoides.

For Emprosthotonos, looke in the Chapitre named Spasmos.

For Epatica a veyne, loke in the Chapitre of veynes named Mediana.

The. 119. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Mare and of the spirites named Incubus and Succubus

The Mare. Ephialtes is the greke worde. Epialtes is the barbarous worde. In latin it is named Incubus and Succubus. In Englyshe it is named the Mare. And some say that it is kynd of spirites the which doth infest and trouble men when they be in theyr beddes slepynge, as Saynt Augustine sayth De ciuitate dei. Capi. 20. and Saynt Thomas of Alquine sayth in his fyrst parte of his diuinitie, Incubus doth infeste and trouble women, and Succubus doth infest men. Some holdeth opynyon that Merlyn was begotten of his mother of the spirite named Incubus. Esdras doth speke of this spirite, and I haue red much of this spirite in Speculum exemplorũ and in my tyme at saynt Albons here in Englande was infested an Incresse of such a spirite as she shewed me & also to credyble persons, but this is my opynyon that this Ephialtes otherwyse named the Mare, the whiche doth come to man or woman when they be sleping doth come of some euyll humour, consyderyng that they the which be thus troubled slepyng shall thynke that they do se, here, & fele, the thyng that is not true. And in such troublous slepyng a man shall scarse drawe his breth.

The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of a vaporous humour or

or fumosytie rysynge out and frome the stomake to the brayne, it may come also thorowe surfetynge and dronkennes, and lyenge in the bed vpryght, it may come also of a reumatyke humour suppressyng the brayne, and the humour descendynge doth perturbate the hert, bringyng a man sleppynge into a dreame, to thynke that the which is nothynge, is somwhat: and to fele that thyng that he feleth not, and to se that thynge that he seeth not, with such lyke matters.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste let suche persons beware of lyenge vpryght, lest they be suffocated, or dye sodenly, or els at lengthy they wyll fall into a madnes, named Mania, therfore let suche persons kepe a good dyet in eatynge and drynkynge, let theym kepe honeste company, where there is honest myrth, and let them beware of musynge or studienge vpon any matter, the whiche wyl trouble the brayne, and vse diuers tymes sternutations with gargarices, and beware of wynes and euery thyng the whiche doth engender fumosite.

☞ Yf it be a spirite. &c.

¶ I haue red as many more hath done, that can tell yf I do wryte true or false, there is an herbe named fuga Demonum, or as the Grecians do name it Ipericō. In Englysche it named sayne Johns worte, the which herbe is of that vertue that it doth repell suche malyfycyousnes or spirites.

¶ The.xx. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes lyuer.

EPer is the latin worde. In greke it is named Aeper. In Englysche it is named a lyuer, which is no other thynge but a congeyled bloud the which doth calyfy the stomake lyke the fyre vnder a pot, and doth make digestion, and it is the thyrde principall member in man, in whome also resteth the animall spirites, and where as incipient persons do say that a mans lyuer maye waste, it is not so, howe be it the lyuer may haue dyuers and The liuer

many infirmyties, as heate, water galles, carnelles, and opplacions, and suche lyke diseases. The lyuer of his nature is hote and drye.

A remedy for heate in the Lyuer.

If the Lyuer be hote, peyne and heate is felte in the ryght syde, and for it open the Epaticke beme and exhaust of it .ii. or .iii. vnces of blonde, if age and strugth wyl permyt it, and vse to eate Diarodon with the Sirupe of Roses. And for the heate of the Lyuer is good, Lyuerwort, the .iii. kyndes of Saunders, Dandelion, Sowthystell, Endiue, Cicory, and suche lyke.

Yf the Lyuer be opplated.

If the lyuer be opplated the face wyll swell, and peine wyl be in the ryght syde, wherfore clysters be good and the confection of Fumitore. Also this is good for the lyuer, the confection of Galyngale, and the confection of Xiloaloes, also Pillule scomatice, and Pillule aggregate be good to mundyfye the lyuer. Also Emplastrū stomaticum, and Sirupus de thimo, and yf the lyuer be inflamed I haue shewed a remedye, and yf the lyuer be weake, a playster made of wheate is good with Dialeni con, and so is Emplastrum Andromachi.

For Epatica passio loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

For Epenictides, loke in the Chapitre named Aegineta.

The .121. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Pestilence.

The Pestilence.

Epidimea is the greke worde. In latin it is named Pestilencia or Febris pestilencialis. In Englyshe it is named the pestilence.

The cause of this infirmitie.

This infirmytie doth come, eyther by the punyshement of god, eyther els of a corrupte and contagyous ayre, and one man infected with this sykenes maye infecte many men, this sickenes may come also with the stenche of cupl dyrty stretes, of channelles not kept

cleane

cleane, of standynge puddels, and stynkynge waters, of
eges and stynkynge draughtes, of shedynge of mans
loud, and of dead bodyes not depely buryed, of a great
ompany beynge in a lytle or smal rome, of common pis-
ynge places, and of many suche lyke contagious ayers
as be rehersed in the dyetary of health.

¶ A remedy.

☞ The chiefe remedy that I do knowe is for euery man to sub-
myt hym selfe to god and than to amende our lyuynge, and to fle
farre frome infectious places, and nat to go into the company of
them whiche be infected, or do resorte to infectious persons, and
to beware of the clothes, or any other thynge that doth perteyne
to suche infectiue persons. Than vse a good dyet in eatynge and
drynkyng, and vse perfumes in your chambers and houses, go
nat abrode in the open ayre late in the nyght, nor ryse nat early
in the morynng, let the Sonne haue dominion ouer the grounde,
to waste and consume al contagious mystes and ayers or you aryse,
and than aryse and serue god which doth gyue helth to al men &
folowe my counsell in this matter, as I haue shewed in the Dye-
tary of helthe.

¶ For Epiplocela, loke in the Chapitre named Ramex

☞ The.122. Chapitre doth shewe of the
Fallynge sycknes.

The fal-
lyng sicke
nes.

EPilepsia is the greke worde. Epilencia is the barba-
rus worde. In latin it is named Conuulcio or Mor-
bus commicialis, or Morbus sacer, or Morbus herculeus,
or Morbus caducus. And in dyuers regions it is named
Morbus mahometus, for Mahomete (in whom the cur-
ses doth beleue) had the sayde sycknes. In Englyshe it
is named the fallynge sycknes, or the foule yll. Also it
is named in latin Ira dei, and some do name it Pedon, and
some do name it Iaracionem.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This infirmitie is ingendred either of a reumatike
humour, or els of a grosse and a colde wynde or els of a
melancoly humoure the whiche is bred in the hynder
parte of the head, or els of euyl humoures abundyng in
the

the stomake, the which doth vapour and fume vp to the brayne opplatynge the vytal spirites. Galen sayth it is a colde humour the which doth opilate the celles of the brayne, vnto the tyme that nature hath remoued the cause. There be thre kyndes of the fallynge sykenelle, the fyrste is Epileptia, the seconde is named Analepsia, and the thyrde is named Catalepsia. They the whiche be infected with Epilepsia, in theyr fallynge shall some at the mouth, and this is the common fallyng sykenes, and they the whiche hath Analepsia when they do fall they shall defyle them selfe and not some at the mouth. And they the whiche hath Catalepsia, whether they be taken open eyed, or halfe closed, for the tyme they shal se nothyng, as it shall appere in the Chapitre named Catalepsis.

¶ A remedy.

Use the confection of Diamusti and Tiriaca diatesseron, Sirupus de sticades, Acetum squillitycum, Oxymel squillitycum. Also the oyntement of Vdellū, the oyle of .iii. Pepers, the oyle of Geat or the oyle of Philosopher be good for the .iii. kyndes of the fallynge sykenes, and otherwyle purge the matter with Yeraherme-tis, vse the dyet as is specified in the Chapitre named Analepsia

¶ The .123. Chapitre doth shewe of Pusches and wheles.

A whele. Epinictides is the greke worde. In latin it is named Pustula nocturna. In Englyshe it is named a whele or a pusche the which doth ryse in the skyn, the which is ingendred in the nyght.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of euyll dyet, or els of an euyll humour procedynge from the lyuer, or dygestyng late, or els of some venemous worme.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrst refrayne for the occasion of it, and touche not the mater and it wyll go away within .ii. dayes, yf you nyppe or touche it, for one whele you shall haue .ii.

The

☞ The.124. Chapitre deth shewe of eructuations or belchynges.

ERuctuacio is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named eructuacion or belchynge. Belching.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impedimente doth come of ventosyte or of sower humours in the stomake.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Yf it do come of ventosite or a fume. For it is good Confectio de acetosis, Yf it do come of a sower humour in the stomake, than is the confection of Galyngale good, Diaciminum, and the symple Oximel squilit.

¶ The.125. Chapitre doth shewe of inflammations of the eyes.

EPiphora, is the greke worde. In latin it is named Inflammacio oculorum. In Englyshe it is named inflammacion of the eyes. Peyne in the eyes.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This impediment doth come of some salte humour, or els corrupte bloud myxt with reume.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrste purge the head, and after that vse gargarices, & beware of eatynge of Garlyke and Onyons and suche thynges as is nat good for the eyes or head.

☞ For Erisipulas, looke in the Chapitre named Herisipulas.

¶ Escharа is the skabbe or crust that lyeth on a sore that commeth of burnyng made by some instrumente by the industry of some Phisicion or Chirurgion.

¶ The.126. Chapitre doth shewe of a harde pushe or whele

EScara, or Essare or Essara be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Aegineta, or Epinictides. In englyshe it is named a harde pushe or a whele much lyke to stynge of a waspe, a hornet, or a nettle, and some say it is the place that a man is burnt with a hote yron and not made whole. Wheles.

The

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmyte doth come of a salte fleumatyke humour or els of adusted coler, or melancoly.

¶ A remedy.

☜ Take of the leaues of Colewortes, iii. handfulles stampe it, and temper it with Hony, and make a playster, and laye it to the place. Or els take Coriander seedes in pouder, and compounde it with oyle Olyue, and lay it to the place, and drynke this drynke. Take of Sumache halfe an vnce, seth it in rayne water, or in white wyne and drynke it warme.

¶ For Esthisis loke in the Chapitre named Sensus.

¶ The. 127. Chapitre dothe shewe of an infirmite corruptynge the flesche, synewes and the bones.

Putrifyeug of the flesche.

Estiomenus is the latin worde. In Araby it is named Esthiomenos. In Englishe it is when the flesche the synewes, and the bones be putryfyed or corrupted. And here it is to be noted, that these infirmities named Cancrena, and Aschachilus be gradiant or concurrant with this afore saide infirmitie For Cancrena is a way to Aschachilo, and Aschachilus is alway to Estiameno.

☞ The Cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a corrupt melancoly humour, or els it doth come of some venemous matter corruptynge the flesche. &c.

¶ A remedy.

☜ In this matter must be vsed Cauterisations, and to clense the place or places with water the which doth deceuer gold frō syluer, and than vse the medecines the which be in the Chapitre named Escara. In this matter a dyet muste be vsed, the pacient must refrayne from corrageus meates and drynkes, as newe ale, newe beare, hote wynes, newe breade, except it be. xxiiii. houres olde. Also the pacient muste eate no freshe beefe, nor no maner of waterfoules, be they wylde or tame, or if they do vse the water with diuers sete. Also Eles, freshe Samen, shel fysches, as Oysters, crabbes, and Crauices, and suche lyke. Also Dogge fysche, Ray, Thornebacke, and suche lyke be good for any man that hath this impediment, or any other sycknes and disease, and beware of venerious actes, and loke that they be laxatiue, and nat costiue that hathe this infirmite or desease.

For

For Etica passio loke in the Chapitre named Febris
nectica

The.128. Chapitre doth shewe of stertynge in a mannes slepe,

Expergifactio sompni be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is stertynge in or out of a mannes slepe odeynly. Stertyng in the slepe

☞ The cause of this impediment.

This impedimente dothe come of a melancoly humour, or els of an angry or a feareful herte, or els of a wencykull mynde or a fearefull dreame.

A remedy.

☞ For this matter is nothynge so good (beside god) as is the confection of Muske, and otherwhile vse Secamabine, and bewarre in any wyse to lye vpryght, and nat to go to bedde with a full stomake, & if the patiēt do grone in the slepe, awake hym leiserably

The.129. Chapitre dothe shewe of wheles or pushes.

Exanthemata is the greke worde. In latin it is named Tumores or Pusule in cute. And there be thre kyndes named in latin. Morbilli variole, and Mentagra Morbilli is named in Englyshe the maseles, Variole in Englishe is named the smal pockes, for Mentagra, loke in the Chapitre named Lichen. The maseles and the smal pockes.

The cause of these impedimentes.

☞ These impedimentes may come of corrupcion of the bloud, it may come of corrupte ayre, and one man may infect an other, most comonly this doth happen or come vnto yonge persons.

☞ A remedy.

First and chefely kepe the patient warme, and in no wyse let hym go or stande in the open ayre, drynke no drynke but that it be warned out of the colde, eate nothyng but chekyn or moton stewed with .b. or .vi. dayes. Also roche, whytynges, playse, or suche lyke is good to fede of, beware of newe ale, or beare and wyne, and vse to take Triacle or Mitridatum,

The

¶ The.130. Chapitre dothe shewe of excrementes.

Excremen tes. EXcrementa is the latin worde. In Englysche it is these thynges the which be digested and expulsed, and there be excrementes of the egestion, of vryne, of fleume, of coler, of melancoly, of sweat, of mylke in wo mans brestes, of spetyl, of the fylth of the nose, & fylth of the eares. For this matter looke in the Chapitres of euery prenominated impedimentes or sykenesses.

☞ The.131. Chapitre doth shewe in generall of all appostumacions.

Apostume EXitura is the latin worde. Upon what worde it is grounded, I can not tell, but they the which hath written vpon this worde, doth saye it is named euerye Appostumacion, in the which is matter and fylth, and there be many kyndes of these Appostumacions. The fyrst is named Cammarate Caurine, the second is named Albir or Toplaria, and the thyrde is Talpa. The fyrste is named as I haue sayd Cammarata, and this is ingen dred of an euyl and corrupt flesche, the seconde is named Albir or Toplaria, the which is most commonly in chil drens heades, the thyrde is named Talpa the whiche is engendred in the head vpon the skyn penytractynge the flesche.

☞ The cause with the remedy loke in the prenomyna ted wordes or Chapitres.

☞ The.132. Chapitre doth shewe of excoriacion.

Excoria cion. EXcoriacio is the latin word. In englische it is named excoriacion, which is when the skin is away from any place of a mans body, or els when a man shall fle or take away vniuersall or perticuler a mans skynne.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This infirmitie maye come many wayes, as by ry dynge

dynge, or goynge, or greate labour, or by some sore, or by skaldynge or burnynge, or els by keyng or pullyng of a mans skyn from hym.

A remedy.

☞ Anoynt the place with Unguentum cerisinum, or washe the place ofte with the water of Roch alome, and then caste vpon the place the pouder of a Poste, and if one wyll not, washe the place with the water of Roche alome, washe the place then with white wyne, and vse the fyne pouder of a Poste, and there is nothynge wyll skyn so sone as it wyll do. Parauenture some persons readyng this boke, specially this mater wyl laughe me to scorne, but for all that for skynnynge of a place there is nothyng shal skyn so sone as it wyl do if it be vsed, excepte the place be to muche vlcerated, but for a mans yerd and other secrete places, I haue proued this pouder to be the most best. Loke for this matter in the Extravagantes.

☞ Thus endeth the letter E. And here followeth the letter of F.

The. 133. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes face.



Acies is the Latin worde. In Greke it is named Prosopon. In Englyshe it is named a face, the which is the fayrest thyng that euer God made in the compasse of a fote, and it is a wonderfull thynge to beholde, consyderynge that one face is not lyke another. The face may haue many impedimentes. The fyrst impedyment is to se a man hauyng no berde, and a woman to haue a berde. In the face maye be moles, wertes, the morphewe, ale pockes, lauce fleme, dandruffe, skurfe scabbes, pockes, mesels, fystles, cankers, swellynges. For all suche matters loke in the Chapitres of the infyrmyties, The face.

A remedy to mundifie the face.

☞ To clere, to clense, and to mundifie the face, vse stukes and bathes, and euery morynyng after keymyng of the head, wype the face with a Skarlet cloth, and washe not the face ofte, but ones a

weke anoynt the face a lytle ouer with the oyle of Costine, and vse to eat Electuary de aromatibus, or the confection of Anacardine, or the syrupe of Fumitery. or confection of Manna, and do as is wrytten in the Chapitre named Pulchritudo.

☞ For Fastidium, loke in the Chapitre named Abhominacio stomachi.

¶ For Fauces, loke in the Chapitre named Branchos, and in the Extrauagantes, in the ende of this boke.

☞ For fatigacio loke in the Chapitre named Lassitudo and in the Extrauagantes, in the ende of this boke.

¶ The.134. Chapitre dothe shewe of a sycknes named Fauus.

A kynd of scalles.

Fauus is the latin worde. In Englysche it is scabbes in the skin of the head, lyke to an impediment named Acor, but the holes of Fauus is much more bygger then Acor is.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimente doth come throwe greate humydytie in the head, or it may come of a salte humour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste shaue or cut awaye the heares of the head. Than take of Cerule, of Sute of the chymney, of Vinegre, of eche an vnce, compound this togyther with the oyle of Nuttes, and anoynt the head, or els take of Doues dunge. ii. vnces, of Chalke halfe an vnce, of the pouder of Mustard sedes an vnce, of Nastrye halfe an vnce, confecte or compound al this with the oyle of Nuttes and vinegar, and anoynt the head. iii. or. iiii. tymes.

¶ The.135. Chapitre doth shewe of the kyndes of Feuers in general.

Feuers.

Febris is the latin worde. In greke it is named Piretos. In Englysh it is named a Feuer or an Ageue. A Feuer is an vnnaturall heate grounded in the herte and lyuer, settynge all the body out of temper or temperance. And there be. xx. kyndes of feuers. Fyrste is

Febris

Febris ephimera otherwyse named Febris diaria. Then is Febris cotidina, Febris interpolata, Febris terciana, Febris puartana, Febris sinochos otherwyse named Febris continua, then is Febris sinocha, Febris homothena, Febris augmastica, Febris epamastica, Febris causon, or causos, or Febris ardens, then is Febris putrida, or humoralis, Febris emphisodes, Febris emitricea, Febris epialtes, or Febris epiala, or Febris epialia, then is Febris liparia, or liparia, febris tetrathea, febris erratica, febris hectica, and febris pestilencialis, for all these Feuers, loke in the yr Chapitres folowyng, and there you shal se the Englyshe wordes for these aforesayd latin wordes.

The.136. Chapitre doth shewe of a Feuer named the Ephimer Feuer.

Febris ephemera be the greeke wordes, Febris diaria be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the Ephimer feuer. And this Feuer is the cause of all other feuers. This feuer doth take his name of a beast, some say it is a fysshe, and some say it is a worme the which doth dye that daye that he begynneth to lyue. So they the which hath this feuer, the feuer doth dye that daye in the which he doth infest any man. And yf this feuer contynue any longer then a daye, or an houre passinge his course, then it turnethe into some other kynde of Feuers. Ephymer Feuer.

The cause of the Ephimer Feuer.

This feuer dothe come by inflacyon of the spyrytes bytall, and naturall, animall, yf this Feuer do come of the bytall spirites, it dothe come thorowe anger or wrath, thought or sorowe, or els of extreme heat or cold, if it do come by the spirites natural, it doth come by great hunger or thurst, or els by eatyng or drynking of hote meates or drinkes, or els of breakyng of a dyet,

or by surfetynge, or by repletion, eatyng dyuers meates and drynkynge sundry drynkes, lares, and costyuenes, greate abstynence, watchynge, and werynes of rydyng or goynge, and venerous actes in suche lyke maye be the occasion of this feuer.

¶ A remedy.

☞ The chefest remedy is for euery man to order and rule hym selfe in a temperaunce, and neyther for frynde nor foo, to eate nor to do the thynge the whiche he dothe knowe by experience shulde hurte hym, and then vpon this Ephimer feuer, no other feuers wyll folowe nor sprynge.

☞ The. 137. Chapitre dothe shewe of a cotidian feuer.

A cotidian

FEbris quotidiana, be the Latin wordes. In Englische it is named a quotidiane, the which doth infest a man euery daye.

☞ The cause of this feuer.

¶ Euery cotidiane is engendred of a salte fleume or of swete fleme, or els of sower fleume. If it be ingendred of salte fleume, the pacient shalbe in greate heate, and wylbe thursty. If it be come of swete fleume, the pacyent wyll be sompnolent, dull, and heauy, and his stomake wyll abhorre meates and drynkes, haupnge taste or talege to comforte the palat of the mouth. If it do come of sower fleume the pacyent shall haue peyne in the stomake, and is euer disposed to vometynge, and the coldnes of the feuer wil be great and the heate lytle

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge salte fleume, and vse a Ptysane. And if it do come of swete fleume, vse Diacalampnt with Oximel squilit. And if it do cõe of sower fleume, vse Diatriapiperion with water diuretike.

☞ Apendey to the aforesayde Chapitre shewynge of a feuer interpolatte.

Interpolate feuer.

FEbris interpollata, be the latin wordes. In englische it is named an Interpolate feuer. And there be. iii. kyndes, symple, double, and treble. A symple interpolate feuer

feuer doth infest a man ones a day. A doble interpolate feuer doth infest a man twyse a daye. And a tryple interpolatte feuer doth infest a man thryse a daye. For a remedy loke amongest the.xx. kyndes of feuers as they be heare before and after specyfyed.

¶ The.138. Chapitre doth shewe of a feuer Tercian.

A tercyan feuer.

Febris terciana be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named a feuer tercian, the whiche doth infeste a man euery seconde day, & there may be a double tercian.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

This feuer doth come of coler, and it doth dyffer from a feuer caulon, for a feuer tercian doth operate or worke his malice in the beynes, and the feuer caulõ doth worke his malyce in the concauytie of the lyuer and the lunges, and about the herte.

A remedy,

The medecines the whiche dothe helpe the Feuer caulon, wyl helpe a ffeuer terciane. Fyrste purge coler, and.iii.or.iiii. houres before the fytte dothe come, I do thus. I cause a man to lye in his doublet, and a woman in her waste cote, then do I cause them to put on a payre of gloues, & with.ii.garters I do bynde the wrestes of the armes, and do lay theyr armes and handes into the bedde, & do cast on clothes to bryngе theym to a swеate before the fyt do come.iii. or. iiii. houres, and out of Bose quylles one put into an other, they do take theyr drynke, because they shall take no ayer into the bed, then I do geue them fyrst an ale brue, and suffer them to drynke as muche Posset ale as they wyl, & whē the burnyng do begyn, I do withdrawe the clothes, and thus I do.iii. courses, & haue made many hundredes whole, but theyr good dayes I do nat suffre them to go in the open ayer.

☞ The.139. Chapitre doth shewe of a Feuer quartayne.

A quartayne.

Febris quartana be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named a feuer quartayne the which doth infeste a man euery thyrd day, that is to say two dayes whole and one sycke, and there may be a double quartayne.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedyment or feuer doth come of melancoly, or els of coler adusted, and if the blacke Jawnes be concurrant with it, it is a dyffycyll sycknes to make one whole.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge melencoly, and vse the pylles of Inde ones or twyse a weke, and take ofte of the Sirupe named in latyn Sirupus de thimo, and for the heat, and for the inflacion of al maner of Agues or feuers, vse the confection of Pzunes, and a Julib of violettes. And in all maner of Feuers fyrst purge the cause, for euery Feuer, eyther doth come of the malice of blonde, or of fleume, or of coler, or els of melancoly. It may come also of myxte humours, & do as I haue reherced in a Feuer terciane.

¶ Febris acuta et continua al is one, and that thing that wyll helpe Sinochos, wyll helpe this.

The. 140. Chapitre dothe shewe of a continuall Feuer named the Synoch.

Sinoch feuer. Febris Sinochos is the greke worde. In latin it is named febris sinochus, or febris continua. In Englyshe it is named a contynuall feuer. Sinochos is deryued of two wordes, lyn that is to say without, & Choos whiche is to say trauel, and that is as much to saye as a feuer without rest.

¶ An other Feuer.

Sinoch feuer. ¶ There is an other feuer named Febris Sinocha the which doth dyffer from the feuer Sinochos. For this feuer Sinoca hath interpolacion that is to saye some reste or interpolacion. And there be thre kyndes of the feuer Sinochos, whiche be to saye Homothena, Augmastica, Epamastica, and howe a man shall knowe the one from the other it doth folowe.

Febris Homothena.

Homothe feuer. ☞ He that hath this feuer hath a dymme and a swart vryne.

Febris

Febris Augmastica.

¶ Who so euer hath this feuer hath a blewysshe vryne or water. Augmastysche feuer.

Febris Epamastica.

¶ Who so euer hath this feuer hath a reed vryght vryne, and the feuer wyl increase, and so it wyl not in Augmastica, for the water is thycke in the bottome and that doth sygnyfye helth. Epamastysche feuer.

¶ The cause of these Feuers.

¶ These feuers doth come of abundance of bloud or els of putrifyed bloud. And then the skyn wyl be dankysshe, and al the body wyl be out of temper, the face wyl swel, the eyes wyl be redysshe and the veynes wyll be ful, and the vryne wyl be reed with great spume.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If yssue if age, tyme, and strength wyll permyt it, be let bloud in a veyne named Mediana. And if the patient be vyse or thursty, vse the electury of Vynes with the sirupe of Acetose. And if the pacient can nat slepe, make a Dormitary. Take of the leues of Henbayne. ii. handfulles, of the leues of Mandragore an handful stampe bothe togyther and put them in a cloth and lay it to the temples and forehead, Or els take a Scarlet cloth and intinct it in the oyle of Roses and Vinegre, and lay it ouer the head, or els take towe and perfume it with frankensence, and lay it hote to the head and temples and morning and euenyng vse this Fomentacion to the sete. Take of violet flowers or leues, ii. handfulles, of Roses leues, of Malowes of eyther of them, ii, handfulles, of Barly, iii. handfulles, seth all this in runnynge or rayne water, and then make this Eppythyme. Take of the iuyce of Myghtshade halfe a pynt, of reed Saunders, and white Saunders an vnce, of Camphire, ii. dr̃ames, of Roses leues an vnce, of Rose water as muche as wyl suffice, compounde al this togyther, and with a blewe or a scarlet clothe, lay it to the vryght syde. And if the Feuer do cause costupacions, vse Clysters, or els Suppositors. And if age, tyme and strength wyll permyt it, open a veyne named Mediana, and exhaust an vnce or. ii. of bloude as the pacient is of strength. If it be a man, take a veyne in the vryght arme. And if it be a woman open the veyne in the lefte arme, and vse this dyet, eate no grosse nor contagious meates, and abstayne from drynkynge of newe ale newe beere and wyne, eate no eles, egges nor freshe Samon, nor shell fysshe, nor the fysshe the whiche doth adhere to the kryngers. A dormytary. Fomentacion. Epithime A dyet

¶ The.141. Chapitre dothe shewe of a feuer named caulon.

Caulon feuer.

FEbris caulon oꝛ caulos be the grekewoꝛdes. In latin it is named Febris ardens. In Englyshe it is named the feuer caulon which is one of the woꝛste feuers that can be.

☞ The cause of this feuer.

¶ This feuer doth come of coler, and doth dyffer but lytle from a feuer tercian, consyderynge that the matter is in the concauytie of the lyuer, and therfoꝛe the feuer Caulon is moꝛe vehement and sharpe then a terciane, & the mouth of the pacient haupnge the feuer Caulon is very dꝛye, and the vꝛyne is as reed as fyꝛe.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyꝛst purge coler with Cassia fistula, and eꝛtynete the thyꝛste with the sirupe of Violettes oꝛ Roses, oꝛ with the water of Goozdes, and rub the wꝛestes and the handes with the water that pꝛunes be soden in, and do as I haue wꝛiten in the feuer tercian.

☞ The.142. Chapitre dothe shewe of the putrified Feuer.

Putrified feuer.

FEbris putrida oꝛ humoralis be the latin woꝛdes. In Englyshe it is named the putrifyed oꝛ humoꝛall Feuer.

¶ The cause of this Feuer.

¶ This feuer may come many wayes. It may come by the feruente heate of the sonne, and the ayer, it maye come by inoꝛdynate labour, oꝛ by great ryding, oꝛ great labour in goynge, it may come by surfetynge, oꝛ contagyous meates eatyng, it may come by to much dꝛynking specially of dꝛynkynge of hote wynes. it maye come by disoꝛdering of a mans dyage, that he hath bene accustomed to do, it may come by disoꝛderyng of any of the. iiii. humours, aswel by slepe as by excesse of meat oꝛ dꝛinke as by labour, wherfoꝛe if this feuer take any pꝛincipal humour

humour, as bloud or fleume, coler, or melancoly, then this feuer doth take of other names of feuers, as it appereth here amonge the feuers.

¶ A remedy.

☞ First vse good dyet, and eate good meate, and lytle at a tyme, drynke no wynes, vse temperate drynkynge, and drynke posset ale made with colde herbes soden in it, go nat in the open ayer, & vse to drynke of a Ptysane, or els take of the iuyce of grapes, of the water or iuyce of sorell, or the iuyce of pome Garnades, of eche halfe an vnce, of white vinegre a quarteron of an vnce, of suger plate. iii. vnces, boyle this togyther ouer a soft fyre, and lay it vnder the tonge diuers tymes and take some of it inwarde.

¶ The. 143. Chapitre dothe shewe of the emphisode Feuer.

Emphisode feuer.

FEbris emphisodes is the greke worde. In Englyshe it is named the Emphisode feuer.

☞ The cause of this feuer.

This feuer doth come of a vehement heate, the whiche thorowe inflacions doth cause wheles and scabbes to be in and about the mouth.

¶ A remedy.

☞ First qualifie the heate of the Lyuer, and the stomake with colde herbes, as the complexion of the pacient is of, gyue no churlyshe herbe nor medecine to a gentle complexion, or to them the whiche hath ben with meates and drynkes lautiously educated, let euery complexion haue medecines ministred accordyng to theyr nature, education, and strength, and for this feuer, police muste be taken for the safetie of helthe amonge these other Feuers rehersed and shalbe exprcssed.

¶ The. 144. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Emytrycke Feuer.

Hemytricke feuer.

FEbris hemitricea is the greeke worde. The barbarous worde is named Emitricia. In Englishe it is named the Emytrycke feuer.

☞ The cause of this Feuer.

This feuer doth come of a colerycke humoure myxte with fleume.

¶ A remedy.

☞ First purge coler and fleume as it is specified in the chapitres of Coler and Fleume, and vse a good dyet, & beware of open

ayer vnto the tyme the paciēt be whole, and sweates in a mannes bedde be good, for this feuer, and all other feuers taken before the feuer dothe come.

☞ The.145. Chapitre dothe shewe of a Feuer named the feuer Epyale.

Epyall feuer. Febris epialtes is the greeke worde. Febris epialis may be taken for the barbarus worde and the latyn worde. In Englyshe it may be named the Epyall feuer and some do name this feuer febris epiala, Epi that is to say aboue, and Algor that is colde.

¶ The cause of this Feuer.

☞ This feuer doth come of a grosse fleumatycke matter, causynge the interyall partes of the body to burne and the exteriall partes of the bodye to be colde, opplaynge the poores, the whiche doth prohibyte that the fume can not be desolued, and this feuer causeth the paciēt to be thyrsty, and the tonge to be rough and out of taste.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge grosse fleume with the Sirupe acetose, and after that take a dyame and a halfe of the pylles of Sarcocoll, and the pylles of Coloquintida & do as it is wryten in the feuer terciane.

☞ The.146. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Lypery Feuer. I do nat speke of the Leprouse sycknes.

Lypery feuer. Febris liparios is the greke worde. In latin it is named Febris liparia. In Englyshe it is named the lypary feuer.

☞ The cause of this feuer.

☞ This feuer doth come of a hote colerycke humoure myxt with corrupte fleume, causynge the inwarde partes of the body to be colde, and the outwarde partes to be hote.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge the superfluite of Coler with Pylule stomatice, and before the fyrst or the seconde course doth come, sweat. iii. or .iiii. houres, and go nat in the open ayer, and kepe a good dyet, and vse in the sweate to dryncke posset ale or els a ptysane.

The

¶ The.147. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Tetrath feuer.

Febris tetrathea. be the Physycke wordes. In englyshe it is named the feuer tetrathe, and this feuer may be as wel in a partyculer member as vniuersall. Tetrath feuer.

☞ The cause of this Feuer.

¶ This feuer doth come of the dragges of melancoly, or of the iuce of melancoly, the which iuyce is putrifyed or not putrified, yf it be not putrifyed eyther it is vniuersall, or els it is perticuler, yf it be perticuler it is in a perticuler member, yf it be in the whole body, it doth ingender the blacke Jawnes, yf it be in a perticuler mẽber, it doth ingender an impostume named scliros, and there wylbe a peyne in the splene, and the patient wyll be colde, and oft peane or gape, yf this feuer be putryfied, eyther it is vniuersall or els particuler, yf it be vniuersall it doth ingender the feuer quartayne, yf it be perticuler it doth ingender feuer quartayne not behemente nor perculus.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge melancoly with the pylles of Jnde, and the pilles of Sebely, and the pylles made of Lapides lazule, and than loke for a remedy in the Chapitres of the infirmites prenominated specially in this Chapitre named Febris quartana.

☞ The.148. Chapitre doth shewe of the Erratycke Feuer.

Febris erratica et Commixta, be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the Erratycke and commyxt Feuer. Erraticke feuer.

☞ The cause of this Feuer.

¶ These feuers doth come of.ii. causes. The one doth come by the induction or thyckenes of bloude, and the other

other doth come of colour and fleume not naturall, and yf any of these feuers do continue in any man, at length they wyll come to a feuer quartayne.

☜ A remedy.

☞ If it do come of indencion of the bloude. Fyrste purify the bloude, as it dothe appere in the Chapitre named Sanguis. If it do come of coler and fleume purge coler and fleume, as it dothe appere in the Chapitres named Colera and Flegma, and vse suppositors and Clisters, and vse boryng betwyxt the shulders, and certayne tymes exhaust bloude out of the veynes named Cephalica, Mediana. Sophena, and Cardiaca, in poxcion as the pacient is of age and strength, and vse this sirupe. Take of Endiue, and of Lectuse of eche an vnce, of the flowers of water Lylies, and of the flowers of Lylies, of eche halfe an vnce, of the iuyce of pome Garnades, ii. vnces, make a sirupe of this and ea te it, and this is good for all hote Feuers.

☞ The. 149. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Feuer Etycke.

Etycke feuer. FEbris hectica be the greke wordes. The latins doth name it Hectica passio. The Barbarus persons with some Latynyst doth name it Febris etica. In Englyshe it is named the feuer Etyck or Etycke passion, or one of the kindes of a consūption, for this feuer doth consume the naturall humydite in man, that is to saye it dothe consume bloud and so consequently nature.

☞ The cause of this Feuer.

☞ This feuer may come many wayes. Fyrste it maye come by to much medlynge with a woman, or els thorowe longe contynuance of some syckenes, or els it may come by extreme laboure, or els thorowe debylytie of some of the pryncypall members, the arters, synewes, and veynes. And there be thre kyndes of this feuer. The fyrst is a vehement heate the which is in the bloud, the which bloud doth runne in the arteres and veynes, hetyng the hert and the other members. The seconde is an ardent heate inflampng the principal members thorow the calydytie of the bloud. The thyrde doth aryfy and dxpe vp the natural humydytie in man.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst qualyfy the heate of the blonde with colde herbes soden in posset ale, or vse a Clyster, and vse the confection of Anacardyne, and troches of Camphire, and a decoction made of Mayden heare is good, and vse a good dyet. and take restoratiue meates & drynkes, or els take the confection made of the stones of a Foxe, Coclanum, troches of Camphire or the oyle of swete Almons.

☞ The. 150. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Feuer pestilence.

The pestilence feuer

FEbris pestilencialis, be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Epidimea. In Englishe it is named the feuer pestilence, and this feuer is the moste venemous of all other feuers, and doth most infecte.

☞ The cause of this Feuer.

☞ This feuer doth come manye wayes, eyther by infection of the ayer, or one man infected doth infect an other, as it doth appere more largelyer in the chapitre named Epidimea.

☞ A remedy.

☞ For a remedy loke in the Chapitre named Epidimea, and in the Dietary of helthe.

☞ The. 151. Chapitre dothe shewe of an euyl Feuer the whyche dothe cumber yonge persons, named the Feuer lurden.

The feuer lurden.

AMonge all the feuers I had almost forgotten the feuer lurden, with the which many yonge menne, yonge women, maydens and other yonge persons be sore infected nowe a dayes.

¶ The cause of this Feuer.

¶ This feuer doth come naturally, or els by euyll and slouthfull bryngynge vppe. If it come by nature, then this feuer is vncurable, for it can neuer out of the flesshe that is bred in the bone, yf it come by slouthfull bryngynge vp, it may be holpen by dylygent labour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ There is nothyng so good for the Feuer lurden as is Unguentum baculinum, that is to say, Take me a styche or wan of a yerde of lengty and more, and let it be as great as a mans fynger, and with

with it anoynt the bake and the shulders well mornynge and euenynge, and do this.xxi.dayes, and if this Feuer wyll not be holpen in that tyme, let them beware of waggynge in the Malowes, and whyles they do take they? medecine put no Lubberworte into they? potage, and beare of knauerynge aboute they? hert, and if this wyl nat helpe sende them than to Newgate, for if you wyll nat they wyll bringe them selfe thither at length.

¶ The.152. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes Gall.

The Gal. FEl is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Cholæ, In Englyshe it is named a gall, and it doth lye vpon the lyuer lyke a bladder hauynge a thynne skyn easy to breake, and it is named Cistafellis, and that that is within is named fel in latin, in Englishe the gal. In this matter yf there be any cuckoldes let thē beware of them selfe, consyderyng that the skynne of the gal is easye to breake, but such men be at a great vantage of other men for they the which hath they? galles broken shall neuer be drowned in good ale except that they be dronken.

¶ The.153. Capitre dothe shewe of a dead chylde in a womans body.

A deade chylde. FEtus mortuus be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named a dead chylde in a womans body.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

✣ This great displeasure may come to a woman many wayes, by great syckenes, or extreme thought, by a fal or a strype, or suche lyke,

☞ A remedy to expell a dead chylde.

☙ Fyrste gyue to the woman a purgacion or clys.ii. purgacions, as she is of strength and able to beare it. Than make a suffumigacion after this maner, take of Malowes.iii. handfulles, of Marche, of Camemyl, of eche of them.ii. handfulles, of Fenugreke.iii vnces, seth al this togyther in a galon and a halfe of fayre water, and the water beyng sethyng hote, let the woman syt ouer it in a close chayre or stole, halfe an houre or more and after that let the Mydwyfe do her dewtie.

¶ The.154. Chapitre dothe shewe of stenche or euyll sauour that maye come out of a mannes mouthe or nose or the arme holes.

Fetor

FEtor oris, or fetor narium, or Fetor aſſellarum, be the latin wordes. In Englyſhe it is named ſtench of the mouth, ſtench of the noſethyrlles, and ſtench of the arme holes. Stinking breth.

☞ The cauſe of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmyte doth come dyuers wayes, yf it do come out of the mouth or noſethyrlles, eyther it do come out from the head or ſtomake, or by ſome rotten tothe, yf it do come from the arme holes, it doth come of rankenes of bloude.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Vſe euery morynge and after meate to eate. iii. cloues, and kepe one cloue in the mouth, and clenſe the bloude, as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Sanguis, loke ſpecially in the Chapitre named Anhelitus.

¶ The. 155. Chapitre dothe ſhewe of Fleume.

FLeuma is the greke worde. flegma is the latin word. In Englyſhe it is named fleume, the which is a natural humour in man, howe be it, it is but an humoure halfe decocted, and there be. iiii. kyndes of fleume. The fyrſt is natural fleume which is dulſet or ſwete, and naturally it is colde and moyſt, but for as muche as this fleume which is ſwete, gree for gree is hote and moyſt lyke the ayer, therfore out of fleume is bloud deryued. The ſecond fleume is named ſalte fleume the whiche is dyre and is corrupted with coler. The thyrde is tarte or ſower the which is cold and dry and corrupted with melancoly. The. iiii. is vitrious or glaſſy the which is ingendred of to much cold and of coagulacion of melancoly. Fleume.

☞ The cauſe of this fleume.

¶ Ariſtocle ſayth that fleume is the ſuperfluitie of meates that is not dygeſted And I do ſaye that fleume is the ſubſtance of the meates and dryuke that be digeſted of the which is ingendred bloud which is the life of mã, for without bloud no man can lyue.

Are-

¶ A remedy.

Yeralogodion rufki doth purge fleume, and so dothe pylles of Turbyth, or pylles of Eulorbium, or pylles of Sarcocol, or pilles of Coloquintida, and pillule Stomatice, or pylles of Serappne doth purge diuers fleumes, and pylles of Cochee dothe purge the Head and the stomake, and the Sirupe of Fumitory dothe purge grosse and viscus fleume, and a decoction of Alhalce is good for al Fleumatike men, and let all Fleumatike persons beware of eatyng of rawe apples, and of colde eatynge in theyr fete, and of late dreynkyng, and late syttynge vp, and lette them nat ryse to erly in the morynge, for they must haue muche slepe.

The. 156. Chapitre dothe shewe of an impostume named Flegmon.

Apostume

FLegmon is the greke worde. In Latin it is named Appostema calidum, or Perticulare. In Englyche it is named an impostume or an inflacion ingendred in a papticuler place, and it is very hote and burnyng, and doth swell.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of abundance of corrupt bloud, or els of a melancoly humour, yf yt do come of abundance of corrupt bloud, it is named Herisipula, and yf it do come of melancoly it is named Sephiros, whiche is an intollerable peyne.

☞ A remedy.

For bothe of these matters Flebothomy and purgacions is good, if strength, age, and the tyme wyl permyt it. And after that yf it do come of melancoly, take of oyle Olyue an vnce, of whyten bzan an handful, compounde bothe togyther and make a playster, and purge the matter with pylles of Iude, and with Pillule Lucis of bothe kyndes, and the pylles made of the Lazule stone, and pylles Sebely. And if it do come of abundance of corrupte bloud, vse the confectiõ of Anacardine and make a plaister with the whit of. v. egges, and of the oyle of roses, & with tow make a playster

☞ The. 157. Chapter doth shewe of Chappes in a mans body.

Chappes.

FIssura is the latin worde. In Englyche it is named a chappe or chappes beynge in the lyppes, tongue, handes, and fete of a man.

The

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of a drye humour, of a marche wynde, or els of some other hote cause, or hote wynes, or hote wyndes.

¶ A remedy.

Take of the oyle of swete Almons an vnce, and anoynte the place. And any of these thynges folowyng is good, the Pouder of the rynes of pome Garnades, the mary of a Calfe, or of a Hart, the fatnes of a Capon, Gose, or Ducke, and suche lyke.

The. 158. Chapitre dothe shewe of a Fistle.

Fistula is the latin worde. In greke it is named Syringe. Fystle.
uix. In Englysshe it is named a fystle, the which is a corrupt Appostumacion in a veine, or a fystle is a depe vlceracion, longe, and strayte, and moste commonlye it wyll be in a mans foundemente.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie is ingendred eyther by a wounde or a sore, or by corruption of some cupl humours, and it may come by nature.

¶ A remedy.

Fyrst open the orifice of the Fystle, and than mundifie it with whyte wyne, in the whiche seth. ii. vnces of the pouder of Irios, or els mundifie it with the iuyce of Plantayne, with Boole armoniake, or els take of Aristology that is rounde, of Centaphilon, of eche an vnce, make pouder of them, and myxe the pouders with Hony, and then make tentes and put them in to the Fystle, and than take the egestion of a man, and burne it, and make pouder of it, and with the pouder of Peper, lay the substance ouer the Fystle, Also Vnguentum egipciacum doth mundifie a Fistle, and Ieralogodion rufi dothe purge the matter, and Diaphenicon doth make whole the infirmite, and the oyle of egges is good.

¶ Fistula cimbalaris is a ppye in the throte the whiche doth moliorate a mans voyce or brest.

The. 159. Chapitre dothe shewe of a sycknes named Ficus in Ano.

Ficus in ano be the latin wordes. In Englysshe it is A fygge.
named a fygge in a mannes foundement, for it is a

postumacion lyke a lygge or a lumpe of flesshe in the longacion lyke a lygge. And some men say it is a lumpe of flesshe lyke a lygge growynge in the longacion whiche is in the foundemente.

¶ The cause of this impediment

¶ This impediment doth come of a melancoly humour the whiche doth discende to the longacyon or foundement,

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge the matter with the confection of Hameke, or with the pyles of Lapidis lazule, or with Pera ruffini, than take of the pouder of a dogges heed burnt, and myxe it with the iuyce of Pympernel, & maae tentes and put into the foundement.

☞ The.160. Chapitre dothe shewe of Flebothomy or lettynge of bloude.

Lettynge of bloud.

FLebothomia is deryued out of two wordes of greke of Flebi, that is to saye a veyne, and Temno, that is to say openynge or cuttynge, so that Flebothomia is openynge or cuttynge of a veyne. In latin it is named Minucio sanguinis. In Englyshe it is named lettyng of bloud, there be. ii. wayes, one is openyng of a veyne, and the other is by boxynge or cuppynge. Here I do aduertyse euery Chyrurgion, howe, whan, and at what tyme they do let any man bloud, excepte that they do knowe the operacion of the signes, and do consider the age and strength of the pacient, and for what maner of disease the pacient shulde be let bloud.

¶ For Fluxus, loke in the Chapitre named Diarrhea.

¶ For Fluxus sanguinis, looke in the Chapitre named Sanguis.

¶ The.161. Chapitre dothe shewe of a wheale named Formica.

Wheales.

FOrmica is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Mirmichia. In Englyshe it is named a lytle whele growyng

growynge out of the skyn, some doth call this syckenes in latin Formica milliara, as who shulde say brefely by tynge of Amptes, or Pysmars, or Antes, for this infyrmitie doth take his name of an Ante or Pysmar, or Amical is one thyng, and why this sickues is so called, is because the similitude is lyke the byting of an Ante, &c. And there be thre kyndes of this infirmytie, the fyrst is runnynge, the seconde is cozodynge or eatyng, and the thyrde is named Formica miliaris, the whiche I do take it for the syngles, loke in the Extrauagantes for that worde.

¶ The cause of these infirmites.

☞ These infirmities doth come of dyuers humours, he that is runnyng doth come of coler, he that doth cozode or eate, doth come of coler adusted, and the laste doth come of melancoly myxte with salte fleume.

¶ A remedy for the fyrste.

☞ Fyrste purge the cause, and than for the fyrst take the electuary of the iuyce of Roses, as well interially as exterially & vse it.

¶ A remedy for the seconde.

¶ The cause purged, than take the confection of Hameche interially and exterially.

¶ A remedy for the thyrde.

¶ Fyrste take of the pylles Aggregated, and of the pylles of Fumytozy of either of them a dzame, and take of Houselyke, and of the flowers of Melwuiser, otherwyse named water Lylies, and of Lettuse leues, of eyther of them an handfull, bray them togyther with white wyne and make a playster of this and vse it.

☞ Furfur, or Furfures is named dandzuffe or a skurfe or lytle scales lyke to otemel or bran, the cause and the remedy you shal fynde in the Chapitre named Acor. Dandzuff

☞ The. 162. Chapitre dothe shewe of an harde impostume vnder a mannes arme.

Fygila is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named an hard impostume vnder a man or a womans arme hole, or there about. Apostume

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of a melancoly humour, and otherwhyle it may come of a fleumatyke matter, conuerted to hardenes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge the mater with Diaturbyth or with Pera ruffini, and after that vse the medecines the whiche is in the Chapitre named Scrophule

☞ For Frenilis loke in the Chapitre named Frenitis.

☞ For formiculus loke amonge the kyndes of impostumes, the which is ingendred of an euyll a grosse bloud.

¶ Thus endeth the letter F. and here followeth the letter G.

☞ The. 163. Chapitre dothe shewe of Jope or myrthe.

Myrth. GAudium is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named Iope or myrth. In greke it is named Hidonæ.

☞ The cause of myrthe.

Myrth commeth many wayes, the principall myrth is when a man doth lyue out of deadly syn, and not in grudg of conscience in this worlde, and that euerye man doth reioyce in God, and in charitie to his neyghbour, there be many other myrthes and consolacions, some beynge good and laudable, and some vytuperable, laudable myrth is one man or one neyghboure to be mery with an other, with honesty and vertue, without swerynge and sclaunderyng, and rybaldry speakinge. Myrth is in musycall instrumentes, and goodly and godly syngyng, myrth is when a man lyueth out of det, and may haue meate and drinke and cloth, although he haue neuer a peny in his purse, but nowe a dayes he is merye that hath golde and syluer, and ryches with lechery, and all is not worth a blewe poynte.

Are

¶ A remedy.

¶ I do aduertise euery man to remember that he must dye, how, whan, and what tyme he can nat tel, wherfore let euery man amende his lyfe and commyt hym selfe to the mercy of god.

☞ For Gala, loke in the Chapitre named Lac.

¶ For Gangina, loke in the Chapitre named Tubercula

☞ The. 164. Chapitre doth shewe of crokednes or curuytie in the backe or shoulders.

Gibbositas is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named crokydnes of the backe or shoulders, makyng a man to go stoupyngly. Croked shoulders

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come eyther by nature, or by some humour or sickness, or els of some brose, or a stripe or suche lyke thynges.

¶ A remedy.

☞ If it do come by nature, the impediment is vncurable. If it do come of an humour or of sycknes or a brose, take of the oyle of Lylies, and of the oyle of Castory, of eyther an vnce, and anoynt the backe or shoulders, and drynke Oximel compounde, &c.

¶ For Gingiue, loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

☞ The. 165. Chapitre dothe shewe of Carnelles in the flesche.

Glandule is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Antiades or Cherade, or Strume. In Englyshe it is named Carnelles in the flesche. And there be two kyndes, the one is harde, and the other is softe. Carnelles

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ The cause of harde Carnelles cometh of colerycke humours, and the softe carnelles doth come of corrupt bloud myxte with fleume.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of Figge leues, ii. handfull, of burnt leade halfe an vnce, stampe this togyther and make playsters, and lay it to the place.

The.166. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Gomory passion.

The gomer passion.

GOnorhea is the greke worde. In latin it is named Profluuio somnis, the barbarous worde is named Gomorrea passio, it is named so because Gomer and Sodome dyd synke for suche lykematter, but this matter is not voluntarye, and they dyd it voluntaryly. And there be thre kyndes. The fyrst is agaynst nature. The seconde doth come of some infirmitie. The thyrde doth come of imbecyllytie or wekenes.

The cause of these kyndes.

¶ If it be agaynst nature the deuyl & mans wretched mynde is the cause. Alas what pleasure shulde anye wretch haue to meddle with any brute beast, or to polute hym selfe wylfully, I knowe no remedy for this but great repentaunce, for the vengeance of God hangeth ouer the heades of them that so doth. For this syn Sodome and Gomor dyd synke to hell sodenly. If polucions do come to any man thorowe sickenes, or of abundance of nature, yf it be nat wylfully done nor no dilectacion had in it, it is no synne. If it do come slepyng or wakyng thorow imbecyllytie and wekenes, hauyng no dylectacion nor pleasure, nor consentynge to synne, it is no offence, if it do come sleping, of any foule dreame and no dylectacion or pleasure had before nor after, it is no synne.

A remedy.

If it do come naturally, those that be vnmaried let them marry. If it do come otherwise, vse Flebothomy and vomites, vse also the strupe of Roses, of Myrtylles, of Nunyphar, or water of Lillies, or Melons, or vse to eate Letuce, or Purslayne, and for this matter Camphire is good myrte with Opium and Henbaine in the syle of Roses compounde.

The.167. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes castynge.

The

Gvstus is the latin worde. In greeke in is named Gensis. In Englyche it is named a mannes tastinge the which many sycke men doth lacke. Tastyng.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impedymente doth come of heate of the lyuer and vntemperance of the stomake.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Take of Lymons or of Orenges. b. oz. bi. slyse them and eate them, and than vse to eate stewed Prunes and clense the tonge, that it be nat furred with sylth, with Sage leues & Alome water.

☞ The. 168. Chapitre dothe shewe of an impediment in the rouse of the mouthe.

Garcarion, or Kyon be the greke wordes. In latin it is named Gurgulion or Columella, or Granosa. In Englyche it is named an impediment in the rouse of the mouth.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of an inflammacion rising out of the stomake, or els it may come of a hote and a corrupte bloud.

¶ A remedy.

☞ First for this matter vse gargarices and sternutacions, and than vse pylles of Cochee to purge the head and the stomake, and washe the mouthe with Rose water in the whiche Rechie alome is dissolued in, and vse this. iiii. or. b. tymes.

¶ Guidegi be veynes vpon the which great artures be situated.

¶ For Genu, loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

☞ For Gutter, loke in the Extrauagantes in the end of this boke.

¶ The. 169. Chapitre dothe shewe of gurgulacions in a mannes body.

Gvrgulacio or Gurgulaciones be the Latyn wordes. In Englyche it is named Gurgulacion of crokynge in ones belly. Gurgulacions.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of wynde and cold, and emptynes of the guttes, and it may come by nature, and to vse longe fastynge in youth.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste be nat longe fastynge, beware of colde, dissolue wynde by drages and easy purgacions, and beware of eatynge of potage and other slewe, and of frutes, and of colde herbes, and colde meates, and any thynge that Hony is in, and kepe the bely laxatiue and warme.

¶ For Gutta taken for the gout, loke in the Chapitre named Gutta in the Extrauagantes.

¶ The. 170. Chapitre dothe shewe of a sauce fleume face.

Sauce fleume face.

Gvtta rosacea be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named a sauce fleume face, which is a rednes about the nose and the chekes with small pymples, it is a prue signe of leprousnes.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedyment doth come of euyl dyet, and a hote lyuer or disordrynge a mans complexion in his youth watchynge and syttynge vp late.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst kepe a good dyet in meates & drynkes, drynke no wyne, feade nat of freshe befe, eate no shell fyshes, beware of Samon & Eles, and egges, and qualyfie the heate of the Lyuer and the stomake with the confection of Acetose, and than take this oyntemẽt, take of Boles greee. ii. vnces, of Sage pouned smal an vnce and a halfe, of Mayche lyuer mortified with fastynge, spetyll an vnce, compounde all this togyther and morynge and euenynge anoynte the face, & kepe the chamber. xii. dayes, or els take of Butre rotes and of Affodyl rotes, of eyther. ii. vnces, of white vineger. ii. vnces, of Auripigment. ii. drames, of Brymstone a drame, make pouder of al that, that shulde be made pouder of, than put al togyther and let it stande. xxiiii. houres, and after that anoynte the nose and the face.

✠ For Gurgulio loke in the Chapitre named Gargarion

¶ For Granosa loke in the Chapitre named Garcation

¶ Thus endeth the letter of G. And here folowech the letter of H.

The

¶ The.171. Chapitre doth shewe of the dulnes of a mans wytte.

HEbitudo is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named dulnesse. In greeke it is named Amblisis. Dulnes of wyt.

☞ The cause of dulnesse.

¶ Dulnesse commeth many wayes. Fyrste it may come by nature, it may come of to muche feare, and beatynge about the head, it may come of to muche studyeng or musynge vpon one matter, it maye come of dronkennes and great surfetynge, it may come of studienge of supernatural thynges, or of matters that mans wyt can not comprehende, and suche studyenge or musynge doth bryng many men to dyuers inconueniences, and at length they do fal mad, or do mischefe them selfe.

¶ A remedy.

Fyrst vse myrthe in mesure with honest company, study not muse nat to muche vpon one matter. If a man loue no good company, than let hym recreate or refreshe his mynde with some manuel operation. And for this mater let hym loke further in the chapitre named Memoria,

Halohonis is named a bone in the backe.

☞ The. 172. Chapitre dothe shewe of the pyles and the Emorodes.

HAemorrhoides is the greke worde. In old tyme the latins did vse this Barbarus worde named Emorroides. In Englyshe it is named the Emorodes, or pyles the whiche be bepnes in the extreme parte of the longacion to whom doth happen dyuers tymes. ii. sundry passions, the fyrst is lyke pappes and teates, and they wyll blede, and they be the very Emerodes, the other be lyke warres and they wyll yche, and water and smart Emerodes and pyles.

and they be named the pyles, and in the sayd place doth brede other infirmyties, as Ficus in ano, Fustula in ano for the which loke in their Chapitres.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This infirmytie or impediment doth come of malycious humours in the mawe and intrayles, or it maye come of a colerycke humour.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Take of the pouder of Sumache an vnce, confecte it with Hony, and make a suppositor and drynke Mellitum, and make fumigacion with it. Or els take of Bole armoniacke, of Terre sigillat, of Sanguis draconis, of eyther an vnce, of Carabe of Aloes cicotrine, of either halfe an vnce, cõfect this togyther with the white of an egge or it, and suppositaryly vse it, and drynke of Millykoly with the pouder of a lytle Carabe.

☞ The. 173. Chapitre doth shewe of the Megrym:

The megryme.

HEmicrania is compounde of two wordes, of Hemi, which is to say in Englysshe the myddle, and of Craneum whych is to saye the skull. In Englysshe it is named the megryme, whiche is a syckenes that is in the head kepynge the mydle parte of the skull discendynge to the temples, and doth fetch a compasse lyke a raynbowe and yet dyuers tymes it wyll lye more at the one syde then at the other, the barbarous men doth name this syckenes Emigrania.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of reume, & wyndes intruded in the head and can not get out but by medecines.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge the head with gargarices and sternutations and other while vse Pera hermetis, or pylles named Pillule alhandat, and anoynt the temples with the oyle of Nardine, or with the oyle of Cufory, or the oyle of Laury, a playster made of Musterde is naught the worst to lay to the temples, and beware of to muche serious actes, and refrayne from eatyng of Garlycke, of Mamsons, of Onyons, of Chibolles, and suche lyke. Also wyne, strong ale, and stronge beere is nat good for this matter, and aboue al

thynges

chynges beware of costiuenes for constipacion, and kepe nat the head to hote nor to colde, but in a temperance, and vse no potage, nor newe ale nor beere, nor hote nor newe bread, except it be. xxiiii houres olde, as it doth more playnly appere in ỹ Dyetary of helth

☞ For Hectica passio, loke in the Chapitre named Febris hectica.

¶ For Hepar, loke in the Chapitre named Eper.

¶ For Hemiplexia, loke in the Chapt. named Paralisis.

¶ The. 174. Chapitre dothe shewe of an infirmite named Hereos.

HEreos is the greke worde. In latin it is named Amor. In Englysshe it is named loue sycke, and wo- men may haue this sickenes as well as men, ponge persons be much troubled with this impediment. Loue sick

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of amours which is a feruent loue for to haue carnal copulacion with the party that is loued, and if it can not be optey ned, some be so folysshe that they be rauysshed of theyr wyttes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste I do aduertise euery persone nat to set to the hart that an other doth set at the hele, let no man set his loue so farre, but that he maye withdrawe it betyme, and muse nat but vse myrthe and mery company, and be wyse and nat folysshe.

¶ The. 175. Chapitre doth shewe of an impostume named Herisiple.

HErisipulas is the greke worde. In latin it is named Apostema calidum. Some latins doth name it Ignis sacer, Auicen doth name it Spina bycause it doth prycke and burne. In Englysshe it is named chyngles, or the chyngilles. and the Barbarous worde is named Erisipule. chyngles.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infyrmytie moste commonlye dothe come of coler.

Are-

A remedy.

Take of Rose water, and of Plantayne water, of either of them halfe a pynte, of white wyne as muche, put this togyther and washe the place ofte. Or els take of read wormes the whiche do come out of the earth and bray them in a morter & put to them a lytle vinegre and make playsters. &c. Or els take of the flowers of Camomyl, of Rose leues, of Violettes, the weyght of eyther of them an vnce, of Myrtylles, of Sumache, of eyther of them an vnce and a halfe, sethe all this in white wyne and make a playster and lay it to the place, or els take the oyntement of Cerusse. I haue taken Houselyke and haue stampt it with a lytle Camphire and haue put to it white wyne and haue layd it to the place, and haue healed the pacient, and the oyle of Roses, or the oyle of Violettes be good. For this impediment, myrte togyther with the white of egges and the iuyce of Plantayne.

¶ The. 176. Chapitre doth shewe of the kyndes of the hernyes.

Hernyes. HErnia or Ramex, be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Kyli. In Englishe it is a postumacton in the coddes, and there be thre kindes named in latin Hernia aquosa, Hernia ventosa, Hernia carnosa, whiche is to say in Englyshe, a waterysche herny, a wyndy hernye, a fleshely herny, and some do say that there be. vii. kyndes of the hernyes. For this matter loke in the Chapitre of this boke named Ramex.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes be ingendred in the codde eyther of a grosse fleshely humour, or of a grosse watersshe humour, or els of a wyndy humour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ If it do come of a fleshely humour or matter. Fyrst purge the matter with Diaturbyth, and mollefy the codde with Pultelos, and with the oyle of Spyke and Dia quilon, and after that make incision, and if any of the stones be perysshed, putrified & corrupted, cut away the stone with the Hernia, and than take Mastix of Sanguis draconis, and Dragagant of eyther halfe an vnce, beat it and searse it and compounde it with the white of. ii. egges, and with a fyne lynnen clothe make a playster, & lay it on the wounde, and whan this hath sucked out the corrupcion left behynde, than

make

make the pacient whole with any salue that wyll incarnate the flesshe and make whole the skyn, and stablysh and anyt the beynes and synewes that the stone hang by. If the Hernia do come of a watersshe humour, fyrste anoynt the coddes with the oyle of Lylies, and than make incision & drawe out the water, and with tentes attractiue, and gentle salues minister. &c. If it do come of bentolite or wyndy cause, vse clysters & suppolytors that the pacient may be laxatiue, and dissolue Vndellium in vinegre, and with a fyne lynnen cloth make a playster to the coddes, and vse to eate diuers tymes of the electuary named Diapolliticon.

☞ The. 177. Chapitre doth shewe of a Tetter.

Tetter.

HErpes or Herpethe be the greke wordes. In latin it is named Herpera, and some do name it Flaua bilis. In Englysshe it is named a tetter, and some doth name it Lupus or Lupie, bycause a wolfe hath oftentymes suche impedimentes, it doth creepe and corode and eateth the skyn, and waxeth broder and broder.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

This impedimente doth come of putrified blonde and of coler, or els by corrupte bloud onely, or of coler onely, and Lupus or Lupie is ingendred of a fleumatike matter the whych doth make a dyfference.

A remedy.

☞ Trose de Arsenico is good, and if it do come of bloud, exhaufte .ii. or .iii. vnces of bloude, and more if nede shal require, and that age, tyme and strength wyl permyt it. If it come of coler, as it appereth in the Chapitre named Colera, and if it be Lupie, cut of the heades of them and rub them with salte and Sadyne stampt together, and laye ouer them a plate of leade.

☞ The. 178. Chapitre doth shewe of the Jawnes.

Jaunes.

HIctericia is the latin worde. The barbarus worde is Ictericia. In Englysshe it is named the Jaunes, or the gulfaffe, and there be thre kyndes of this infirmitie, whiche is to saye the yelowe Jaunes, the blacke Jaunes, and the grene sycknesse named Agriaca, and some

some do name it Penefeleon, and Melankyron or Melanchimon is the blacke Jaunes.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ The cause of the yelowe Jaunes doth come of reede coler myxt with blonde, or els as I haue had experience the yelowe Jaunes doth come after a greate syckenes or a thought taken, the which hath cōsumed the blond and then the skyn and the exteriall partes muste nedes turne to yelowenes, for lacke of blond, coler hauyng the dominion ouer it. The blacke Jaunes doth come of coler adusted, or els of melancoly, the which putrifyenge the blonde doth make the skyn blacke or tawny, and comonly the bodye leane, for the body or flesche is artified and dryed vp. The grene Jaunes doth come of yelowe coler myxt with putrifyed fleume, and corruption of blond.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste for the yelowe Jawnes, take of Yuory made in small poudet halfe an vnce, of Turmarycke .iii. quarters of an vnce, of Englysche saffron the weyght of a grote, compounde all this togyther and dryncke of it a porcion of the pouder morynge and euenynge with stale ale. And for the blacke Jawnes fyrste purge melancoly, as it dothe appere in the Chapitre named Melankyron. And for the Grene Jawnes, or the Grene syckenes, loke in the Chapitre named Agriaca whiche is the Grene Jawnes.

¶ For Hiocianum, looke in the seconde boke named the Extrauagantes, in the ende of this boke.

¶ For Hidrocela, loke in the Chapitre named Ramex.

¶ The. 179. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Hidropsies.

Dropsy. Hidrops, or Hidropis, or Hidropesis is deryued out of a worde of greke named Hidor, which is water, for the sickenes doth come of a waterysche humour. The olde auncient grekes did name this sickenes Lencopleg mantia. In Englysche it is named the hiedropsy or the dropsy. There be two kyndes of the dropsies, the fust is

is named Ascites, the second Alchites. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Aschites. The seconde kynd of the hidzopses is named Timpanites, and for that matter loke in the Chapitre named timpanites. The thyrde kynde of the hyedzopsyes is named Sarcites, and some doth name it Iposarca. For this matter loke in the Chappytre named Anasarca. These thynges be good for the hyedzopsyes diamozoston, Pillule sebelie, Pillule alkengi, and pylles of Reuberbe.

The. 180. Chapitre dothe shewe of a watersyhe humour in the skyn of the head.

Hidrocephalos is the greke wozde. In latin it is named Morbus aquosus in cute capitis. In Englysshe it is named a watersyhe humour in and vnder the skyn of the head, and it may be in other perticuler members nyghe to the ple.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of abundance of reume in the head and with coldenes there taken.

¶ A remedy.

Fyrste exchewe coldnes, and than vse sternutacions and garsarices, than purge reume, and vse labour an stuphes were vzye, and se that the body be laxatiue, and vse Clysters, and beware of contagious meates and dzinkes, and specially beware of new ale, newe wyne, and newe beere.

The. 181. Chapitre doth shewe of one of the kyndes of the shoztnes of wynde.

Hoccomia, or Occomia be the latin wozdes. In Englysshe it is named rotlynge in the thzote or shoztnes of wynde. rotlynge in the thzote.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmytie doth come when that Asthma and Dirna be ioyned together.

¶ A remedy.

Fyrste vse a Pysane, and than take an easy purgacion, and kepe the bely warme and laxatiue and vse Loclanum de pino and beware of eatynge of harde cheese, and nuttes.

For

✠ For Histera puiux, loke in the Chapitre named Hysterichi puiux.

¶ The.182. Chapitre doth shewe of a man.

A man

HOmo is the latin worde. In greke it is named Anthropos or Auir. In Englyshe it is named a man or a woman, which be resonable beastes, and man is made to the similitudenes of god, and is compacke and made of.xb. substances. Of bones, of gristles, of synewes, of veynes, of arteres, of strynges, of cordes, of skyn, of pannycles, pellycles, or calles, of heare, of nayles, of grece, of flesshe, of bloud, and of mary within the bones, a man hath reason with Angelles, felynge with beastes, lyuynge with trees, hauyng a beyng with stones.

For Hipopia, loke in the Chapitre named Ophtalmia.

¶ For Hypophtalmia, looke in the Chapitre named Ophtalmia.

¶ The.183. Chapitre doth shewe of standynge vp of mannes heare.

Standing vp of here

HOrripilacio is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named standyng vp of a mans heare.

☞ The Caule of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a colde reume myxte with a melancoly humour and fleume. It may come by a folysshe feare when a man is by hym selfe alone, and is a frayde of his owne shadow, or of a spirite. O what saye I, I shulde haue sayde afrayd of the spirite of the buttry, whiche be perylous beastes, for suche spirites doth trouble a man so sore that he can not dyuers times stande vpon his legges. Al this notwithstandyng, without any doute in thunderynge and in lyghtenynge and tempestious wethers many euyl thynges hath ben sene and done, but of all these afore sayde thynges a whole

wynde

wynde I do not loue, I in this matter myght bothe wryte & speake the which I wyl passe ouer at this tyme.

☞ The seconde cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a faynte herte, and of a fearefull mynde, and of a mannes folyshe conceyte, and of a tymerous fantasy.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrste let euery man, woman or chylde animate them selfe vpon god and trust in hym that neuer deceyued no man, that euer had, hath, or shal haue confidence in hym, what can any euyl spirite or deuell do any man harme without his wyll. And if it be my lorde goddes wyl, I wolde all the deuyls of hell dyd teare my flesche al to peces, for goddes wyll is my wyll in all thynges.

¶ The. 184. Chapitre doth shewe of the. iiii. humours of the. iiii, complexions of man.

THere be foure humours, otherwyse named the. iiii complexiõs of man, which is to say, fleume, bloud, coler and melancoly. And who so euer he be that hath the one humour hath the other, but not of equal porciõ, for lyghtly euery man hath more of the one complexion then of the other, for it doth not kepe an vnyformitie but in fewe men. The. iiii. complexions.

☞ The cause of the humours.

¶ God made them in man, when he made man, and he dyd make man perfyte of foure humours in true porciõ but after that thorowe sensualitie man dyd alter his humours or complexion, settynge theym out of order and frame.

¶ A remedy.

☞ To purge humours, vse Acetum squilliticum and pylles named Pillule aggregate, the greater Pillule fetide. &c. And to dissolue humours the whiche dothe come to the sinewes vse Pillule euforbii, and suche lyke.

¶ The. 185. Chapitre doth shewe of the hypocundre. Hipocundrion is the greke worde. In latin it is named Hipocundrium. In Englyshe it is named the Hipocundrer.

Hypocunder the which doth kepe the compasse of both the sydes about the breastes or pappes, in the whiche places may be dyuers impedymentes.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ The impedimentes of the Hypocunder doth come eyther of ventolitie, or els of some euyl humour there lyenge and beynge, it maye come of the impedimentes of the splene, or the impedimentes of the lyuer, or elles of some Appostumacion and suche lyke thynges.

☙ A remedy.

☙ If this mater do come of ventolite, vse Mellicrat condite & the decoction of Althas. If it do come other wayes, vse the sirupe of Eupatory. And if it do come of the Splen, or of the Lyuer, vse in the Chapitres named Splen and Epar.

¶ Thus endeth the letter of H. And here begynneth the letter of I.

☙ The.116. Chapitre doth shewe of a wynde vnder the skynne.

Wynde.



Ealgacio is the latin worde. In Englishe it is named a wynde the whiche may be in many members of man, specyaly and most comonly it is vnder the skynne.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☙ This impediment doth come of a bad porous ventolitie or wynd intruled vnder the skyn and can not gette out, it may also be in manye other members.

☞ A remedy.

☙ The remedy of this infirmite doth muche rest in the rectificacion of digestion, that is to say the meate the whiche a man dothe eate be nat of ventolite ingendrynge wynde, and than vse purgacions, scarificacion, borynge, flebothomy, and clysthes. And for this matter the medicines the whiche dothe serue in the Chapitre named Tromos is good for this impediment.

The

☞ The. 187. Chapitre dothe shewe of a syckenes named saint Anthonyes fyer.

Ignis sancti Anthonii, Ignis periscus and Pruna, be the latin wordes. In Englysshe it is named saint Anthonyes fyer, they be lytle wheales the whiche doth burne as fyre, howe be it Ignis periscus or saynt Anthonies fyer is not so vehement as is the infirmitie named Pruna, for Pruna is more grosser and greater, and doth burne more then doth saynt Anthonyes fyer. Saint Anthonies fyer.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimente doth come of the corruption of bloud, or of coler adusted.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of Houseleke .ii. handfull, stampe it and myxe it with the juyce of Plantayne, and make a playster of it and lay it to the place infected, or els take the juyce of Smalage halfe a pynt, of the bran of Barly .iii. handfull, myxe this togyther with a lytle Hony and make a playster, or els take of ducke meate whiche be lytle grene thynges the whiche doth lye upon waters .iii. handfull, of Violet leues an handfull, stampe this togyther with a lytle of the oyle of Roses and make a playster.

¶ For ignis sacer loke in the Chapitre named Herisipulas.

¶ The. 188. Chapitre doth shewe of puffyng or swellynge of the flesshe,

Iterus is the greke worde. Bilis is the latin word, and Celsus doth name it Aurigo, and some latins dothe name it Arquatus. In Englysshe it is named a puffyng or a swellynge in the flesshe puffyng up the skyn as one were poysoned or stonge with some venemous worme or beast, and some Greekes sayth that Iterus is he the which hath any of the hernyes in the codde, loke in the Chapitre named Hernia. Swelling

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This infirmytie doth come of a corrupte and venemous humour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste take of Triacle ozels of Mitridatum. iiii. oz. v. tymes, than take easy purgacions, as the pacient is able to receyue, and after that vse Stuphes and bathes and Flebothomy, as nede shal requyre.

¶ For Illica passio, looke in the Chapitre named Cordaplis.

¶ The. 189. Chapitre doth shewe of the kyndes of Scabbes and Ryngwormes.

A kinde of ryng worme.

IMpetigo is the latin worde. And some latins do name it Zerna, oz Zerma, this syckenes dothe dyffer in the moze and lesse, the grekes doth name this syckenes Lichen, the barbarus worde is named Lechena. In Englyshe it is named roughnes of the skin, oz scabbes in the skyn, and there be two kyndes, the one is a dzye scabbe and the other is a wete oz an vlcerous scabbe named in Englyshe a ryngworme oz beynge of that sozte.

¶ The cause of these infirmities.

¶ These infirmities doth come vnder this maner. First by lyenge with any scabious person, by euyll dzynkynge, and eatyng of euyll and naughtye meates, and dyuers tymes it doth come after a greate syckenes. And yf the scabbes be dzye it dothe come of melancoly, and yf they be wete and water issuenge out of them, it doth come of putrified fleume ozels of corrupte blonde.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst if it be dzye scabbes, purge melancoly with Pillule lucis and Pillule Indie. And if it do come of the corrupcion of blond oz putrified fleume, purge the body with Pylles stomatike, Pilles of Sarcocol, and pylles of Serappon, and after that anoynte the body with the oyle of Tarter, oz els take of Dock rotes. iii. oz. iiii. handfulles, bzuse them and sethe them in vinegre and washe the body, oz els take of the pouder Yreos. iii. oz. iiii. vnces, of the bzan of Beanes. ii. handfulles, myxe this with Hony and white wyne and washe the body. Ozels this is the best to kyll all kyndes of scabbes, take of the oyle of Bay. iii. vnces & myxe it with an vnce of mortified Mercury, the which is mortified with tastyng spytil

and

and anoynt the body .iii. tymes, and the oyle of egges, and the fitu pe of Fumitory is good for this infirmite. And for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Ploza and Scabies and Lychen.

¶ For Incubus, loke in the Chapitre named Ephialtes.

¶ The. 190. Chapitre doth shewe of incisions or cuttynges.

INcisio is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named incison or cuttynge. There be diuers incisions or cuttynges, as cuttynge of a mannes arme or lege or any other perticuler member, but the very true incision doth belonge to the cuttynge out of stones of a mannes body or els of cuttynge of ruptures or hernyes, and other impedimentes in the belly, and some saith letting of bloud in a veyne or cuppynge or boxing be incisions. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Flebothomia. Incision or cutting

¶ For Intestina, loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

¶ For Incendium ignis, looke in the Chapitre named Combustio.

¶ The. 191. Chapitre doth shewe of inflacions or swellynges.

INflacio is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named an inflacyon, or swellynge, or bollynge, or rysynge of humours in the flesshe. Inflacio.

¶ The cause of this impediment

¶ This infirmitie doth come, or is ingendred manye wayes, as by reumatyke humours, corruption of bloud or by the admyxtion of euyll humours. And where many doctours in physicke doth holde dyuers opynions in this infyrmytie, sayeng that inflacions doth dyffer from Appostumacions, consyderynge that all inflacions doth appeare exterpally and Appostumacions most comonly

be interyal, I do laye al inflacions and appostumacions be uuters, for they may be as well exteryal as interial.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Take of the dunge of a Gote. iii. vnces, of yreos. ii. vnces, make pouder of it, compounde this togyther with clarified Hony and make a plaster, and take an easy purgacion made of the coddes of Sene, or els take of Cassia fistule. ii, drames, or seth of Polipody. iii, drames in stale ale clarified and stampe it and drynke it.

¶ For Intellectus loke in the Chapitre named Memoria

¶ The. 192. Chapitre dothe shewe of suppression of a mannes vrine.

Stopping of water.

Ischuria is the greke word. In latin it is named a Suppressio vrine. In Englyshe it is named suppression of vrine, that is to say that when a man wolde pysse and can not.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come many wayes, eyther by opplacion or stoppynge of the stone, or some grosse humour, or els throwe some euyll humour growynge in the condyte of the vrine, or elles it maye come throwe longe retencyon or longe holdyng in of a mans water.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Take of the sedes of Goordes. iii. drames and they made in pouder, drynk it with white wyne or Reynysshe wyne. Or els take halfe an vnce of Percely sedes, and of Geate stones a drame, make fyne pouder of it and drynke it with white wyne,

¶ For Ischiadici, loke in the Chapitre named Sciatica passio.

For Ischias loke in the Chapitre named Sciatica passio.

For Isophagus loke in the Chapitre named Isophagus.

¶ The. 193. Chapitre doth shewe of suffocacion in the bely.

Suffocacion of the moder.

Isterichi puiax be the greke wordes. In latin it is named Suffocacio vteri. In Englyshe it is named the suffocacion of the bely or matyr.

The

The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of ventosytie and coldnes taken, this syckenes in women is named the suffocacion of the matryx.

A remedy.

For a remedy loke in the Chapitre named Melon e Matrix.

The.194. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes Joyntes.

Joyntes.

IVnture is the latin worde. In greke it is named Chondili. In Englysche it is named ioyntes of a man which may haue dyuers dyseases.

The cause of the deseases of the Joyntes.

The diseases of the ioyntes dothe come eyther by colde takynge, or els by some straynе or brose, it maye come by the pockes or by the goute or other dyseases lyke to these.

A remedy.

If it do come of colde, purge the matter with Yera pigra and Yera hermetis. If it do come of heate take the Electuary of the iuyce of Roses, and then vse Local playsters, and among al other thynges a hote Cowe toorde is nat the worst.

Thus endeth the letter of J. And here foloweth the letter of K.

For Karabitus, loke in the Chapitre named Phrenitis
For Kyon, loke in the Chapitre named Garcarion.
For Kyli, loke in the Chappyte named Hernia.

Thus endeth the letter of K. And here begynneth the letter of L.

The.195. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes lyppes.

Lyppes.



Abia is the latin worde. In greke it is named Chili. In Englische it is named lyppes the whiche maye haue chappes and other diseases.

☞ The cause of Chappes.

Chappes in a mans lyppes maye come of a sharpe or a bytter wynde or it may come throwe heate of the lyuer and stomake.

☞ A remedy.

Anoynt the lyppes with the oyle of swete Almons. And for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Fissure.

The. 196. Chapitre dothe shewe of teares or water the whiche doth distill from the eyes.

Teares.

Lacrime is the latin worde. In greke it is named Dacria. In Englyshe it is teares or water dystyllynge from the eyes.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of a salt humour in the head dyscendyng out of the head to the eyes, Also to go or to ryde agaynst a sharpe wynde wyll cause teares or water to come out of the eyes, sorowe care or peyne wyl cause one to shede teares, vnkyndnes of a man to displease god in offendynge or displeasynge hym, wyll cause man woman and chylde to wepe and shede teares for the which the grace and merey of God is sufficient.

☞ A remedy for salte humours the whiche dothe descende to the eyes.

☞ First vse to dryncke ther wate or the iuyce of Betony, and vse to take gargarices lyquide and vnliquyde, and otherwhile take of the pylles of Cochie to purge the head and the stomake.

For Lapis, loke in the Chapitre named Lythasis and Nephresis.

For Latus loke in the Extrauagantes, in the ende of this boke.

The

☞ The.197. Chapitre doth shewe of the curdynge of a womans mylke.

Mylke.

LAc is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Gala. In englyshe it is named mylke. And here I do speke onely of the curdyng of womans mylke, for other milkes loke in the dyetary of health.

☞ The cause of curdynge of womans mylke.

¶ womans mylke is curded thorowe cupl dygestion of meates and drynkes, and thorowe oppilations, and otherwhyle it doth come for lacke of exhaustynge or suckynge or drawynge out the mylke when it shoulde be drawne,

¶ A remedy.

☞ For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Mamille, and if there be any appostumacion there, exhauste some bloude the contrary syde in a vayne named Cardiaca, and kepe the brestes warme, & vse a good moderate dyet eatynge no meate the whiche doth ingender grosse and corrupte homours, and here sprungeth the originall of them whose arme holes doth stynke for it do come of grosse and superfluous humours, as well in man as in woman.

☞ The.198. Chapitre dothe shewe of werynes.

Werynes

LAssitudo is the latin worde. In greke it is named Copos or Comatos. In Englyshe it is named werynes.

☞ The cause of these impedimente.

❧ This impediment doth come of to muche labour, or els it doth come of debilytie and wekenes, or of greate sluggyshenes not lust to labour.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste vse moderate labour and than take good meates and drynkes, and lye in a softe and an easy bedde and drynke posset ale to bedwarde. And further for this mater loke in the Chapitre named Fatigacio in the Extrauagantes.

¶ Lacerti is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named lacertes which be bones, and some saye it is lytle strainges the which doth come from the head to the necke and to the eares and the face.

✻ Lacuna is a lytle hole in the rouffe of the mouth.

The

¶ The.199. Chapitre doth shewe of Lepzousnes.

Lepzousnes. LEpra is the latin wozde. In Greke it is named Psora. In Englysche it is named lepzousnes, and ther be foure kyndes of Lepzousnes, whiche is to saye Elephancia, Leonina, Tiria, and Alopecia. These.iiii. names oz kyndes of lepzousnes doth take theyz names of. iiii. kyndes of beastes, foz these foure kyndes of lepzousnes hath the pzopertes of the beastes as it appeareth playnely in the Chapitres of the syckenesses.

☞ Foz Lecoflegmancia, looke in the Chapitre named Ydrops.

☞ The.200. Chapitre doth a shewe of Fracles in a mannes face and body.

Fracles. LEntigo oz Lentiginos be the latin wozdes. In greke it is named Phacos. In Englysche it is named fracles the whiche is in ones face and body.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This impediment doth come eyther by the calydytie of the son oz els by the cozruption of the ayer oz by some interyal cause in retaynynge some superfluous humour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyzst let bloud of a veyne named Cephalica. And if the fracles do go ouer al the body, be let bloud in a veyne named Mediana, & than purge the body with Pillulis aureis and Yera pigra, and than washe the body with the water that these thynges folowing is soden in, the bzan of Barly, of Beanes, of Fenugreke, and put in violettes and an vnce of the oyle of bytter Almons and suche lyke, and anoynte the place oz places.

☞ The.201. Chapitre doth e shewe of depilation, other wise named Tankerbald, oz Knaue balde.

Depilcio LEpus marinus be the latin wozdes. In greke it is named Lagos Thalasios. In Englysche it is named depilacion of a mannes heare whiche is to saye haupnge heare befoze in the head and no heare behynde, foz the hare

hate of the sea hath no heate on the hynder parte, for this matter loke further in the Chapitre named Capilli, and in the second boke named the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke. And some doth name this, syckenes a waterysche scabbe that runneth abrode and some doth take it for a kynde of vomityng, looke in the Chapitre named Lepus marinus in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

¶ The. 202. Chapitre doth shewe of a webbe roted in the eye.

Encomata, or Lencoma is the greke worde, as some do saye. In Englysche it is a webbe the which is roted in and vpon the eye or eyes. A webbe.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie is ingendred of a viscus humoure or reume, and it maye come of a stroke or some greate brose.

¶ A remedy.

¶ For this mater purge the head and the stomake with the pylles of Cochee, and vse gargarices, and after that vse Colices, but I wolde counsell euery man nat to medle with it yf it be veterate and olde. &c.

¶ The. 203. Chapitre doth shewe of a kynde of Lepr ousnes named Leonina.

Fonina is the greke worde. In Englysche it is named the Lyons propertie, for this worde is deryued out of Leo Leonis, whiche is in Englysche a Lyon, for as the Lyon is most fearcest of all other beastes, so is the kynde of leprousnes most worst of al other syckenesses, for it doth corode and eate the flesche to the bones, and the flesche doth rotte away. A kynd of leprousnes.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come eyther by kynde or els a chylde conceyued whē the mother is menstruouse, it may come also of putrifyed coler and melancoly.

Are-

¶ A remedy.

☞ If this infirmite do come by nature or kynde, or by any menstruose humour there is no remedy, but only god and pacience. If it do come of a venemous humour, as a melancoly humour or suche lyke, purge the humour, as it is specified in the Chapitre named Melancolia, and vse stuphes and bathes and purgacions, & vse the dyet and the medicines, as is specified of Lignum vite or Guaicum, and beware of grosse meates eatynge & of replection.

☞ The.204. Chapitre dothe shewe of vnperfite digestion and egestion.

Imperfit dygestion

Lienteria is the greke worde. In latin it is named Leuor. Englyshe it is named the lyenterp or imperfyte dygestion with egestion doth dyffer frome Colerica passio and frome Catastropha as it doth appere in theyr Chapitres.

¶ The cause of this infirmites.

☞ This infirmytie doth come of lubricitie, of slydyng of the meate out of the stomake, the mawe and gutte wichout perfyte decoction or dygestion.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Drynke of rayne water.b. or.bi. draughtes in a daye, or els take of water cresses, and stampe them and drynke the iuyce of it with the iuyce of Plantayne, or els take of Plantayne.iii. handfulles, of saint Johns worthe,iii.handfulles, of Cresses as many handfull, seth this in a galon of rayne water, or a galon of read wyne to a potell or more, than straine it and put to it. ii. vnces of the pouder of Cynamon and drynke of it diuers tymes.

☞ The.205. Chapitre dothe shewe of blere eyes.

Blere eies

Liptitudo is the latin worde. In Englishe it is named blere eyes which is when the vnder lyd of the eye is subuerted. Rasis doth saye that Liptitudo is when the whyte of the eye is turned to rednes.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimente doth come of a salte humour or of superabundance of reume with corruption of bloud.

¶ A remedy.

☞ First purge the head as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Caput, and vse dayly gargarices and sternutacions, and washe the eyes ofte with colde water and a fyne lynnen cloth and to ward

warde anoynt the eyes diuers tymes with Tutty, and than washe them in the morynyng with colde water.

¶ For Ligmos, loke in the Chapitre named Singultus.

¶ The.206. Chapitre dothe shewe of the kyndes of Scabbes.

Scabbes.

Lichen is the greke worde. Lichena is the barbarus worde. In latin it is named Zarna, or Impetigo, and some doth name it Mentagra, and some grecians dothe name it Psora. For this matter loke in the Chapitres of the aforesayde names. But Psora in greke is taken for one of the kyndes of leprousnes, whiche is a perylous syckenes and is infectious and so be al maner of kyndes of scabbes, wherfore I do aduertyse all maner of persons the whiche be vnfected not to lye in bed with anye person or persons the whiche be infected with these infirmyties or any other disease lyke, as the pestylence, the sweatyng syckenes, or any of the kyndes of the ague or feuers, or any of the kyndes of the fallynge syckenes and such like, and Mentagra is ingendred of a grosse melancoly humour.

any kynde of fyt fallyng syckenes is infectious

¶ For Liena loke in the Chapitre named Splen.

¶ The.207. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mans Slene.

The splen

Lien is the latin worde. Splen is the greke worde. In Englysche it is named a splene, the whiche doth lye on the lefte syde and doth make a manne to laughe, the which may haue dyuers impedimentes, as it doth more playnely appeare in the Chapitre named Splen, greate studye and longe wrytyng and pencyfulnes, thoughte, and care doth hurte the splene, and honeste myrthe with honest company doth comforte the splene and so doth all redolente and odiferous sauours,

¶ For Limphaticarom loke in the seconde boke named the Extrauagantes.

The

¶ The.208. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes tonge.

A tonge. LIngua is the latin worde. In greke it is named Glossa, or Glotta. In Englyshe it is named a tonge The tonge of man is an instrument or a member, by the whiche not onely tastyng but also the knowledge of mans mynde by the spekyng of the tonge is brought to understandynge, that reason may knowe the truth frome the falshod and so conuerse. The tonge is the best and the worste offeyall member in man, why, and wherfore, I do remit the matter to the iudgement of the reders. But this I do say that the tonge may haue dyuers impediments besyde slaunderynge and lyenge, the which is the greatest impediment or sykenes of all other diseases, for it doth kyll the soule without repentaunce. I passe ouer this matter and wyll speake of the sicknesses whiche may be in mannes tonge, the which maye swell, or elles haue fyssures, or wheales, or carnelles, or the palsey.

☞ The cause of these infirmites.

¶ If the tonge do swel, it doth come of the corruption of bloud, or els of superabundance of reume, or euyl dyet, as surfetynge. &c.

¶ A remedy.

If it do come of the corrupcion of bloud, exhaust. ii. or. iii, vnces of bloud, as age and strength wyl permyt it with tyme conuenient and then purge the head with pylles of Cochee, and vse gargarices. If it do come of reume, take the iuyce of Myghtshade otherwise named Solatrum, and let the pacient holde in his mouth, as longe as he maye. v. sponful one after an other. If it do come of a Palsey it dothe come by a greate anger or feare, or els of extreme colde, or els of drynkynge of to muche wyne and drynkyng of euyl drynkes of sondry brewynges, some good and some bad, some newe, and some stale, and it may come of eatynge of euyl meates, vse therfore diuers tymes to lay a grayne of Castory vpon the tonge and refrayne from suche thynges as maye be the occasion of this sicknes rehersed. If there be fissures in the tonge or chappes it doth come of some colerike humour which doth cause aridite and dryues

dzynes of the tonge, for suche matters vse Chelidote and moyste thynges. If there be wheles on the tong it doth come of surfetyng and kepynge of euyll dyet, and dzynkynge late hote wynes and stronge ale, and it may come of heate in the stomake, for this matter kyll vse good dyet, and than purge the head and vse ofte gargarices with stecnutactions.

☞ For Lipothomia, looke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

¶ The. 207. Chapitre dothe shewe of the stone in the bladder

The stone

Lithiasis is the greke worde. In latin it is named Calculus in vesica, and Lapis is taken for all the kyndes of the stones, In Englysshe lithiasis is the stone in the bladder. And some doth saye that Nefresis is the stone in the raynes of the backe, therfore loke in the Chappytre named Nefresis.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

This impedimente doth come eyther by nature or elis by eatynge of euyl and vyscus meates, and euyl dzinkes, as thycke ale or beare, eatynge bzoyled and fryed meates, or meates that be dzyed in the smoke, as bacon martynmas bieke, reed heatynge spzottes and salt meates, and crustes of bzeade, or of pasties and such lyke.

¶ A remedy.

☞ If it do come by nature there is no remedy, a man maye mitigate the peyne and breake the stone for a tyme, as shalbe reherced. If it do come accidentally by eatyng of meates that wyll ingender the stone, take of the bloud of an Hare & put it in an erthen pot, and put therto. iii. vnces of Saxfrage rotes and bake this togyther in an Ouen & than make poulder of it, and dzynke of it mozynge and euenyng. For this mater this is my practise, fyrste I do vse a dyet eatynge no newe bzead, except it be. xxiii. houres olde. I refuse Cake bzead, Saffron bzead, Rye bzeade, Leyn bzead, Cracknelles, Symnelles, and all maner of crustes, than I do dzynke no newe ale, nor no maner of beere made with Hoppes, nor no hoote wynes. I do refrayne from Fleshe and fyshe, whyche be dzyed in the smoke, and from salte meates and shell fyshes. I do eate no grosse meates, nor burned fleshe nor fyshe, thus vsynge my selfe I thanke God I dyd make my selfe whole and many other, but at the begynnyng whan I went about to make my self whole I dyd

Take

take the pouder folowynge. I dyd take of Bzome fedes, of Per-cilles fedes, of Saxfrage fedes, of Bromel fedes, of eyther of the an vnce. of Bete ſtone a quarter of an vnce, of Date ſtone as much of egges ſhelles that cheſyn hath lyne in the pyth pulled out half an vnce, make pouder of al this and dzynke halfe a ſponeful mozn-nyng and euenynge with poſſet ale oz whit wyne. Alſo the water of Hawes is good to dzynke.

☞ Foz Lumbe, looke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

☞ The. 210. Chapitre dothe ſhewe of obliuiouſnes.

Obliui-ouſnes. LEthargos is the greeke wozde. And ſome Grecians doth name it Syſen. The barbarus men doth name it Litergia. In latin it is named Lethergia oz Obliuio. In Englyſhe it is named obliuiouſnes oz fozgetfulnes.

☞ The cauſe of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come thozowe colde reume the which doth obnebulate a mans memozye, and doth lye in the hynderparte of a mannes head within the ſkul oz bzayne panne.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrſte if nede requyre vſe Flebothomy, and aboue all thynges marke oz ſe that the body be nat conſtupated oz coſtiue but laxatiue, and vſe gargarices, and otherwhile bomites, and anoynt the head with the oyle of Caſtozy, and the oyle of Roſes, cõpounde with Aceto ſquilitico, and let ſuch men haupnge this impedimẽt, beware of dzynkynge to muche ſtronge dzynkes, as wyne and ale, and eatynge of Garlyke, Lykes, and onyons, and ſuche lyke.

☞ The. 211. Chapitre dothe ſhewe of a ſkurfe in all the body.

Skurfe. LVce oz Leuci be the greeke wozdes. In latyn it is named Vitiligo. In Englyſhe it is named a ſkurfe in all the body.

☞ The Cauſe of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmytie doth come of a colerike and melancoly humour.

A re-

¶ A remedy.

¶ For this matter I do take. iii. vnces of Rozes grece the chynnes pulled out, than I do put to it an vnce of the pouder of Oyster shelles burnt, and of the pouder of Brymstone, and. iii. vnces of Mercury mortified with fastyng spetyl, compounde al this togyther & anoynt the body. iii. oz. iiii. tymes & take an easy purgacion.

¶ For Lugia, loke in the Chapitre named Dubaleth.

☞ The. 212. Chapitre dothe shewe of longe white wormes in ones bely.

LVmbrici is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Elmitha. In Englyshe it is named longe whyte wormes in the mawe, stomake, and guttes. Wormes.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This infirmytie doth come of superabundance of fleumatycke humours.

¶ A remedy.

¶ If any man wyll take a Plowe mannes medicine, and the beste medecine for these wormes and al other wormes in mannes body, let hym eate Berlyke. For this matter loke further in the Chapitres named Vermes, and in Attarides and in Cucurbiti.

☞ The. 213. Chapitre dothe shewe of Lunatike men and women.

LVnaticus is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named for a lunatike person the which wylbe rauished of his wyt ones in a mone, for as the mone doth change and is variable, so be those persons mutable and not constant wytted. Lunatick

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmytie may come by nature and kynde and then it is vncurable, or els it may come by a great feare or a great studye.

¶ A remedy.

✣ Fyrste be nat solitary, nor muse nat of studious or supernatural matters, vse mery company, & vse some mery and honest pastime, be nat longe fastynge, vse warme meates, and drynke wel to bedward to make or to prouoke slepe, slepe nat in the daye, and vse the medecines whiche be in the Chapitres named Memoria, Sensus and Anima.

The.214. Chapitre doth shewe of intemperance.

Intemperance.

LVxus is the latin word. In greke it is named Asotia. In Englishe it is named intemperance. Temperance is a morall vertue and worthely to be praysed considerynge that it doth set all vertues in a due order. Intemperance is a greate vyce, for it doth set euery thyng out of order, and where there is no order there is horror. And therfore this worde Luxus may be taken for all the kyndes of sensualitie, the whiche can neuer be subdued without the recognition and knowledge of a mannes selfe what he is of him selfe, and what god is. And for asmuch as god hath geuen to euery man liuing fre will, therefore euery man ought to stand in the feare of God, and euer to loke to his conscience, callynge to God for grace, and dayly to desyre and to prayse for his mercye, and this is the best medecyne that I do knowe for intemperance.

¶ Thus endeth the letter of L. And here after followeth the letter of M.

The.215. Chapitre doth shewe of the principall veynes in man.

Principal veynes.

MEdiana I do take hym here for the fyrste veyne, then is Cardiaca and Sophena, and Cephalica, & Basilica, and Salnatella, and Epatica, and Sciatica, and the hemorodall veynes. Mediana doth lye in the mydle of the armes, and any of the veynes be opened for any passion or greefe about the hert. Cardiaca is at the one syde in the mydle of the arme, and is opened for passions and diseases about the herte. Sophena doth lye a lytle from the ancle, and is opened for passions in the lyuer and the stones, Cephalica doth lye a lytle vnder the thome and is opened

opened for passions of the head and eyes. Basilica is opened for passions of the lyuer and for a feuer quartayne Salnatella doth lye betwyxt the lytle fynger and the lech fynger, and is opened to clense all the body. Epatica is opened to clense the lyuer. Sciatica dothe lye in the vtwarde parte of the fete and is opened for the sciatycke passion. The hemorodiall veynes be opened to purge melancoly. There be many other veynes opened for other impedimentes longe to reherse at this tyme.

*The.216.Chapitre doth shewe of a sodein sycknes.

MAlus morbus be the latin wordes. In Englysche it is named an euyl sycknes. Euery sickenes in it selfe is euyl to the body, but this hath his name of a proper sicknes named a sodein sickenes the which doth fal to a man. And there be many sodein sickenesses, as the pestilence, the kyndes of feuers, the swetynge sycknes the maselş, the small pockes, the crampe, the palsey, and soundynge, and many suche lyke sycknesses, but here it is taken as many and dyuers doth holde opinion that it is the frenche pockes, wherefore looke in the Chapitre named Mala frantizor, and in the Chapitre named Morbus gallicus. A sodein sycknes.

¶ For Madarosis loke in the seconde booke named the Extrauagantes.

*The.217.Chapitre doth shewe of the Frenche pockes.

MAla frantizor is the arabe worde. In latin it is named Morbus gallicus or Variole maiores. In Englysche it is named one of the first kindes of the frenche pockes the which be scabs and pymples lyke to leprosytie, wherfore for this matter or sickenes loke in the Chap. named Morbus gallacus. The grecias cã not tel what this sikenes doth mene wherfore they do set no name for this French pockes.

disease, for it dyd come but lately into Spayne and Fraunce, and so to vs about the yere of our lord. 1479.

☞ The. 218. Chapitre doth shewe of a fylthy scabbe corrupted.

A fylthy skabbe. MAlum mortuum be the latyn wordes. In Englyshe it is named a fylthy scabbe the which most comonly is in the armes and legges.

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impediment doth come moste comonly of a mẽstruous woman, and it may come by corruptiõ of bloud and dyuers tymes it doth come of a melancoly humoure adusted.

☞ A remedy.

☞ For to make this preparatiue, take of Enula campana rootes, clensed and cut in peces. iii. vnces, of Fenell rotes the pyth pulled out. ii. vnces, of the kayes of Ache tres an vnce and a halfe, of Scabiouse. ii. handfull, of Bony socles. iii. handfull, of Fumitory. ii. handfull, of the tender croppes of Burres. ii. handfull, of Seene & polypody of eche. ii. vnces, of the flowers of Rosemary and of Violettes an vnce, of Sticados and Epythyme an vnce, confect al this togyther with suger plate and Rose water and make a Sirupe and vse to eate it mornyng, none, and at nyght, and than take Yera rufkini, or Yeralogodion rufki, or Theodoricon a dzame or. ii. at a tyme. For this matter loke further in the Extrauagantes.

☞ The. 219. Chapitre dothe shewe of womans brestes.

Pappes. MAmille is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Mastos, or Mazion. In Englyshe it is named womans brest the which maye haue dyuers impedimentes as lackynge of mylke, curdynge of mylke, inflammynge of the brestes, and other whyle they may be ouer longe and greate, and other whyle the skyn maye go of fro̅me the nypples.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes doth come dyuers wayes, it may come for lacke of suckyng or drawing of the milke it

it may come by grosnes of the bloude, it maye come of debilitie and wekenes or opilacions, as when a woman doth lacke mylke it may come by to muche handlyng of them, and it may come by nature or grosnes of humours

¶ A remedy.

☞ If a woman do lacke mylke, take of Cristall a dyame and a halfe, and make fyne pouder of it, and dryncke it with Basterde or Muscadel, do this .b. or .vi. tymes. Or els take of Fenell of Mallows, of Anys, of Marche, of eche of them .ii. handfulles, seth it in Basterde or Muscadel and straine it and dryncke it oft. If the brestes be longe and bydge & great, make a playster with Dumlockes soden in white wyne and lay it to the brestes. If there be any inflampynges in the breste, take the white of .ii. egges and .ii. handful of Houseleke, compound both togyther and lay it to the breste. Or els take Southystell and Dandelyon, Violet leues, the tender croppes of wylde hoppes, of eche a handfull, seth it in posset ale & dryncke it. If the mylke be curded in the brestes some olde auctours wyll gyue repercussiues, I wolde not do so, I do thus, I do take Dragagant, and gumme Arabycke, and do compounde them with the whyte of rawe egges, and the oyle of violettes, and do make a playster. Or els I do take pytch, and do lyquifye it in the oyle of Roses puttynge a lytle doues dunge to it, and dregges of wyne or ale and make playsters.

¶ For Macula in oculo loke in the Chapitre named Tarphati.

The .220. Chapitre dothe shewe of one of the kyndes of madnesse.

Madnes.

Mania is the greke. In latin it is named Insania or Furor, In Englishe it is named a madnes or wodnes lyke a wylde beast, it doth dyffer frome a phrenysie, for a phrenysie is with a feuer, and so is not Mania, this madnes that I do pretende to speake nowe of.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This infirmytie doth come of a corrupte bloude in the head, and some doth saye that it doth come of a bylous bloud intrused in the head, and some saye it doth come of wekenes of the brayne the which letteth a man to slepe, and he that can not slepe muste nedes haue an

ydle brayne, and some say it is a turnyng vp so downe in the head the which doth make the madnes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst in the chamber where the pacient is kept in, let there be no pyctcrs nor paynted clothes about the bed nor chamber, than vse in the chamber all thynges that is redolent and of swete sauours, and kepe the pacient from mulynge and studieng, and vse myrth and mery comunication, and vse the pacient so that he do not hurt hym selfe nor no other man, and he must be kepte in feare of one man or an other, and if nedere requyre he must be punyched & beaten, and geue hym. iii. tymes a daye warme meate, and vse to eate Cassia fistula, and Epithime bleb is very good.

* The. 221. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans handes

Handes. MAnus is the latin word. In greke it is named Chir In Englyshe it is named a mans hande or handes, the which may haue many impedimentes as chappes, wormes, dryues in the palme of the handes, or some moyst humours and such lyke.

☞ The cause of these infirmites.

☞ These infirmyties doth come eyther by corruption of bloud, or els throwe a humour, or els throwe the heate of the lyuer, or els throwe the drydyie of coler.

¶ A remedy.

✣ Fyrst he that wylbe whole in the body and handes let hym vse to washe the handes ofte in a day, specially in the mornynge & after dinner and supper, and for any impediment in the handes. Take of Nere suet an vnce, of Malowes. iii. handfull, of water. ii. pyntes, of secke a pynt, seth al this togyther and diuers tymes in a daye, specially mornyng and euenynge washe the handes & kepe them warme out of the wynde. Or els take of the pouder of Enula campane rotes an vnce and a halfe, of Borges grece. iii. vnces, of Mercury mortified with fastyng spetyl an vnce and a halfe, of Camphire a dzame and a halfe, incorporate all this togyther and mornynge and euenynge anoynt the handes & kepe tye handes warme frome the wynde.

* The. 222. Chapitre doth shewe of the Matrix of a woman.

The moder. MAtrix is the latin worde. In greke it is named Mitra. In Englyshe it is named the Matrix or the moder

moder, or the place of conception the which hath diuers tymes many impedimentes, as Suffocations, lubricite the mole of the matrix, the rysynge of the matryx, and the fallynge out or discendinge downe of the matryx the which no mayde can haue for the ofyce of that place in a mayd is very strayte, consyderynge there be .v. veynes the which doth breake when a mayde doth lese her maydenhead.

The cause of these impedimentes.

These impedimentes doth come of distemperance of the body and of superfluous and moyste humoures, or disorderynge of the mydwyfe, in disorderynge any woman when she shulde be delyuered.

Remedy.

If it come thorowe suffocacion. Take of Betony leues halfe an handful, stampe it small and drynke it with white wyne and smel to Galbanum and Scrappne and make a perfume of Juneper, eyther of olde lether and syt ouerit, or els take of Pyony sedes. iii. drames, drynke it with Mellycrate. If the matryx do fall out first washe the place twyse or thryse with white wyne, or els take of Juneper cut in peces. iii. vnces, of Myrtylles. iii. vnces, seth this in runnynge water and washe the place. ii. or. iii. tymes, than take of Galbanum. iii. drames, drynke it with read wyne, euery thyng that wyll helpe the fallyng out of a mannes foundemēt wyl helpe this impediment, wherfore loke in the Chapitre named Anus.

For Melanchima, loke in the Chapitre named Melankyron.

* The. 223. Chapitre dothe shewe of the vertue of medecines,

Medicina is the latin worde. In greke it is named Pharmacia or Acesis. In Englyshe it is named a medecine. The ministracion of medecines doth consyste in two thynges, in Theorycke which is speculacion, and in practyse. The theorycion doth teache the practicioner The vertue of medecines is to kepe a man that is whole in helth, & he that is sicke by medecines may be recouered

Medecine

And the arte of medecines is to gouerne and kepe the natural complexion of a man in whō it is. and to turne the complexion that is out of a naturall course into a natural course, wherfore this science of medecines is a science for whole men, for sick men, and for neuters which be neyther whole men nor sycke men, wherfore I do admonysse euery man not to set lytle by this excellent science of medecines, consyderynge the vtilitie of it, as it appereth more largelier in the introductiō of knowlege.

¶ For Meli, loke in the Chapitre named Membra.

¶ For Mediana, loke in the fyrst Chapitre of M.

☞ For Melliceriders, loke in the Chapitre named Tubercula.

☞ The. 224. Chapitre dothe shewe of the blacke Jawnes.

The blacke Jaunes. MElankyron is the Araby worde. Melanchima is the greke worde. In latin it is named Hictericia nigra. In Englyshe it is named the blacke Jaunes.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This infirmitie doth come of the malycioulnes of melancoly the which doth brynge in death, for melancoly and death be concurrant together.

¶ A remedy.

☞ If a man haue the blacke Jawnes with a Feuer quartayne, I do remit hym to the mercy of god, yf there maye be any remedy purge melancoly, and than do as I haue wryten in the Feuer quartayne. And for the black Jawnes without a Feuer quartayne, first purge melancoly with pillule Indie, and pillule Lucis, Pillule de lapide Lazuli, Pillule Sebeley, & a confection of Muske is good.

☞ The. 225. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes memory or vnderstandyng.

Memory. MEmoria is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Muime. In Englyshe it is named the memory of man, which is concurrant with vnderstandyng named Intellectus in latin, the which both be two powers of the soule, as it appereth in the Chapitre named Anima.

To

¶ To acuate and to make quicke a mannes memory and vnderstandynge.

☞ Use the confection of Anacardine, and to sauour to Amber de grece, and to other odiferous sauours.

¶ The. 226. Chapitre doth shewe of the principal member in man.

MEmbra is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Meli. In Englyshe it is named membres, the whi che be many in man, & they be deuyded in principal men bers, and officiall members. Principall members be foure, the herte, the brayne the lyuer and the stones of man, and the place of conception in woman. All other members be officiall members, and dothe office to the principal members, for in the herte be the vitall spy rytes, in the brayne be the animal spirites, in the lyuer be the naturall spirites, and in the stones of man and in the place of conception is generacion. If any of the prin cipal members be infected or hurt, or out of temperance, all the other official membres must nedes be out of due order and quietnes, but an official member may be hurt and infected & yet it may be recouered with medecynes of salues. &c. Although the lunges, the splene, the tong and the eyes be dangerous membres to heale, specially yf there be in any of thē olde greses. Also there be spiri tuall members beside the principal members, the which be both principall and spirituall members, and these be spiritual members, which is to say, the longes, the mid ryffe, the arter trache, the Epigloote, and they be named spirituall members for as muche as they do drawe the breth or wynde into the body, and doth expell it out a gaine. Also there be other members named in latin Mem bra hetrogenia, which is to saye in Englishe compound membres as the face is compound of many thynges, and so be the legges, and armes, and such lyke. A member

The

* The.227. Chapitre dothe shewe of a womans termes.

Womans flowers.

MEnstrua is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Rousgynechios. In Englyshe it is named a womans termes, the which moste comonly euery woman & mayden hath, yf they be in good health and not with chylde, nor geuynge no chyld sucke, from. xb. peres of theyr age to. l. not two peres vnder or aboue, and where I dyd saye that the womens termes in latin is named Menstrua, that worde of latin is deryued out of a word named Mensis which is a monthe, for euery monthe they that hath theyr health hath theyr termes or flowers. And there be. iiii. kyndes of womans flowers, reed, tawny, whyte, and blackyshe, the reed is naturall, and the other be vnnatural and not perfyte, and they betoken infirmitie or syckenes to come when they be not reed.

The cause of this matter.

¶ The cause of this matter is that god hath ordeyned it to all women from. xb. peres of theyr age or there about to. l. and as longe as a woman can bringe forthe theyr flowers or haue theyr termes, so longe they maye bringe forth frute and haue chyldren, or els not.

* A remedy for them that hath nat theyr termes, and for them that hath tomuche of them, and a remedy for them that haue them vnnaturally.

☞ Yf a womans termes do flowe to muche exhaust. ti. or. iii. vnces of bloud out of a veyne named Cephalica, or els Basilica, or els of bothe Sophenes, then let her vse to drynke of the iuyce of Tansy, and of the iuyce of Plantayn with reade wyne. Yf a woman haue nat theyr termes, take of Materworte, of Yssope, of Organum, of Calampynt, of Colloquintida, of Calamus aromaticus, and of Ameos and suche lyke, and take them in simples or compounde, & vse it. ix. tymes one day one after another twise or thryse.

The. 228. Chapitre dothe shewe of a certeyn kynde of madnes named Melancholia.

A kynd of madnes.

MElancholia is deryued out of two wordes of greke whych is to say of Molon, which is to say in latyn

Niger

Niger. In Englyshe it is named blacke and of Colun, which is to say in latin Humor. In englysh it is named an humour, the deriuacion of this worde is as wel refer red to this sickenes as to the humour whiche is one of the complexions. This sickenes is named the melancoly madnes which is a syckenes full of fantasies, thynkynge to heare or to se that thing that is not harde nor sene, and a man haupnge this madnes, shall thynke in hym selfe that thynge that can neuer be, for some be so fantastycall that they wyll thynke them selfe god or as good, or such lyke thynges perteynynge to presumpcyon, or to desperacion to be dampned, the one haupnge this syckenes doth not go so farre the one waye, but the other doth dispayre as much the other way.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

The ozygynall of this infyrmitie doth come of an euyll melancoly humour, and of a stubburne herte, and runnyng to farre in fantasies, or musynge, or studieng vpon thynges that his reason can not comprehend, such persons at length wyll come and be very naturall fooles haupnge gestes with them, or els peuyshe fantasticall matters nothyng to the purpose, and yet in theyr conceyt do thynke them selfe wyse.

✠ A remedy.

✠ Fyrst in the begynnynge let them beware of melancoly meates and let them vse company, and nat to be alone nor to muse of this thynge nor of that matter, but to occupy hym selfe in some manuel operacion or some honest pastime, and let them purge melancoly, and vse to eate Cassia fistula, and vse myrth, sport, play, and musicall instrumentes, for there is nothynge doth hurt this impediment so muche as doth musynge and solicitudnes. For this mater loke in the Chapitre named Mania.

☞ The. 229. Chapitre doth shewe of an humour named Melancoly.

Melancoly.

MElancolia is deriued as I haue said in the Chapitre before this of .ii. wordes of greke. And ꝑ latyns doth

doth name this word Melancolia as the Grecians doth. In Englyshe it is named melancoly otherwyse named blacke coler which is one of the foure complexions or humours, and is colde and drye, and there be two kyndes of Melancoly, the one is naturall and the other is vnnaturall. Naturall melancoly is lyke the dregges of bloud which is blackyshe, vnnaturall melancoly is ingendred of coler adusted, and of the dregges of fleume and of the dregges of bloud. Diasene, pilles of Inde, pils de lapide lazuli, Pillule lucis be good to purge melācoly

¶ A remedy to purge coler and melancoly if it be superfluous or vnnatural.

☞ Catholicon and Diafenicon, and Polypody and suche lyke be good to purge coler, and melancoly humours Ieraruffini, and as it doth appere more largely in the Dyetary of helthe.

¶ For Meri, loke in the Chapitre named Isophagus.

¶ For Mentagra loke in the Chapitre named Lichen, and in the Chapitre named Morbus gallicus, and in the Chapitres named Variole and Morbilli.

☞ The. 230. Chapitre doth shewe of an euyl vlceracion named Metasincrisis.

An euyl vlceracion,

Mftasincrisis is the greke worde. In latin it is named Mala vlceracio. In Englyshe it is named an euyll vlceracion.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of corruption of bloud and fleume.

A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge bloude and fleume, as it dothe appere in theyr Chapitres, and vse the medecines specified in the Chapitre named Vlcus or Vlcera.

* The. 231. Chapitre doth shewe of a passion vnder.

A passion vnder.

MIrachia is the greke worde. In latin it is named Passio Ipocundriata. In englyshe it is named a pas-

sion

tion in or vnder the Hypocunder, wherefore loke in Hipocundrion.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come thorowe offycial sicknes, comon sykenes, or consimyl sykenes, for this mēber named the mirach is sencyble, and therfore manye accydentall infyrmyties doth happen to it.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste kepe the bely warme, and as the cause of the sykenes doth come, so ministre the medecines.

¶ For Mirra loke in the Chapitre named Mātrix.

¶ For Mirach loke in the Extrauagantes, in the nexte boke after this.

¶ Meceraice be carteyne veynes so named. Loke in the Anthomy in the Introduction to knowledge.

☞ The. 232. Chapitre dothe shewe of pyssynge:

Mictus or Mictura be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Vria. In Englysshe it is named pissing, and there be many impedimentes of pyssynge, for some can not holde theyr water, and some can not pysse or make water, some doth pysse bloud, and some in theyr pyssynge doth auoyde foule matter, and some dothe auoyde grauel, and some stones, and some when they haue pyssed it doth burne in the pssue as wel in woman as in man. Pyssyng.

☞ The cause of these infirmites.

These infirmyties doth come eyther natural or els accidentall. If it do come naturally or by nature fewe Physicions can helpe it, but they can mytigate the peine of the infyrmytie. If it do come accydentally it maye be holpen.

☞ A remedy.

Fyrst for hym that can nat holde his water, take of Mucherons otherwyse named Tode stoles. ii. vnces, of the scales of Iron the

which

whiche is abut a fmythes Handfyle an vnce and a halfe, ftampe thefe.ii.thynges togyther in a bzafen mo3ter as fyne o3 as fubtyle as one may do it, and then put it in a quart of read wyne and let it ftande, iiii.o3.v.houres, then ftreyne it and d3ynke of it, mo3nyng and euenyng.ix. fponful at a tyme, and if nede require make freſhe and freſhe. O3 els take of Enula campana rotes, of ato3nes of eyther of them.ii.vnces, make fine pouder of them and d3ynke it at tymes with the iuyce of Plantayne and faint Johns wo3te fodde with read wyne. O3 els take agotes blader, o3 a fhepes blad der, o3 a bulles bladder, make pouder of it and d3ynke it with ve neger o3 water, and d3ynke it mo3nynge and euenynge.iii.dayes, If a man can not pylle, take of Myllefoly.ii. handfull, of Percely .ii.handfull, of Nettles o3 Nettle fedes and vnce and a halfe, com pounde all this togyther and infuce it in white wyne and d3ynke it mo3nynge and euenynge.ix.fponeful at a tyme and anoynt the raynes of the back and the fydes and flanckes with Conyes grece O3 els take of the rotes of Rapes, of Burres, of Dockes, of Per cely, of Nettles, of eche.ii. vnces, feth all this in white wyne and d3ynke of it mo3nynge and euenynge, and of the fubftance make a plaifter and lay it ouer the fydes & the bely. If a man do pifle bloud take of Alkakenge, of Burres, of eyther an vnce, of Muſcheroms an vnce, confecte this with the Sirupe of Roſes and d3ynke.iii. fponefull at a tyme. O3 els take of Hozehounde, of Mader of eche ii. vnces, ftampe it and d3ynke it with Vinegrer. If it burne in the ende of the yerde, take than of the fedes of Goo3des and of the fedes of Citrulles excoziated, of eche.ii. vnces, infuſe it in the wa ter of Hawes and vſe to d3ynke of it and anoynte the coddes and the raynes of the backe with it and oyle of Muniter.

☞ Fo3 Muime loke in the Chapitre named Memoria.

¶ The.233. Chapitre doth fhewe of an impoſtu macion in a womans matrix.

An impediment in the matrix

MOlon is the greke wo3de. In latin it is named Mo la matricis. In Engliſhe it is named an impoſtumacion o3 a lumpe of fleſhe ingend3ed in a womans matryx, which is the place of conception.

☞ The cauſe of this impediment.

This impedyment doth come of groſſe homoures the whiche be ingend3ed in the matryx makynge a wo man to thynke that ſhe is with chylde when ſhe is not with chylde.

If

A remedy.

* Fyrste let her beware of eatyng of any meates the which doth ingender wynde, than let her vse stuphes and take than this medecine, take of Moderwoꝛte of garmander, of Calamint, of Bytony of eche an vnce and a halfe, of Anys sedes, of Fenell sedes an vnce, of Calamus aromaticus, of Cipres, of eche an vnce, of white vineger. ii. vnces, of Holet hony and vnce, make a Strupe of this & purge the matter with Theodoꝛicon and vse Stuphes and let the Mydwyfe foꝛ water occupy Petrolium, euery thyng that is good foꝛ Abhoꝛtion is good foꝛ this impedimēt named Mola matricis.

* The. 234. Chapitre dothe shewe of Stuttynge oꝛ Stamerynge.

Mogilali oꝛ Ancinogloſi be the greke woꝛdes. In latin it is named Balbucies. In Englyshe it is named stuttynge oꝛ stameryng. Ancinogloſi doth come by nature. Mogilali cometh by vsage to stamer, beyng conynually in the company of a stamerer. Foꝛ this matter loke in the Chapitre named Balbucies. Stamerynge.

Foꝛ Morbilli loke in the Chapitre named Exanhemata.

Foꝛ Mirmachia loke in the Chapitre named Formica

* Foꝛ Mola matrices loke the Chapitre named Molon.

* The. 235. Chapitre doth shewe howe al maner of syckneſſes be deuided.

Morbus is the latin woꝛde. In greeke it is named Noſos. In Englyshe it is named a sickenes oꝛ a soꝛe. And there be. iii. kyndes of soꝛes oꝛ syckneſſes, vniuerſall, perticuler, and conſymel. An vniuerſal sickenes doth occupate all the partes of a mans body, a perticuler sickenes oꝛ soꝛe doth occupate a particuler member oꝛ place in man. A conſymel syckenes oꝛ soꝛe is when an vniuerſall and a perticuler sickenes oꝛ soꝛe be conꝛurrant one with an other oꝛ lyke one to another. Foꝛ this matter loke in the Chapitre named Egritudo. A sickenes

The

¶ The.236. Chapitre doth shewe of the Kynges euyll.

The kynges euyll.

MOrbus regius be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the kynges euyll, whiche is an euyl sickenes or impediment.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of the corruption of humours reflectynge more to a perticuler place then to vnyuersall places, and it is muche lyke to a fystle, for and yf it be made whole in one place it wyl breke out in an other place.

¶ A remedy.

* For this matter let euery man make rendes to the Kynges maiestie, for it doth pertayne to a Kynge to helpe this infirmitie by the grace the whiche is geuen to a Kynge anoynted. But for as muche as some men dothe iudge diuers tymes a Fystle or a French pocke to be the kynges Euyll, in suche matters it behoueth nat a Kynge to medle withall, except it be thorowe and of his bountifull goodnes to geue his pytyfull & gracious counsel. For kynges, and kynges sones and other noble men hath ben eximious Phisicions, as it appereth more largely in the Introduction of knowlege, a boke of my makynge, beynge a pryntyng with Ro. Copland.

☞ For Morbus caducus and Morbus comicialis, loke in the Chapitre named Epilepsia.

☞ For Morbus arquatus, loke in the Chapitre named Hictericia.

☞ The. 237. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Frenche pockes.

Frenche pockes.

MOrbus gallicus, or Valiore maiores be the latin wordes. And some do name it Mentagra, but for Mentagra loke in Lichen. In Englyshe, Morbus Gallicus is named the Frenche pockes, when that I was ponge they were named the Spanyshe pockes the which be of many kyndes of the pockes, some be mopst, some be waterysshe, some be dryge, and some be skorvie, some be like scabbes, some be lyke rynge wormes, some be fystuled some

some be festered, some be cankarus, some be lyke wens some be lyke byles, some be lyke knobbes and knurres, and some be vlcerous haupnge a lytle drye scabbe in the myddle of the vlcerous scabbe, some hath ache in the ioyntes, and no signe of the pockes, and yet it maye be the pockes. And there is the small pocke, loke for it in the Chapitre named Variole maiores.

☞ The cause of these sykuesses.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes or infirmities doth come many wayes, it may come by lieng in the shetes or bedde there where a pocky person hath the nyght before lyeng in, it may come with lyenge with a pocky person, it may come by sitting on a draught or sege, ther where a pocky person dyd lately syt, it may come by drynkyng oft with a pocky person, but specially it is taken when one pocky person doth synne in lechery the one with an other. All the kyndes of the pockes be infectious.

¶ A remedy.

* Take of the grece of a bore the skyn clene pycked out the weyght of a pounde, of the pouder of Brymstone, iii. vnces, of the pouder of Oyster shels, ii. vnces, of Verdygrece the weyghte of. xii. ℈. of the inwarde bathe of the braunces of a byne. b. vnces, of quycke siluer mortified with fastynge spetyll. b. vnces, than stampe al this togyther in a morter and anoynt the body, specially as nyghe the sores as one maye, and than lay the person in a bed & cast clothes enough ouer hym and let hym sweat. xx. or xxiiii. houres, do this iii. tymes in. ix. dayes, and after that take an easy purgacion, and take of the water of Plantain halfe a pynt, of Mercury sublimated the weyght of. viii. ℈. of Roche alome halfe an vnce, make pouder of it and myxe al togyther and with a feder anoynt the places. Or els take of Turpentine well washed an vnce, of Lyterge, of burnt Alome, of eche an vnce, myxe this togyther, than take. ii. vnces of the fatnes of a Bote or a Kyd and anoynt the places. Or els take of freshe Butter an vnce and a halfe, of Barowes grece halfe a pounde, of olde Treacle an vnce, of Mitridatum halfe an vnce, of Quycke siluer mortified the weyght of. bi. grotes, of Lyterge and Salte of eche halfe an vnce, myxe al this togyther and make an oyntement.

¶ The.238. Chapitre doth shewe of the Morphewe.

Morphew

MOrphea is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named the Morphewe. And there be. ii. kyndes of the Morphewe, the white Morphewe, and the blacke Morphewe. The white Morphewe is named Alboras for it loke in the Chapitre named Alboras.

☞ The cause of these infirmites.

¶ These infirmities doth come by defaute of the nutritiue vertue, or by vsyng venerious actes in youth.

¶ A remedy.

☞ If the place be prycked and wyll not blede the Morphewe is not curable. If it do blede, take of Kapes, of Roket, of eche an vnce and a halfe, stampe it with Vineger, and after that washe the place. Or els take a Cowes horne and burne it and with Vineger washe the place, or els take earth of Affricke & myxe it with vineger and washe the places otte.

*The. 239. Chapitre dothe shewe of an impediment in the browes and the eares.

A moze.

MOrus is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named a moze or a lytle lumpe of flesshe the whiche doth growe in the browes or eares, or in any mannes foundement or other places, it doth dyffer from Veruca whiche is a warte, as it doth appere moze playnely in the Chapitre named Acrochordones.

¶ The cause of these infirmites.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of a grosse and a superfluous humour, of corruption of bloude, and of coler adusted.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Take of shepes dunge an vnce, bray it with Hony and a lytle Vineger, and make a playster or a suppositor or a tente. Or els take of Rue an vnce, of Salt pyter halfe an vnce, bray this togyther & make a playster. Or els pare as depe of the matter as the pacient may suffer, and droppe than vpon the place read waxe, as one wyll do to an agnell.

The

☞ The.240. Chapitre doth shewe of a Monster.

MOnstrum is the latin wozde. In greke it is named Teras. In Englyshe it is named a monster oz a thynge to be wondzed of, that is to say, to se a manne to haue, ii. hedes, oz. ii. thomes oz to haue vi. fyngers on one hande, oz to lacke legges, oz armes oz any other member, and was so bozne, oz any thyng that is disfourmed is a monster. A monster

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther of abundance of nature, oz els of to lytle nature, it may come by the vengeance of god, oz by vnnatural copulacion betwyxt man & woman, oz to meddle with any vnreasonable beast of one kynd to cople with an other beast of a cõtrary kynd

☞ A remedy.

* In this matter God must only remedy it and folowe the counsel of saint Paule, sayeng. MASCVLVS super feminam in timore Dei. This is to vnderstande, betwyxt man and wyfe, the which may lefully and laufull vse the acte of matrimony, and other persons can not do so without deadly synne, and bestes to vse them selfe contrary to their kynde. ¶ do cople them togyther vnreasonable to reasonable, synne not reasone.

☞ The.241. Chapitre dothe shewe of bytyng oz stingyng of a venemous wozme.

MOrius is the latin wozde. In greeke it is named Digma. In Englyshe it is named a bytynge, the which may come many wayes, as by bytyng of an adder oz stingynge of a scozpion, snake, oz waspe, pissing of a tode, oz spyder and such lyke, the venym of all the which may hurt man. Bytynge.

☞ The cause is shewed. ☜

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste take a Sponge and put it in hote water and wrynge out the water and laye it hote to the place, do thus diuers tymes, and than cuppe the place, and after that make a playster of Triacle and laye it to the place. And for the stingynge of a Waspe oz Bee, oz Hoznet, put ouer the place colde Stele.

☞ The. 242. Chapitre dothe shewe of a woman.

A woman

MVlier is the latin worde, In greke it is named Gyuy. In Englyshe it is named a woman, first when a woman was made of God she was named Virago because she dyd come of a man, as it doth appere in the seconde Chapitre of the Genesis. Furthermore now why a woman is named a woman, I wyll shewe my mynde. Homo is the latin worde, and in Englyshe it is as wel for a woman as for a man, for a woman the sylables conuerted is no more to say as a man in vo, and set vo before man, and then it is woman, and wel she may be named a woman, for as muche as she doth bere chyldren with vo and peyne, and also she is subiect to man, except it be there where the white mare is the better horse therfore Vt homo non cantet cum cuculo, let euery man please his wyfe in all matters, and displease her not but let her haue her owne wyl, for that she wyll haue who so euer say nay.

☞ The cause of this matter.

This matter doth spryngе of an euyl educacion or bryngynge vp, and of a sensuall and a peruerse mynde, not fearyng god nor worldely shame.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Physike can nat helpe this matter, but onely God and greate sycknes maye subdue this matter, and no man els.

Vt mulier non coeat cum alio viro nisi cum proprio, &c.

☞ Beleue this matter if you wyll.

TAKE the gal of a Bote and the gal of a Wolfe, myre them togyther, and put to it the oyle of Olyue. ET VNG. birga. Or els take of the fatnes of a Bote that is but of a yere of age. ET VNG birga. Or els take the braynes of a Choffe and myre it with Houy. ET VNG. birga. But the best remedy that I do knowe for this matter, let euery man please his wyfe and beare her nat, but let her haue her owne wyll, as I haue sayde.

☞ The. 243. Chapitre dothe shewe of Musycke and Musicall instrumentes.

Musicke

MVsica is the latyn wozde. Jn greke it is named Musicæ, Jn englysche it is named mulycke whiche is one of the. vii. lyberall sciences and a scyence whiche is comfoztable to man in syckness and in healthe, thys scyence is deuyded in theozycke oz speculacion and in pzactyse, the grecions in musicke doth vse their termes, as they do in phisicke, foz they do put befoze all notable wozdes in mulycke Dia as they do in phisycke, as Diatesseron whiche is a fourthe Diapente is a fyfth, Diapason is an eyght, Diaphonia is a dyscozde, foz thys matter loke in the introduccyon of knowledge. Musyck.

☞ Muscilago, Musculi, oz Mussulagines be the latyn wozdes. Jn englysche it is named muscles, oz mussulages, the whiche be lytle straynes descendynge from the head to the necke and face and other partes, and they be compounde of synewes fylmes and ligamētes and pannycles, and some say that they be lytle gresile bones. Muscles.

☞ Here endeth the letter of M. And here after foloweth the letter of N.

☞ The. 244. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes Nosethyrlles.



NAres is the latyn wozd. Jn greke it is named Riues. Jn englysh it is named a mannes nosethyrlles, the which be the ozgans of the bzayne, by the whiche the bzayne dothe attracte and expulce the ayer without the which no man can lyue, and without the nosethyrlles no man can smell, and the nosethyrlles be the emunctozye places of the bzayne, by the whiche reume is expelled and expulsed wyth other cozrupte humoures and otherwhyle the nosethyrlles be opplated and stopped that a man can nat smell. Nose-thyrlles.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come .iii. maner of wayes, the fyrst is thorowe abundance of reume. Or els it dothe come thorowe some Apostumacion lieng betwyxte the brayne & the Organs of the nosethyrlles or els it may come by some apostumacion growing in the nosthrils.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste take sternutacions and gargarices, and vse ones or twyse in a weke a dyame of pylles of Cochee, and vse labour or walkyng, and beware of dryngynge of wyne and abstayne frome the fatnes of Samon, the fatnes of Conger, & the fatnes of Eles, as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Reuma.

* The.245. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans buttockes.

Buttocks

Nates is the latin worde. Englyshe it is named a mans buttockes the whiche dyuers tymes wyll chafe, and some wylbe galled.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

☾ These impedimentes doth come eyther by greate labour, goynge a fote, or rydyng vpon an euyll horse in a naughty sadle.

☾ A remedy.

✣ There is nothyng better than to rub, anoynt, or grese the place with a talowecandel, and they that hath great buttockes before they do trauell, let them anoynt them selfe betwyxe the buttockes with oyle Olyue.

✣ The.246. Chapitre doth shewe of the nature of a man.

Nature.

Natura is the latin worde. In greke it is named Phisis. In Englyshe it is named the nature of man, the which is the chefest blood in man, and it doth change into whiteneswhen it doth come in the cundytes by the stones. The nature of manne doth differ from the sede of man, although they be conjuncted togyther, for the sede of man is like the sedes of rice, whē it is sodē, but it is nothing so byg, & that is in the nature of man, whiche is wetiche & thicke, whithout the whiche can be no procreacion, and it may waste and consume, or be purryfyed.

The

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ If nature do wast and consume it doth come throwe some sickenes, and if it be putrified, it doth come throwe the corruption of the bloud.

¶ A remedy.

*Fyrst heale the cause, that is to say, heale the syckenes, and clense the bloude, and all thynges that is swete is nutritiue and dothe increase nature.

¶ For Nausea loke in the Chapitre named Abhominacio stomachi.

☞ The. 247. Chapitre doth shewe of a peyne in the backe named Nephrelis.

NEphresis or Nephritis be the greke wordes. Nefrecia is the barbarus worde. In latin it is named Dolor renum, & some say it is Calculus in renibus. In Englyshe it is named the stone in the raynes of the backe. The stone

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come many wayes, as by great lyftyng, or greate straynyng, or to much medling with a woman, and it may come by kynde, or by eating of euyll meates ingendryng the stone.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Clary fryed with the yolkes of egges is good for the backe, & so is Muscadell and Basterde dronke nerte a mannes herte. Also these oyles be good for the backe, Oyle of Alabaster, oyle of Scorpions, oyle of Munyster, otherwyse named the oyle of water Lyes, and suche lyke, and beware of Costiuenes and vse clysters or suppositers, and vse the medecines the whiche be in the Chapitre named Lithiasis.

☞ The. 248. Chapitre dothe shewe of an impostume on the backe,

NAtta or Narra be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is a great fleshy impostume lyke a wenne and is softe and it doth growe on the backe or the shoulders. An impostume in the backe,

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of reume, and of the grosnes of bloud.

¶ A remedy.

✠ Fyrste gyue the pacient a dȝame of pylles Aggregate, and than make incision vnder this maner, cut the skyn crossewyse, lyfte vp the skyn and cutte out the matter and washe the place with white wyne and lay downe the skyn, & then minister salues to heale it.

¶ Foȝ Nephroi loke in the Chapitre named Renes.

☞ The. 249. Chapitre dothe shewe of an impediment in a mannes syght.

He that can not se in darknes.

NYctalopis is the greke wozde. In latyn it is named Nocturna cæcitudo. In araby it is named Amicalopes, oȝ Sequibere, oȝ Superati oȝ Asse, oȝ Tenebrositas. The barbarous wozde is named Noctilopa. In englysh it is named darknes of the syght, foȝ when the sonne is downe and the euenynge in, a man can se nothynge in darkenes, although other men can perceyue and se somwhat that hath not this impediment.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This impediment doth come of an humour the whiche doth lye befoȝe the syghte, and it may come of dasshynge of a mannes eyes vpon the sonne, oȝ els of smal pȝyntedletters, oȝ suche lyke.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge the head and the stomake with pylles of Cochee and vse gargarices and sternutacions, and beware of costiuenes and of the occasion of the impdimente.

☞ The. 250. Chapitre dothe shewe of the synewes of a man.

A sinewe.

NEruus is the latyn wozde. In greke it is named Neuron. In englysh it is named sinewes the which may haue dyuers impedimentes.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

☞ The impedimentes whiche doth foztune to the synewes may come by cuttynge of a sinewe, oȝ by straynynge, oȝ by starknesse, oȝ by the crampe, oȝ suche lyke matter oȝ causes.

A remedy.

*If a synewe be cut asonder there is no remedy to make it whole, yf impedimētes do come to the synewes thorowe the crampe loke in the Chapitre named Spasmos. If any impedimēt do come other wayes, vse the oyle of Turpentine and Netes foote oyle.

The. 251. Chapitre dothe shewe of a certayne kynde of blysters.

Noma is vsed for a latyn worde. In englyshe it is for a certayne kynde of blyster or blysters, the whiche doth ryse in the nyght vnkyndly. Blysters.

The cause of this infirmite.

This impediment doth come of corruption of fleumatyke humours myxte with putrified bloude.

A remedy.

Fyrst for this matter beware of surfetyng, and late eating and drynkyng. And for this impediment I do neither minister medecines nor yet no salues, but I do wrap a lytle clout ouer or aboute it, and as it dothe come so I do let it go, for and a man shulde for euery tryfle sycknes and impediment shulde runne to the Physicion or to the Chirurgion, so a man shuld neuer be at no point with hymselfe, as longe as he doth lyue. In great matters aske substancial counsell and as for small matters let them passe ouer.

For Nodi loke in the Chappytre named Dubaleth.

For Noctilopi loke in the chapitre named Nictalopis.

The. 252. Chapitre dothe shewe of a disease named Noli me tangere.

Noli me tangere be the latyn wordes. In englyshe it is named tuch me not, & some doth name it an ale pocke, which is a whele about the nose, or the lyppes or chekes or in some place in the face, and why it is named tuche me not, for yf one do nyppe or brose hym, or do make hym to blede, he wyll ryse and breake out in an other place, or els it wyll festure and brede a further displeasure. Tuche me not.

The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of late drynkynge or euyll dyet.

☞ A remedy.

☞ The chiefe remedy is nat to tuche nor medle with it, but loke as it doth come, to let it go, and beware of eatynge of Garlyke & onyons & suche lyke, and drynke nat to much hote wynes, and vse the medecines the which be in the Chap. named Salsum flegma.

¶ For Nucha loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

☞ For Nuretitus loke in the seconde boke in the Extrauagantes.

¶ Thus endeth the letter. N. And here foloweth the letter O.

☙ The. 253. Chapitre doth shewe of an impediment named Obliuiousnes.

Obliuiousnes.

OBliuio is the latin worde. In greke it is named Lithi. In Englyshe it is named obliuiousnes or forgetfulnes.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☙ This impediment doth come of reume or some ventosytie, or of some colde humour lyenge about the brayne, it may come of solicitudenes or great study occuppenge the memory so much that it is fracted, and the memory fracted, there muste nedes then be obliuiousnes, & it may come to ponge men and women when theyr mynde is bysyed.

☞ A remedy.

☙ Fyrst beware and eschewe all suche thynges as do make or ingender obliuiousnes, and than vse the confection of Anacardine, & smel to odiferous and redolent sauours, and vse the thynges or medecines the whiche is specified in the Chapitre named Anima and Memoria. * A medecine for Dysyed persones, I do nat knowe, except it be Unguentum baculinum, as it dothe appere in the Chapitre nameo the feuer Lurden.

¶ For Oedema, loke in the Chapitre named Vndemia.

☞ For Oecomia, looke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

The

* The.254. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes eyes.

OCulus is the latin worde. In greke it is named Opthalmos. In English it is named a mans eye, whiche is the tenderest place in a mans body. And of the eyes be.iiii.colours, which be to say gray, whytishe, blackish and variable, and euery eye hath.viii.tunicles, or cotes named in latin, Rethina, Secundina, Sclirosis. Tela arena, Vnca, cronea, and Coniunctiua. The fyrst is Rethina which is lyke a nette that doth compasse the eye. Then is Secundina, whiche is a pellicle, that bredeth of an other pellicle named Pia mater, The coniunctyue is white and thycke and it doth compasse the eyes. Thē is Cronea which doth take his originall of Duca mater whiche is a pellicle about the brayne as Pia mater is. Then is Tela arena which is lyke a spyders webbe the which doth compasse the eye. And then is Scliros, the which is a moyst pannycle. The eye also hath or is made of.iiii. humours or.iiii. substances, the fyrste is in the myddes of the eye, and is lyke an hayle stone, the which is a crystalline humour or substance and in it doth rest the sight Thē there is a glasy humour or substance the which is in the hynder parte of the crystallyne humoure. The thyrd humour or substance is the white of the eye. The iiii. humour or substance is the clerenes of the eyes, the which doth compasse the cristallyne humour, and there may be many impedimen in the eye, as a blered eye, a waterynge eye, the pyn and the webbe, an impostumation and blyndnes, spore blynde, gogyll eyes, and dym syghted, and such lyke, for the which loke in the Chapt. of such impedimentes. The eye.

☞ These thynges be good for the Eyes.

☞ Euery thynge that is grene or blacke is good for a man to loke vpon it. Also to loke vppon golde is good

for

for the syght and so his glasse, colde water and euery colde thynge, excepte the wynde is good for the eyes, and no hote thynge, nor warme thinge is good for the eyes, excepte womans mylke and the bloude of a doue.

☞ These thynges be euyll for the Eyes.

¶ Euery thynge that is hote is naught for the eyes, the sonne, the fyre, the snowe, and euery thynge that is whyte is not good for the syght, and smoke, weppynge the wynde, sycknes reume: redynge in small prynted bokes, specyally greke bokes, and onyons, garlyke, chyr bolles, and suche lyke be not good for the eyes.

✠ To clarify the Eeys and the syght.

☞ Take of the sedes of oculi chrisi, and put into the eyes. ii. iii. or. iiii. sedes, or els take colde water and with a fyne lynnen clothe washe the eyes dyuers tymes in a day, the ofter the better, and chaunge the water oft that it may be fresshe and colde.

☞ The .255. Chapitre doth shewe of Smellynge.

Smellynge. Olfactus is the latyn worde. In greke it is named Ofphrisis. In englyshe it is named smellynge the which diuers tymes is opilated or stopped that one can smel nothig, or haue any sauor by the nose or nosethyls.

☞ The cause of these infirmites.

¶ Thys impediment dothe come thorowe reume that causeth the murre or by some apostumacio or humour the which doth opilate and stoppe the Organs of smel lynge, or thorowe some fleshy apostumacion the which doth growe in the nosethyrlles.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Take the water or vryne of an Hart, and inuyll it into the Nosethyrlles diuers tymes fastynge, and vse sternutacions, and also for this impediment is good to vse gargarices.

☞ Opilacio is the latyn worde. In englyshe it is named opilacion or stoppynge, that a man can not take naturallye in and expell out of hys bodye the ayer requy-

syte

ſittle beſide other members the which maye be opilated as it doth moze playnely appeare in the Chapitres of this boke.

¶ Foz Ophiaſis, loke in the Chapitre named Alopecia.

☞ The.256.Chapitre dothe ſhewe of one of the kyndes of the Crampe.

Opiſthotonos is the greke wozde. In latin it is named Conuulcio retroſſa. In Englyſhe it is named a crampe, the which doth dzawe the heade backewarde towarde the ſhoulders, ſome Laceniſt doth name it Rigor ceruicis, and ſome doth name it Spaſmus retroſſus. A kynd of Crampe.

☞ The cauſe of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come thozowe the attraction of the ſinewes and foz lacke of bloud, it may come by a feare, oz anger, oz by a ſtrayne.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Foz this matter beware of anger and feare, and bſyng of benerious acres after repletion, and than take of Muſtarde ſedes made in fyne poulder an vnce, put it into vineger, and than bſe frications & great rubbyng about the neckе and forhed & the temples

Optique and ſome do name it Oblique is a ſinewe that doth rule the eye, and it hath two bzaunches.

☞ The.257.Chapitre doth ſhewe of an impediment in the eye.

Ophtalmia oz Hipophtalmia be the greeke wozdes. The barbarus wozde is named Obtalmia, & ſome ſay Hipopia. And the latins doth name it Inflacio inconiunctiua of Apoſtema calidum in coniectina. In Engliſh it is named a hote impoſtume in the eye. A hote impoſtume in the eyes.

☞ The cauſe of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of a colde reumatike humour, oz els of a cozrupte blond myxt with coler as autentyke doctours doth declare, but I ſaye it maye come accidentally, as by a ſtripe oz a blowe with a mans fyſt

oz such lyke matter, foz yf there were no cause of an infirmitie there shulde be no sycknes, and if there be no sycknes a man shal lyue as longe as bloud and nature is in hym, and this impediment maye come by melancoly.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Yf it do come of a reumatike humour the eyes wylbe inflated, and therfoze fyrste purge the cause with Peralogedion rufki, and pylles of Turbith doth in lyke maner purge the cause. If it do come by cozrupcion of bloud, myxte with coler, readnes and blewnes & heat about the eye wyll shewe the causes, and than take the confection of Anacardine. If it come of a melancoly humour the eyes wylbe dzye without moysture, than take the confection of Muske. And yf it do come by coler, than is heat and pzyckyng in the eyes, and it wyll trouble a man, as if there were duste oz grauell in the eyes, than vse Diacritoniton, and pillule Stomatice.

☞ The. 258. Chapitre doth shewe of an infirmitie lyke a Barly cozne in a mannes eye lydde.

A cozne in the eye. ORdiolus is the latyn wozde. In englyshe it is named a cozne in the eye lydde muche lyke a barlye cozne.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

❧ This impeimenut doth come of a reume myxt with cozrupt bloude the whiche hath a recourse moze to that place than to any other place.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of Affodyll an handfull seth this in white wyne, & than bzay it and make a playster and lay it to the place & vse it ofte.

☞ The. 259. Chapitre dothe shewe of an euyll dzawynge of ones wynde.

Shozt bzeth. ORthopnoisis is the greke wozde. In latyn it is named Recta spiracio. In englyshe it is named an euyll dzawing of a mannes bzeth, foz yf he do lye in his bedde he is redy to sounde, oz the bzethe wyl be stopped.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

❧ This impediment doth come eyther of the malyce of the lunges oz els of opilacions of the pypes oz els it may come thozo we vilcus fleume.

I

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst vse a Ptisane, and Loclanum de pino, and after that vse ones or twyse a wyeke pylles of Cochee, and other easy purgaciõs and beware of eatyng of Nuttes and harde cheese, and crustes of bread & suche lyke thynge, & aboue al thyng beware of costiuenes.

☞ For Orthomia, loke in the Chapitre named Disma.

☞ The. 260. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes mouth.

Os is the latin worde. In greke it is named Stoma In Englyshe it is named a mouth which hath many impedimentes, as heate, impostumes, wheales and such lyke. The mouth.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

❧ These impedimentes doth come thorowe reume, or els of humolitie or heate of the lyuer or stomake, or els of some colerycke humour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge reume with pylles of Cochee, yf the cause come of reume, If it do come of coler purge coler with pillulis Stomaticis. If it do come of heate of the lyuer or the stomake, qualify the heate with colde herbes, as Endiue, Cycory, Dandelion, Sow thystell, and suche lyke herbes, and surfetyng & late drynkynge,

☞ The. 261. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans bones.

Os or Ossa be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Ostoũ. In Englyshe it is named a bone or bones, there is no bone in man the which hath any felynge but onely a mannes teeth, the which hath fealynge as wel as any part of a mans flesshe or member. Euery man the which hath all his whole lymmes, hath. ii. c. xlviii. bones, as it doth more playnely appeare in my Anothomy in the Introduction of knowledge whiche hath bene longe a prynteynge for lacke of money and paper, and it is in prynteynge with pyctures at Roberte Coplande prynter. Bones.

☞ The. 262. Chapitre dothe shewe of Ossitacion, Yeanynge or gappynge.

Osliat

Yeanyng. OSitacio is the latin worde. In greke it is named Chasma. In Englyshe it is named ossitacion yeanyng or gappynge.

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come eyther for lacke of slepe or els it doth come before a feuer or some other infirmitie, or els by luskyshenes brother to the feuer Lurden.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Take away the cause, and take away the impediment, and slepe well in the mornyng & not in the daye tyme as the after none. &c.

☞ The. 263. Chapitre dothe shewe of the hynder parte of the head.

The hinder part of the head. OCciput is the latin worde. In greke it is named Lucion. In Englyshe it is named the hinder parte of the heade the which may haue dyuers impedimentes as the lethargie, obliuiousnes, and such lyke beside cankers

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ The causes be shewed in the prenominated infirmities as it doth appere in theyr Chapitres.

¶ A remedy.

☞ For a remedy loke in the Chapitres named Lethagos, Memoria, and Cancer.

¶ For Onix loke in the Chapitre named Plosis.

¶ For Oysophagos loke in Chaapitre named Ysophagus.

☞ The. 264. Chapitre doth shewe of an vlcer in the Nose.

Vlcer. OZenai is the greke worde. In latin it is named Vlcera narium. In Englyshe it is named an Vlcer or sore in the nose.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimente doth come of a fylthy and euyll humour the which doth come from the brayne and heade ingendred of reume and corrupte bloud,

¶ A remedy.

☞ In this matter reume must be purged, as it dothe appere in the Chapitre named Reuma, than pycke not the nose, nor tuche it not

not, excepte vrgent cauſes cauſeth the contrary, & vſe gargarices and ſternutacions. I wyll counceil no man to vſe vehement or extreme ſternutacions for perturbatyng the brayne. Gentyl ſternutacions is vſed after this ſorte. Fyrſt a man tyſynge from ſlepe or comynge ſodenly out of a houſe and lokynge into the element or Sonne, ſhal neſe twyſe or thryſe, or els put a ſtrawe or a ryſhe into the noſe and tyckle the ryſhe or the ſtrawe in the noſe and it wyl make ſternutacions, the pouder of Peper, the pouder of Elleborus albus ſnuft or blowen into the noſe dothe make quycke ſternutacions. But in this matter I do aduertiſe euery man not to take to muche of theſe pouders at a tyme for troblynge the ſeconde principal member whiche is the brayne, and they the whiche wyll not neſe, ſtope the noſethyrlles with the forefynger and the thome vpon the noſe, and nat within the noſethyrlles, and if they wold they can not neſe, al maner of medecines natwithſtandyng, howe be it I wolde counceil all men takyng a thynge to prouoke ſuche matters to make no reſtrictions.

¶ Thus endeth the letter of O. And here folowyth the letter of P.

☞ The. 265. Chapitre dothe ſhewe of an impoſtume the whiche maye be in the fyngers and in the nayles of a man.

PAnnaricium is the latin worde. In Engliſhe it may be an impoſtumacion in the fyngers and the nayles of a mannes hand, and ſome doth ſay it is a white flaw vnder the nayle.

☞ The cauſe of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of an hote colerike humour.

☞ A remedy.

✝ Take of the oyle of Roſes an vnce, of the oyle of Henbane halfe an vnce, of Veneger, iii. ſponfull, incorporate this togyther and anoynt the fyngers and the nayles, or els anoynt the nayles with care waxe.

☞ The. 266. Chapitre doth ſhewe of fracles in ones face.

PAnnus is the latin worde. In Engliſhe it is named an impediment in the face, ſpecially in the face of a Fracles.

woman when she is with child, this impediment is like a sickenes named Lentigini, or Lentigo.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther by heate of the sonne, or by heate the which doth fume frome the lyuer and the stomake.

¶ A remedy.

¶ First anoynt the face with the ople of lower Almons, and bee to drynke oft of whay the whiche doth come of cheese. Or els take sheepes dunge and bray it with Vineger, and to bedwarde anoynte the face, bi. or. bii. nyghtes.

¶ For Pauus parteynyng to the eye loke in the Chapitre after Peripneumonia.

☞ The. 267. Chapitre dothe shewe of a womans labour or delyuerynge.

Labour with child

PArtus is the latin word. In greke it is named Tocos In Englyshe it is named when a woman is redy to be delyuered the which deliuerance is very harde with many women and doth put theym in ieopardy of their lyues.

☞ The cause of this matter.

¶ The cause why it is more harder peyne and ieopardy with one woman then with an other, when they shulde be deliuered, is that one woman is not so stronge of complexion as an other woman is, and peraduenture the chylde is turned in the mothers body, and that the head doth not come fyrst, then there is great peryl.

☞ A remedy.

¶ If the head of the chylde do nat come fourth fyrst the mydwyfe than must tourne the chylde that the head may come fourth fyrste, and let the mydwyfe anoynt her hande with ople Olyue. Also yf the woman be in extreme labour, let her take of the iuyce of Dyptany a dr. with the water of Fenugreke, or els take of Serapyne an vnce & drynke it at iii. tymes with the water of Cherres, and kepe the woman moderatly in a temperate heate.

☞ The. 268. Chapitre dothe shewe of inflamacions in the eares.

Parts

PAristhomia is the greke wozde. In latin it is named Tonsille oz Inflaciones aurium. In Englyshe it is named inflacions of the eares. Inflacions of the e

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of superabundance of cozrupte bloud, oz els of reume, oz els of some hurte.

A remedy.

☞ Fyrst be let bloud of a beyne named Cephalica, and than vse gargaryces and strenuracions, and vse pylles of Cochee, and put into the eare with wolle the oyle of Been. I do not speake of the oyle of Behes, but an oyle made of Ben the which the Potecaries hath, and vse foz this matter, the medecines the which shalbe most conuenient specified in the Chapitre named Aures.

¶ Foz Perocela loke in the Chapitre named Rainex oz Ramicer.

☞ The. 269. Chapitre doth shewe of Cozneis about oz behynde the eares.

PArotides is the greke wozde. In latin it is named Inflaciones. In englishe it is named Cozneis about the eares. Cornels,

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impement doth come of hote bloude, oz of a bylous humour, and other whyle it doth come of a melancoly humour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst be let bloude of a beyne named Cephalica, if so be that age and strength wyll permite it, with a conuenient tyme. As foz any other locall medecines oz playsters, I aduertise all persones, not to smatter to muche with the impediment, foz it wyll were alwaye by it selfe.

☞ The. 270. Chapitre dothe shewe of a white flawe.

PErioniche is deryued out of two wozdes of greke of Peri, which is to say about, and Onix, whiche is to saye a naile whych is an impediment about the nayle, I do take it foz a whyte flawe, oz such lyke and some do name it Paronichius. A whyte flawe.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a venemous humour sodenly ingendred vnder or about the nayle.

¶ A remedy.

☞ As I dyd say in the Chapitre named Noma, that I wolde not counsel a man for euery fryske sycknes to go to Physike or Chierurgy, let nature operate in suche matters in expulsynge suche humours and medle no further.

¶ The. 271. Chapitre doth shewe of the kyndes of Palsies.

The palsey.

Paralisis is the greke worde. In latin it is named Dissolucio. In Englyshe it is named the palsey, and there be two kyndes, the one is vniuersall and the other is perticuler. The vniuersal palsey doth take halfe the body eyther the ryght syde or the left syde. And what syde so euer is taken, the sayde sickness doth take awaye halfe the memory, the one eye is dymme, and halfe the spethe or all is taken away, the one legge and the one arme is benomed or astonned that they can not do theyr office, and the proper name of this palsey, amonges the grekes is named Hemiplexia, and some grekes and latins doth name it Simea poplexis. The barbarous word is named Simiapoplexia. The perticuler palsey doth rest in a perticuler member or place which is to saye, in the tonge, head, arme, legge, and such lyke membres. Ignorant persons doth saye that when a mannes heade, handes, or legges doth shake, trymble, or quake, that it is the palsey, for such matters looke in the Chapitre named Tremor.

☞ The cause of Palsies.

☞ A palsey doth come, whether it be vniuersal or perticuler by resolucion or elscompression of the nerues or sinewes, and by opilacion or stoppynge of the bloude which hath not his true course nor recourse, & that doth come vnder this matter, eyther it doth come by a greate anger

anger, or els of a great feare, it maye also come by extreme colde rydyng, or goyng in an impetuse wynde,

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst vse a good dyet and eate no contagious meates, and yf nede be vse clysters and anoynt the body with the oyles of Laury and Camomyll, but whether the Palsy be vniuersal or perticuler, I do anoynte the body with the oyle of Turpentine compounde with Aqua vite, and vse fricatiõs or rubbynges with the handes, as one wolde rub with grece an olde payre of Botes, not hurtynge the skyn nor the pacient. And I do gyue the pacient Treacle with the pouder of Peper, or els Mitridatum with Peper: or els take of Diatriapiperion. And if one wyll he may rub the pacient with the rotes of Lylyes brayed or stamped, after that vse dyre stuphes, as the pacient is able to abyde. Or els take a Fore and with the skynne and all the body quartered and with the herte, lyuer and lunges, and the fatnes of the intrayles, stones and kydnes, sethe it longe in runnynge water with Calamynt and Balme and Caraways and bath the pacient in the water of it, and the smell of a Fore is good for the Palsy.

☞ The. 272. Chapitre dothe shewe of an impediment in the Heles.

PErniones is the latin worde. Pernoni is the Barbarous worde. In Englyshe it is named the kybes in a mannes heales. Kybes.

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impediment most comonly doth infest or doth happen to yonge persons the which be hardly brought vp, goyng barefoted or with euyll shoes and it dothe come of extreme colde and fleumatyke humours.

¶ A remedy.

¶ For the kybes beware that the Snowe do nat come to the Heles, and beware of colde, nor pryche, nor pycke the kybes, kepe them warme with wollen clothes, and to bedwarde washe the heles and the fete with a mans prynze vrine, & with Netes fote oyle.

☞ The. 273. Chapitre dothe shewe of lyce in a mannes body or head or any other place.

PEdiculacio or Morbus pediculorum be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Phthiriasis. In Englyshe Loulye.

lyche it is named loulines, and there be. iiii. kyndes wht che be to say, head lyce, body lyce, crabbe lyce, and nits,

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come by the corruption of hote humours with sweat, or els of rancknes of the body, or els by vncleue keppynge, or lyenge with lously persons, or els not chaungynge of a mannes sherte, or els lyenge in a lousy bedde.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Take of the oyle of Baye an vnce and a halfe, of Staphysacre made in fyne pouder halfe an vnce, of Mercury mortified with fastynge spetyll an vnce, incorporate al this togyther in a bessel vpon a chafynge dyshe of coles and anoynt the body. I do take onely the oyle of Bayes with Mercury mortified and it doth helpe euery man and woman, excepte they be not to rancke of complexion.

☞ The. 274. Chapitre doth shewe of an impediment in the Lunges.

An impediment in the lungs

PEripneumonia is the greke worde. The barbarous worde is named Peripulmonia, or Periplumonia. In latin it is named Inflacio polmonis, or Respiracio. In Englyshe it is named inflation of the lunges. And some doth say it is an impostume in the flappes of the lunges, for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Pulmonia in the Extrauagantes.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of corrupte and grosse fleume, and certaine tymes it doth come of a catarue and certayne tymes of a pleurysye, and it may come of superabundance of other grosse humours.

¶ A remedy.

☞ In this matter I do prayse a Ptysane made as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Tussis, and the medecine the whiche dothe serue for a Pleurely and for the Coughe is good for this impediment the matter perstructed in dewe order and fashion in the ministracion of the medecines.

The

☞ The.275. Chapitre dothe shewe of Cornels in a mannes share.

PAuus is the latin worde. In Englishe it named a cor nel in a mans share, it may be also in other partes of a mannes body. Cornels.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimente doth come of corruption of the lyuer and of a watersyche bloud, or of coler.

☞ A remedy.

* Fyrst purge the matter with pylles of Fumitory the greater, of pylles aggregatiue, of Agarycke, of eche a scruple, make than pylles and eate them and vse a good and a temperate dyet as well in meates as in drynkes.

☞ For Petia in oculo loke in the seconde booke named the Extrauagantes.

☞ For Pectus loke in the Extrauagantes in the later ende of this boke.

¶ For Oepsis, loke in the Chapitre named Digestio.

☞ The.276. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes fete.

PEs or pedes be the latin wordes. In greke it is named pous. In Englysche it is named a fote of a man the which may haue diuers impedimentes as one of the kindes of the gout named in latin podagra, also there may be the crampe with other dyuers impedimentes, for the which loke in theyr Chapitres. A fote.

¶ The.277. Chapitre dothe shewe of Pia mater.

PIa mater be the latin wordes. In Englysche it is named a pellycle or a skyn full of Arteres, and small veynes the which doth wrappe or compasse aboute the brayne in many pellycles.

☞ No remedy.

☞ If this Pia mater or pellycle be perysyll there is no remedy, but death.

¶ For Phthiriasis, loke in the Chapitre named Pediculacio,

☞ For Phlebothomia loke in the Chapitre named Flebothomia.

☞ The.278. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Phrenesies.

Phrenesy

PHrenitis is the greke word. And some grecians doth name it after the Arabyes. Sirsen or Karabitus. The barbarus worde is named Frenisis. The trewe latyns doth vse the terme after the grecians. In englyshe it is named a phrenyse or madnes the whiche absolutely is as an impostumacion bredde and ingendred in the pellicles of the brayne named in latin Pia mater, the whiche apostumacion doth make alyenacion of a mans mynd and memory. There is an other accident phrenyse, the which is toyned with an other sickenes, as a phrenyse with a sickenes, or with a plurysye, and suche other lyke sicknesses.

☞ The cause of this sycknes.

¶ For the phrenyse the cause is shewed, how be it some holdeth opinion that a phrenyse doth come of a bylous humour oppressynge the brayne, and some say it is an inflacion of the brayne, the which doth perturbate the reason & doth make a man out of reason. The accident phrenyse doth come. ii. wayes, the one is thorow a hote fume ascendynge from the stomake to the brayne. The other is thorowe collygacion of the nerues or sinewes which the brayne hath with the mydryffe.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst let the pacient bloude of a veyne named Cephalica, than shaue the head and anoynt it with the oyle of Roses, or els washe the head with Rose water and Vineger. And if the pacient can not slepe vse dozmytaries, and kepe hym as it is specified in thy Chapitre named Mania.

¶ For Pharmacia loke in the Chapitre named Medicina

The

☞ The.279.Chapitre dothe shewe of white coznes vpon the eye.

Coznes.

PHlitanai is the greke wozde. The barbarous wozde is named Vesice. In latin it is named Pustule. In englyshe it is named pulches oz whyte coznes vpon the eye and some say it is a whele oz a lytle bladder in any place of the body.

☞ The cause of this impediminte.

☞ This impediment doth come of colerike humours, boylyng vnder the skyn penytractyng the flesche a lytle if it be as some do say it is a bladder, than it doth come of a waterishe humydytie, and then this impediminte maycome as well thozowe skaldyng as by labour oz any other waye, some doth name this impediment Macula in oculo.

☞ A remedy.

* Fyzst purge coler as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Colera, and than vse Colirions, oz els vse the water of Plantein with Tutty loted, ad euer vse colde thynges to the eyes, and beware of hote oz warme thynges to be put into the eye oz eyes.

¶ Pastinaco is the latin wozde. It is taken foz a sickenes as well as foz a perisneppe.

☞ Foz Pili loke in the Chapitre named Capillus.

☞ The.280. Chapitre dothe shewe of the fatnes of a man,

Fatnes.

PInguedo is the latin wozde In greke it is named Puneli. In Englyshe it is named fatnes oz fogeynes oz such lyke.

☞ The cause of this impediminte.

¶ This impediment doth come of greate ease & grosse oz of laucyouse kedyng, it may come also by nature.

¶ A remedy.

☞ The best remedy that I do knowe is to vse purgacions, and with mete and potages of sewes is to cate muche Peper, and vse electuary of Lachar and vse gargarices and sternutacions, as it is specified in the Chapitre named Oziner.

☞ For pitariasis loke in the Chapitre named porrigo.

¶ The. 281. Chapitre doth shewe of matter in the corner of the eye.

Ptosis or Onix be the greke wordes. In latin it is named pus in cronea. The barbarous wordes be named Sanies in cronea. In Englyshe it is matter in the eye.

¶ The cause of this impdimente.

☞ This impediment doth come of vitcus reume other whyle myxt with a salt humour, and it may come of corruption of reume.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge reume and the head and the stomake with pylles of Cochee, and beware of eatyng of biscus meates the whiche wyl adhere or cleue to the fyngers, beware of smoke, and diuers tymes in the daye clense the eyes with colde water dyppyng a fyne lynnen clothe in the water and droppe it to the eyes.

☞ The. 282. Chapitre doth shewe of inuoluntary standynge of a mannes yerd.

yerde. PRiapismus is the greke worde. In latin it is named Erectio inuoluntaria virge. In Englyshe it is named an inuoluntary standyng of a mans yerd.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come thorow calditie and inflactions from the raynes of the backe, or els it dothe come of inflacions of the baynes in the yerde and stones it may come by the vlage of venerious actes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst anoynt the yerde and coddes with the oyle of Juneper, and the oyle Camphorie is good. And so is Agnus castus brayed and made in a playster and larde vpon the stones, and let pacyentes vse fastyng, watchynge, cupll fare, harde lodgynge, and greate study, and fle from al maner of occasions of Lechery, and let them smel to Rue, Vineger and Camphire.

☞ The. 283. Chapitre dothe shewe of spetyng of bloud.

PHthisis is the greke worde. In latin it is named Tabes. In Englyshe it in named an vlceracion in the lunges

lunges, and some say it is a spytyng of bloud, and some doth name it Emoptoica passio, for this matter looke in the chapitre named Emoptoica passio, and vse the medecines that there is specified, and beware of straynynge or ipkynge, or great coughyng.

☞ The .284. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes Spetyl.

Spetyl.

PItuita is the latin worde. In greke it is named phlegma. In Englyshe it is named a mans spetyll.

☞ The cause of this matter.

¶ This matter doth come of the humiditie or moisters of bloude, and specially of fleume, and other whyle of reume abundyng in the head discendyng by the vuls.

¶ A remedy.

✻ If the spetyl be superfluous without disculnes clense the head and stomake with pylles of Cochee. If it be discus purge the head and stomake with pyllulis also of Cochee. For this matter loke in Sputum in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

☞ The .285. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Plurely.

Plurely.

PLuritis is the greke worde. And some do name it Anaxia. In latin it is named Lateralis dolor. The barbarous worde is named pluricis. In Englyshe it is named a plurice the which is an impostume in the tenerite of the bones, but there be .ii. kyndes, the one is inward and the other is in the gristels of the bones, and the other is in lacertes in the brest, and Isaac sayth that it is an hote impostume that is ingendred in the mydryffe named Diafragma, and commonly a fener is concurrant with this sickenes.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

This infyrmitie doth come of a fumyshe bloud and of an hasty harte the which doth perturbate eyther the ioyntes, or els of the hart and stomake with the brest, it may

maye also come of greate heate or extreme colde by the norty wyndes, and it may come by dronkenneg.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste yf the part be constupated take easy purgacions, as Cassia fistula, or els vse supositers or clysters, & I haue knowen olde auncient doctours in this matter vse Phlebothomy, the whiche I dyd neuer vse in this matter, considerynge the periculisnes of it, In this matter a Ptisane is good or els the waters of Malowes, Violettes, Buglose, or Borage with suger Candy, & vse a clene and a good dyet, as wel in meates as in breades and drynkes as a lyght breade, beynge. xviii. houres olde is laudable, stale drynke and meates lyght of digestion I do prayse. &c. And for Pluritis loke in the Chapitre Pulmonia in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

❧ Plura is a thyn pannycle the whiche doth couer the rybbes in the which dyuers tymes is engendred an impostume named Pluritis.

¶ The. 286. Chapitre dothe shewe of a fleshy matter in a mannes nose.

Nose. POlipus is the latin worde. And some doth name it Excrencia carnis in naso. In englyshe it is named a fleshye humour growynge in the nose. And there be two kyndes, the one is a bytyl nose, which is as bygge as a mans fyst, and the other is a fleshy humour or an impostumacion growyng within the nosethyrlles.

¶ The cause of these impediments.

❧ These impedimentes doth come of grosse humours the which be visens descendyng out and from the head to the nose or nosethyrlles, it may also come of a melancoly humour, or els it may come of hurtyng the nose.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take the pouder of Dragagant with a lytle Houy, and make a tent and introduce it into the nose or nosethyrlles. Or els take the iuyce of blacke Iuy and with a lytle cotton make a tent, and introduce it or put it into the nosethyrlles.

☞ For Piritasta, loke in the Chapitre named Combustio

¶ The. 287. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Gout in the fete.

Podagra

Podagra is the greke worde. In Englyshe it is named the goute in the fete. The gout

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of euyll dyet syttynge or standynge longe at dyce, cardes, or longe studyenge or such lyke thinges takyng extreme coldnes in the fete, it may come of late drynkyng, or it may come by nature, or els longe standyng or syttynge at wrytyng or studieng

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst reforme euyll dyet and surfetyng, and than vse stuphes bothe wete and drye, and beware of drynkynge of wyne and vse to drynke ydromell, and make playsters of Treacle or Mitridatum. Or els take of the iuyce of Letyce and womans mylke halfe an vnce, compounde it with .iii. egges, and warme lay it to the place .iii. dayes. Or els take of the cromes of whitebread a pounde and more, of Lowes mylke a pynte, of the oyle of Roses .iii. vnces, of the yolkes of egges .iii. of Saffron the weyght of .ii. ß. make of this a fyne playster and vse it, and this is good for Chiragra.

¶ The .288. Chapitre doth shewe of Polucions.

Polucio is the latin worde. In greke it is named Ptho ra. In Englyshe it is named a polucion or a decepeyng of nature from man, and there be thre kyndes, the nuoluntary, the other is sleping, and it may be as inuoluntary as voluntary, and the other is voluntary. Polucion

☞ The cause of this matter.

☞ If it be voluntary they that so doth offend in bogary and they that so doth be those the whiche sayncte Paule doth call them molles which can not inherite the kyngedome of heuen, and so do I say, without repentance & amendmene. The other is inuoluntary, which is to saye that when nature doth depart agaynst a mans wyl, the which doth come to a man throwe vnbecyllytie and sekenes of the body. The other doth come sleping, and that may be as well voluntary as inuoluntary, for it doth

doth come of a foule luxurious dreame, and if any delectacion, wyll, consent, or occasion had before the slepe and in the wakyng to delite in the matter it is dedly sin, and so it is if it do come by dronkennes then it is voluntary, and if it do come contrayly without any occasion or delectacion, it is no synne, for it doth come of superabundance of nature or els thorowe debylitie.

¶ A remedy,

¶ For the fyrst is no remedy but onely repentaunce. For the other the whiche be inuoluntary if it do come by surfetynge or dronkennesse it is a deadly synne, and so it is yf any voluntary precogitacion dothe come or is had before the dreme or polucion, they the whiche be infected with this passion most comonly they be yonge persons the whiche be vnmaried, and prestes that do lyue chast, therfore for such matter let them pray and fast and lye harde, and vse no delicate meates and drynkes, the whiche is a great prouocacion to this foule impediment. ¶ Therfore do aduertise all those that be of strength to vse Phlebothomy, if this matter do come by imbecillitie or great wekenes after a sykenes, dysmaye nat the matter but vse good restoratiue meates and drynkes within due order without surfetyng.

¶ The. 290. Chapitre do shewe of a lytle skurfe in the head.

Skurfe.

Porrigo or Porre or Furfures, some latenysse doth vse these termes. The grecians doth vse this word named Pitiriasis. In Englysshe it be small scabbes bygger then the scales of dandruffe, sprowtynge out in latytudes and not in longitudes lyke the head of a leke.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of a great moysture in the hed and of reume, or els of a dry melancoly humour.

¶ A remedy.

✠ Take Garlyke and stampe it with salte and anoynt the place.iij. tymes, or els take of Literge, & Auripigmẽt, of eche an vnce make fyne pouder of it and myxe it with vineger and washe the place.iij. tymes.

For Precipitacio matricis loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

For

¶ For Pruna, lotte in the Chapitre named Ignis sancti Antonii.

☞ The. 274. Chapitre doth shewe of sprydwng out of corruption in some perticuler place of a mannes body.

PRuritus is the latin worde. In Englyshe is a sprow tyng or burstyng out in the secrete places of manne and woman, and some doth name it pyth, for the paciene must cracke and clawe. Sprowtyng.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of greate humydytie in the infecial partes of the body, specially in the orifice of the matryx or els in the foundement, or to the partes adiacent to the sayde places.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of read Sage an handfull, boyle it in freshe Butter and with Cotton make a tent or a supositer, Or els take of Barowes grece. ii. unces, of Mercury mortified with fastyng spetyl an unce and a halfe, of Sage tynely grounde an handfull, compunde al this togyther, & then anoynt the place. Or for this mater ordeyne a good payre of nayles and rent the skyn and teare the flesshe and let out water and bloude.

The. 291. Chapitre dothe shewe of bledynge at the Nose.

PRofluuio sanguinis enaribus be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named bledyng at the nose. Bledyng.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come many wayes, it may come of a stroke or by a fal, or by extreme labour and heat, or by great sykenes, or by some straynt, or by breakynge of some veyne, or drynkyng to much, specially wyne.

☞ A remedy.

☞ To restryct the bloud the whiche doth flowe out of a mannes nose, lette hym smell to an hogges tode and laye the stones and toddes in Vineger. If it be a woman lette her laye her brestes in

vineger

Wineger. Or els exhauste an vnce or more oute of a veyne named Cephalica.

¶ The. 292. Chapitre doth shewe of Itchynge.

Itching. PRurigo is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named itchyng of a mans body, skyn, or flesshe.

¶ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impediment doth come of corruption of euyll bloud the which wolde be out of the flesshe, it may also come of fleume myxt with corrupt bloud the which doth putrifie the flesshe and so consequently the skyn.

☞ A remedy.

☜ This I do aduertise euery man for this matter to ordeyne or prepare a good payre of nayles, to crathe and clawe and to rent & teare the skynne and the flesshe that the corrupt bloud maye runne out of the flesshe, and vse than purgacions and stuphes & sweates, and beware reuerberate not the cause inwarde with no oyntment, nor clawe nat the skyn with syshye fyngers, but washe the handes to bedwarde.

☞ The. 293. Chapitre doth shewe of Scabbes.

Scabbes. PSora is the greke worde. In latin it is named Scabies. In Englyshe it is named scabbes which is an infectious sickenes, for one man may infect an other by lyenge together in a bedde, and there be two kyndes, the dry scabbes and the wete scabbes, or moyst scabbes

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ If the scabbes be drye it doth come of coler adusted, yf they be moyst it doth come of the corruption of bloude.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Take of the shurle of yron the which doth lye about a smythes handyle. iii. handfull, make smal pouder of it, and put to it, ii. vnces of the pouder of brymstone, confect or compounde this togyther with Hony and oyle Olyue, and anoynt the body. Or els take of the rotes of Burres. v. vnces, of the rotes of Enula campana bii. vnces, brose or stampe this together and put to it, ii. vnces of

The

the pouder of Wzymstone, of Mercury moztified.iii.vnces confect this togyther with Bozes grece the skyn pulled out and componde all this togyder and anoynt the body. Foz the dzye scabbes, take of Sozel, of Dzganum, of eche.iii. handfull, stampe it and put to it the oyle of Henbane and vineger and anoynt the body.

☞ The.294. Chapitre dothe shewe of one of the kyndes of Consumptions.

Consupti on.

PTisis is the greke wozde, In latin it is named Consumpcio. In Englysche it is named a consumption oz a wastynge, and there be two kyndes, the one is natural, and the other is vnnaturall. The naturall consumption resteth in aged persons in whom bloud and nature doth decrece, and so consequentlye wekenes folowerh, wherfoze in old tyme olde men were named wasted men consumed by age. An vnnatural consumption eyther it is with a feuer oz without a feuer, yf it be with a feuer there is an other syckenes runnyng in the body with it as the feuer hectycke, oz some other longe sickenes the which doth consume the naturall moysture in man. Oz els it doth come by some other feuer oz syckenes, the which doth extenuate oz make thyn the bloud of man, so to conclude, a consumption consumeth a man away out of this wozlde. And some doth say that this impedimēt doth come of an vlcerous matter in the longes.

☞ The cause of this infirmite is shewed.

☞ A remedy.

* Olde men haunge this infirmite cherysche them with restozatiue meates and dzynkes, and let them beware of anger and hastinesse. Other medecines I do nat knowe foz a natural consumpcion Foz an vnnatural consumpcion vse to eate mylke with suger and dzynke no wyne except it be Ipocras, and vse nutritiue and restoratiue meates, and moznyng and euenynge vse Diatsopus, oz Diazris oz Diacalamint, oz suche lyke, and Loclanum is good foz all men the which hath this infirmite, and so is a Ptilane.

☞ The.295. Chapitre dothe shewe of the webbe in a mannes eye.

Webbe. Pterigion isthe greke worde. In Araby it in named Sebel. In latin it is named Vnguis. The barbarous worde is named Vngula. In Englysche it is named the webbe in the eye, which is a neruous matter bred vpon the eye, and doth couer the puppl of the eye.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come and is ingendred of a reumatycke and a vilcus humour congealed together.

A remedy.

* In this matter there is.ii. wayes to make one whole. The first is by wyndynge or cuttyng awaye the webbe with an instrument, And the other is by a water to corrode & to eate away the webbe. it maye be remedied by the iuyce of Horehounde, Oculus Christi, and Diascrys iniected into the eye, but I take only the iuyce of Horehoude & the iuyce of Lycorice iniected in the eye is very good.

* The.296. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes Pulses.

Pulses. Pvlse is the latin worde. In Englysche it is named a mans pulses, and they be named pulses because they be euer knockyng and labozyng. For this mater loke in the Extrauagantes and in the Chapitre named Arterie, and in the Chapitre named Vene.

* The.297. Chapitre doth shewe of fayrenes or bewty.

Beuty. Pvlcritudo is the latin worde. In greke it is named Callos, or Idos. In Englysche it is named beauty, fayrenes, or pulcritudenes the whiche is a decepuable grace, for they the which be bewtiful shalbe moze instigated to pryde and vicyousnes then other shalbe not hauynge this grace, wherfore let such persons stand in the feare of god, and surrender thankes to hym, leaste that he do turne beautye and fayrenes into greate deformitie, as I haue knowen many such persons the whiche hath ben so serued.

I re-

☞ A remedy to kepe a mannes face, handes and thyn in softnes and fayrenes.

¶ Take of the rootes of Lylies, of the rotes of Serpentory, of Ryse of Rundy, of Cyprice washed, of white Sope, of eche. ii. vnces, put all this togyther in a newe earthen pot and put the pot into an Ouen and let it stande vnto the tyme it be redy to make pouder of it, than take Dragagant, Gumme arabycke of eche an vnce, infuse it into the water of the flowers of Benes, than take and myxe al this togyther with the water of Lymons, and take more of the water of Benes then of the Lymons & then let stande .xiiii. houres, streyne it, and than to bedwarde washe the face and handes, and let it drye by, and in the mornyng with warme water washe the handes Or els take Lymons and cut them in peces, and seth them in white wyne and washe the face and handes, and this must be done diuers tymes, loke in the Chap. named Facies.

fairnes

¶ The. 298. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes lunges.

PVlmo is the latin worde. In greke it is named Pneumon. In Englyshe it is named a mannes lunges, whiche be hote and moist, and in the lunges may be many infirmities, as spyttynge of bloud, vlceracion and fil thy matter and such lyke. Also it may haue. iiii. maner of sickenesses, as Asthma, Disma, Sãsugium, and Cœcomia as it doth appere in theyr Chapitres in this boke, and in the Extrauagantes.

The lunges.

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impediment doth come of great colde and euyll dyet, and surfetynge, it may come by great labour, lyftynge or straynyng.

¶ A remedy.

* A Ptisane is good for the Lunges, and so is the blage of Lycorice. Or els take of Synamon, Galbanum, Castory, iii. dr̃ames, of Storax, Calampynt, of Lycorice, of Dragagant, of eche a dr̃ame, of Opium, of saffron, of eche. b. dr̃ames, confecte this togyther with Idromel, and make pylles of this and vse them, and eate no Nuttes nor Chese, nor Apples and suche lyke.

☞ The. 299. Chapitre dothe shewe of Flees.

Flees.

PVlicis is the latin worde. In greke it is named Psylle. In Englyshe it is named flees, the whiche doth byte and stynge men in theyr beddes.

☞ The cause of them,

☙ The cause of the ingendryng of flees cometh many wayes, they be ingendred of a corrupte duste and the sweat of doggesdoth ingender them, and so doth vnclene keppng of houses and chambers, and beddes.

☙ A remedy.

*Fyrst kepe the chambers & house clene, and vse no olde Rythes nor Bentes in the house, swepe the house and chambers oft and make the beddes betyme in the mornynge, and lay a blanket on the grounde in house or chamber, and al the Flees wyll lepe into the blanket that is vpon the grounde, and so maye you take them, and strawe the chamber with Walnutte leues, and if thou wylte anoynt thy body with bitter almõs, or with the oyle of wormwod

☙ For Pulmonia, loke in the Extrauagantes in the end of this boke.

¶ The .300. Chapitre dothe shewe of a certeyn kynde of wheles in the face or mouth and other places dyfferynge from a kynde of wheales named in greke Phlitanai.

Pushes. PVstule is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named wheales or pushes, and these that I do speake of most commonly be in the face and mouth. and the arabies doth name it Saphati which is a preuye sygne of leprousnes.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther of corruption of bloud, and then they be reed, or els it doth come of abundance of fleume and then they be whyte, or els it doth come of coler, then they be drye and harde. And yf they be blacke it doth come of melancoly, and they do signifye death, for melancoly humours doth bryng in death.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst loke what humour doth make the cause of the impediment and purge it. And if nede be exhaust out of a veyne named Cephalica. ii. or. iii. vnces of bloud or more as the age and strength wyll permyt it, and to kyll or to heale exterially al suche wheales

the

the matter purged interially, take of Ceruse, of Literge, of eyther of them. iii. drames, of Burnt lead. ii. drames, of the oyle of Roses, and Myghtshade, of eyther of them. ii. drames, incorporate al this togyther and anoynt the place, and if nede be compounde of mortified Mercury with it an vnce.

¶ Here endeth the letter of P, And here after foloweth the letter of Q.

☞ The. xci. Chapitre dothe shewe of a sickues named the Squyncey.

QVinancia or Squinancia be the Barbarous wordes. The latin word is named Angina The grekes doth name it Sinanchi. In englyshe it is named the squincey. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Angina. Squincey.

¶ Thus endeth the letter of Q. And here foloweth the letter of R.

☞ The. xcii. Chapitre doth shewe of an apostumacion vnder the tonge.

RAnula is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named an impostume vnder the tonge Tonge.

☞ The cause of this infirmitie.

☞ This infirmitie doth come of to much humidicie flowynge to the place there where the impostume is.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Fyrste purge the matter with pylles of Lochee and vse a gargarice, and if nede be exhaustte, ii. or. iii. vnces of bloude out of a veyne vnder the tonge, or els out of a veyne named Cephalica.

☞ The. xciii. Chapitre doth shewe of chappes in a mannes foundement.

RAgades is the greke worde. Ragadie is the barbarous worde. In latin it is named Fissure or Rime. In Englyshe it is named Chappes in a mans foundement and in the secrete place of a woman. Foundement.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of ariditie or of a dyre colerycke humour.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Take of Rose leues .iii. handfull seth it in white wyne and washe the place ofte. Or els anoynt the place with the oyle of Almons, or with the fatnes of an Ele.

☞ The .304. Chapitre dothe shewe of certein kyndes of Hernyes.

Hernies. RAmex is the latin worde. In greke it is named Kyll In Englyshe it is named hernies or swellynge in the cod. Hernia is a comon name to thre diseases, which be to say Enterocela, Epiplocela, and Hidrocela. Fyrste Enterocela is when the guttes do fall out of the belyn to the coddes where the stones lye. Epiplocela is when the guttes doth fall into the cod, with the oment or Siphac which is a pellicle the whiche doth campasse and doth bere vp the guttes. Hidrocela is an humoure the which hath a confluence to the stones as Celsus sayth. Ramices doth somwhat dyffer from Ramex, for it hath also thre sundry kyndes, the which be to saye Parocela, Sarcocela, Sirsocela. Parocela is when the matter is harded in the cod or about the stones. Sarcocela is when there doth growe a flesshe in the cod or about the stones. Cirsocela is when the veynes in the codde doth swel inflatyng the stone. Also there is an other kynde named Bubocela which is when the bowels do fall no further then the share. For this matter, and for a remedy looke in the Chapitres named Hernia and Ruptura.

☞ The .305. Chapitre dothe shewe of horsnes of a man.

Horsnes. RAncedo is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Branchos. In Englyshe it is named horsnes of the voyce.

The

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther of a great heate and a sodeyne colde taken vpon the heate, or els it may come by lewzynge, halowynge, or great cryeng, it may come of late dzynkynge and late syetynge vp, it maye come of infection of the inwarde partes, and then it is a sygne of lepzousnes.

☞ A remedy.

Take of the water of Scabious, of the water of Fenell, of the water of Lycozyce, of the water of Buglose, of eche of them a pint, of suger Candy a pounde, seth this togyther, and mozynyg and euchynge dzynke. iy. sponfull.

☞ The. 306. Chapitre doth shewe of the Pose or snyke. Pose.

Rvpia is the latin wozde. In Englysshe it is named the pose.

¶ The cause of this impedimente.

☞ This impediment doth come of superabundance of reume, taken of colde or of a surfet.

¶ A remedy.

✠ Fyrst purge the head and stomake with pylles of Cochea and vse gargarices and sternutacions. And for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Cozisa.

☞ The. 307. Chapitre dothe shewe of the raynes of a mannes backe. Raynes.

Renes is the latin wozde. In greke it is named Nephroi. In englysshe it is named the raynes of the backe the which may haue many impedimentes, as inflactons, the stone, ache, and such lyke. For this matter loke in the Chapitres of these infirmities and in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

☞ The. 308. Chapitre dothe shewe of reume in a mannes head.

Reuma is the latin wozde. In greke it is named Reuma. In Englisshe it is named reume the whych doth ingender many infirmities descending from the head to

the infertal partes.

☞ The cause of Reume.

¶ Reume is ingendred in the head which is a viscus humour, and it is ingendred of takynge of colde in the fete, and in the head and necke, and it may come throw drynkyng of wyne, and stronge ale, and it maye come throwe surfetyng and late sytting vp.

¶ A remedy.

☞ The vsage of Anacardine and sternutacions and gargarices is very good, and purge the head with Ierapigra, and vse labour, or walkynge, and smell to this bal. Take of Storax, Calampnte, of Amber de grece, of eche a dzame, of Cloues, of Mastir. ii. dzames, of Muske. iii. graynes, of Lapdanum a dzame, confecte this togyther. &c.

☞ For Rousgynechios looke in the Chapitre named Menstrua.

¶ The. 309. Chapitre dothe shewe of crokyng in a mannes bely.

Croking.

Rvgitus ventris be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named crokyng or clockyng in ones bely. In greke it is named Brichithmos.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of coldenes in the gutes, or longe fastyng, or eatyng of frutes and wyndy meates, and it may come of euyl dyet in youth.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste beware of colde and longe fastynge, and beware of eatynge of frutes, potages, and sewes, and beware that the bely be not costupated or costiue and vse dzagges to breake wynde.

☞ For Rupia loke before and after the Chapitre named Rancedo.

¶ For Reduuie, loke in the Extrauagantes.

☞ The. 310. Chapitre dothe shewe of a Rupture.

Rupture.

Rvptura is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Epigozontaymenon. In Englyshe it is named a rupeure

rupture, and that is when the Siphac which is a pellycle or skyn the which doth compasse about the guttes, is relaxed or broken, then the guttes doth fall into the codde. And there be thre kyndes of ruptures, the fyrst is zirbale, the seconde is incestinall, and the thyrd is nuterall, for he doth take his originall of both the other.

¶ The cause of a rupture.

¶ A rupture doth come of cryeng, or els of a great lyft, or of a great fall or brose, or leppyng vnelely vppon an horse, or clymyng ouer a hyghe hedge or style, or by a great straine or vociferacion.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrste make a trusse to kepe in the guttes that they do nat fall out of the bely, and than take the rotes of Knewholme. iiii. vnces, of Polypody. ii. vnces, of Cupnce an handfull and a halfe, of Centinody, of Mouslere, of eche of them. ii. handfull, stampe all this togyther in a morter, and than infuce into it a quart of stale Ale, and let it stande. iiii. or. v. houres, then streyne and drynke of it morynng and euenynge. iii. sponful, continue this. xxi. dayes or more. If a rupture do continue. iii. yeres in a man he can nat be made whole without incision or cuttyng, for the bely at that syde that the rupture is in must be cut and the call or pelicle that the guttes doth lye in must be cut awaye that dothe hange out, and so must one of the stones, if the stone be putrified and than must the Siphac be bounde and knyt or sewed vp agayne and than sered, & so than made whole with salues, this must be done of some expert Chirurgion with the counsell of some Phisicion, the whiche hath bothe speculacion and practise.

¶ For Redimie loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this bore.

¶ Thus endeth the letter of K. And here folowethe the letter of S.

☞ The. xii. Chapitre dothe shewe of a Sauce fleume face.

SAlsum flegma be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named a sause fleume face, whiche is a token or a preuy sygne of leprousnes. Sauce fleume.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

This

This infirmytie doth come eyther of the calydytie or heate of the lyuer, or els of the malice of the stomake it doth most comonly come of euyll dyet, and late dryn-kynge, and great surfetynge.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Take of Boxes grece the shyn and straynes clene pyched out an vnce, of Sage fynely stamped an handfull, of Mercury mortified with fastyng spetyl an vnce, incorporate al this togyther and anoynt the face to bedward. In the morynyng wype the face with browne paper that is softe, and washe nat the face in .vi. or .vii. dayes, and kepe the pacient close out of the wynde.

For Sabara loke in the Chapitre named Caros.

¶ For Saphati loke in the Chapitre named Pustule.

☞ For Sahara, loke in the Chapitre named Subeth.

¶ For Saliua loke in the Chapitre named Pituita.

☞ For Sarcocela loke in the Chapitre named Ramex, and Ramicis.

☞ The .xxx. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes bloud.

Bloud. SAnguis is the latin worde. In greke it is named Hæma. In Englyshe it is named bloud the which is the principall humour in manne, for the lyfe or spirites in man consysteth in the bloud.

¶ The cause of bloude.

Bloud is ingendred of fleume, and fleume is ingendred of good meates and drynkes.

☞ A remedy for bloude putrified or corrupted.

Fyrst vse stuphes and bathes and gentle purgacions, vse also meates of lyght digestion, and beware of grosse meates and euyll drynkes and of surfetyng and of to much repletion, and of venerious actes, specially after a full stomake.

For Saluatella a veyne, looke in the Chapitre of veynes named Mediana.

☞ For Sarcites loke in the Chapitre named Iposarca.

¶ Sarcoides is named in Englyshe a pooze. For this matter loke in the Extrauagantes.

The

¶ The.xiij. Chapitre dothe shewe of the erection or standynge of a mannes yerde.

Satiriasis is the greeke worde. In latin it is named Desiderium erigendi virgam. In Englyshe it is named a desyre or standyng of a mannes yerde, and some doth say it is a contynuall standyng of a mans yerde. Yerde.

¶ The cause why it can not stande.

¶ A man that is in great age, or spente, or beynge in sickenes, or grace worckyng aboue nature in man vnmaried shall haue no erections of his flesshe to exercise any venerious acte, yf any maried man the which wold haue this matter or desyre and can not thorowe imbecyllytie vse the acte of matrimony, I wyll shewe my mynde to them in the Chapitre named Conceptio, and in the Chapitre named Coitus.

A remedy.

¶ Vse Diagalanga, and in the mornyng vse to eate .ii. or .iii. new layd egges rosted reere, and put into them the poudre of the sedes of netles with suger. Also all swete thynges is nutritiue and doth helpe in this matter. Also Ypocras, Elegant, Watterd, Muscadel, and Gascon wyne is good for this matter, but nowe a dayes fewe haue this impediment but haue erection of the yerde to lynne. A remedy for that is to leape into a greate vessel of colde water or to put Nettles in the codpece about the yerde and stones.

¶ The.xiij. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Scotomy.

Scotoma is the greke worde, Scotomia is the barbarous worde. In latin it is named Vertigo. In Englyshe it is named the scotomy or mulyng, or swymynge in the fore part of the head. Scotomy

¶ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of a vaporous humour, the which doth perturbate the anymal powers.

A remedy.

¶ First let the patient beware of drynkynge of wyne or stronge dryncs, they must beware of eatynge of Chibolles, Barlyk and onions

Onyons, and all vapozous meates and dzynkes, and let them vse pylles of Cochee to purge the stomake and the head, and gargarices be good foz this matter, and Ierapigra, and such men hauyng this passion let them beware of clymyng oz goyng vpon hygh wyl les oz rounde stayzes.

The. 315. Chapitre dothe shewe of a goute named Sciatica.

The Sia-tyke.

Siatica passio is the barbarous wozde. In latin it is named Dolor scie. In greeke it is named Ischias of the which wozde doth come Ischiadici, & some doth name this infirmitie Coxendrix oz Coxendricis morbus

The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of hard lyenge on the hokyll bones oz lyenge on the grounde, oz vpon a fozme, oz such lyke harde thynges, it may come by a stryppe oz a greate fall, and it wyl runne from the hokyll bone to the kne, and from the kne to the ancle, and from the ancle to the lycle too, and then it is past cure, and otherwhyle this gout wyll haue a reflection to the raynes of the backe, and to the flankes, & it may come of a grosse fleumatyke humour.

A remedy.

The chefest remedy that euer I dyd knowe practysed is to anoynt the places with the oyle of Turpentine and Aqua vite compounde togyther, and to to vse to anoynt the place agaynst the fyre ofte, and sere clothe of Pytche be good.

¶ The. 316. Chapitre doth shewe of many infirmites names whyche shalbe founde in theyr Chapitres.

Fyrst foz Scabies loke in the Chapitre named Psora

Foz Scirrhus whyche is a swellynge aboue nature, and is harde, loke in the seconde boke named the Extrauagantes.

Scarificacio is the latin wozde. In englyshe it is named scarificacion, foz the which loke in the seconde boke named

named the Extrauagantes.

¶ For Scliros loke in Chapitre named Febris tetrathea

☞ For Sebel loke in the Chapitre named Pterigion.

☞ For Semiapoplexia, looke in the Chappytre named Paralisis.

¶ The .317. Chapitre doth shewe of Cornels in the necke.

Scrophule is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named knottes or burres which be in chyldrēs neckes Cornels

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of grosse fleume and is lyke to an infirmitie named Dubaleth, and Glandule concernyng the rotundyte of the sickenes, but it doth differ in quantitie of Scrophule, for the one is greater then the other.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge the matter with the pylles named Hermodactylis and after that washe the place with decoction of Yreos, and than take of the rotes of Lylyes an vnce and a halfe, of Storax, Calampyt halfe an vnce, incorporate this togyther with the mary of a Calfe, and make a playster or playsters and continewe with this .x. dayes. For this matter in Rome and Mountpyller is vsed incisions.

☞ The .318. Chapitre dothe shewe of a sycknes named a burnyng scabbe or a tetter.

Serpigo is the latin worde. And some auctours doth name it Ignis volatilis. And some saythe that this sickenes doth but lytle dyffer from a sickenes of scabbes named Impetigo, but that the one is bygger then the other, and some doth name it Impetigo zarna, as it doth appere more playnlyer in this booke before this matter and after, as it is specified in the Chapitres of these infirmyties, but I do say that this sickenes or disease named Serpigo is a burnynge skabbe, and it doth runne in the skin infectynge it more or lesse, and is named in Englyshe a Tetter. Tetter.

The

¶ The cause of this impediment.

❧ This impediment doth come of hote and corrupte bloud myxt with colet.

¶ A remedy.

* Take of the oyle of Wheat and myxe it with the oyle of egges and with a mannes vrine washe and anoynt the skyn, or els take the water of Burres, or seth Burres in water and washe the body

☞ The. 319. Chapitre doth shewe of the skyn that the chylde lyeth in in the mothers bely.

Secundine. SEcundina pellis be the latin wordes. In Englysh it is a skyn or a call, in the which a chylde doth lye in the mothers bely, and a woman must be belyuered of it after the chylde is borne, or els she doth dye, for the one must come after the other perfyt.

☞ The cause of this skyn.

❧ This skyn or call myght nor maye not be without the conception, and after the chylde is conceyued & come to the liuiamentes, forme, and shape of a creature, there is a pellycle, a skyn, or a cal that doth growe in circumference about the chylde, and when that doth breake the chylde is redy to be borne, and then the chyld doth come before and the pellycle or skyn doth come after, yf it do not folowe after the chyld is deliuered from the mother the mother is in great daunger.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Drynke Penyrall with posset ale and make a fume of Lapdanum.

For Sequibere loke in the Chapitre named Hictalopis.

☞ The. 320. Chapitre doth shewe of an harde or dence appostumacion.

Apostume SEphiros is the greke worde. In Englysshe it is named an harde appostumacion in the flesshe vnder the skynne.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impedimente doth come eyther of a grosse or viscus

viscus fleume, or els of a melancoly humoure, and if it be whytyshe it doth come of fleume, yf it be swarte it doth come of melancoly.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst take the sirupe of Bugloss, and of the sirupe of Fumitery, of eche an vnce and a halfe, myxe them togyther and drynke it with the water of Fumitery, and than take Doues dunge. iii. vnces, of wheten bran an handfull, & seth it in Wineger and make playsters.

¶ The.xxi. Chapitre doth shewe of the.v. wittes in man.

Sensus hominis be the latin wordes. In greeke it is named Esthitis anthropon. In Englyshe it is named the sences or the wyttes of man. And there be.v. which be to saye, heryng, selynge, seynge, smellynge, and tastynge, and these sences may be thus deuyded, in naturall, anymall, and racionall. The naturall sences be in all the members of man the which hath any selyng. The animall sences be the eyes, the tonge, the eares, the smelynge, and all thynges perteynyng vnto an vnreasonable beast. The racionall sences consisteth in reason, the which doth make a man or woman a reasonable beaste, which by reason may reuyle vnresonable beastes, and al other thynges beyng vnder his dominion. And this is the soule of man, for by reason euery man created doth knowe his creatour which is onely God that created al thynges of nothyng. Man thus created of God doth not differ from a beaste, but that the one is reasonable, which is man, and the other is vnresonable the whyche is euery beast, foule, fyshe, and worme. And for as much as dayly we do se and haue in experience that the moste part of reasonable beastes which is man doth decay in their memory, and be oblitious, necessary it is to know the cause, and so consequencly to haue a remedy. Fyue wyttes.

The

¶ The cause of this impediment?

☞ This impediment doth come eyther naturally or accydentally.

☞ A remedy.

If naturally a mans memory is tarde of wyt and knowlege or vnderstandyng, I know no remedy, yf it come by great study or solicitudnes, vexanyng a mans mynde about many matters the which he can not comprehende by his capacite, and although he can comprehend it with his capacite and the memory fracted from the pregnance of it, let hym vse odiferous sauours and no contagiouse ayers, and vse otherwhyle to drynke wyne and smel to Amber de grece, euery thyng whiche is odiferous doth comfort the wittes, the memory and the sences and all euyll sauours doth hurt the sences and the memory as it appereth in the Chapitre named Oblinio

¶ The. 322. Chapitre doth shewe of the rydge-bone or the backe bone.

Spina is the latin worde. In greke it is named Achante. In Englyshe it is named the backe bone or the rydgebone, the which may haue many diseases, as ache and other peynes.

☞ The cause of the diseases.

¶ This disease may come of great lykes, and straynes vyoses, or stripes, or it may come of medlyng to much of or with venerious actes, also a bone or bons in the back may be dislocated or out of ioynt.

☞ A remedy.

¶ For the backe the grece of a Fore, or the oyle of a Fore is good, also is the oyle of Spyke, or the oyle of Camomyll, or the oyle of maryke, or the oyle of Lylyes. In colde causes the oyle of Munster is good, and so is the oyle of Alabaster, and the oile of Castory, and the oyle of Scorpions, and a pych cloth is good.

¶ For Sinanchi loke in the Chapitre named Angina.

Siphac is an Araby worde, it is a pellycle or a skyn growynge out of the mydryffe the which doth discend to the spondyls of the backe. And doth susteyne the stomake and the guttes, and endeth in the nether parte of the bely, and of this Siphac the two dydymes be ingendred

bzed the which doth discende to the stones ouer a bone named pecten, foz the didimes loke in. D.

☞ The. 323. Chapitre doth shewe of lytle wozmes the whyche doth bzede vnder the skynne in the handes and feete.

Strones is the latin wozde. In Englyshe it be wozmes that doth bzede vnder the skyn. And there be. ii. kyndes, the one kynde bzede in the handes and wzestes and the other doth bzede in the feete and they be named degges. Wozmes.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ These wozmes be ingendzed of the cozruption of bloud and fleume.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Take of Mugcke syluer mozthed an vnce compounde it with blacke Sope and anoynt the places.

☞ Sintexis is the greke wozde. In Englyshe it is named the wekenes and faintnes the which doth come after a great sickenesse. A remedy is to eate good meates and dzynkes, and to haue good cherysshynge.

☞ The. 324. Chapitre dothe shewe of syncopations oz soundynges.

Sincopis is the greke wozde, and so is Lipothomia. In latin it is named Concisio. In Inglyshe it is named sincopacions oz soundynges, and some doth name it in latin Parua mors. Solding,

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of infection aboute the bzayne and the harte, makyng there opilacions oz els it doth come of some extreme sickenes, it may come thozow great heate and soden colde and so conuerse, it maye come of doyng to much of venerious actes, doyng moze then a man is able to perfourme, it may come by repletion, takyng of superfluous meates and dzynkes, it may

come of and thorowe great sweates, or sweatynge, or stuphes, or bathes, it may also come of to much myrth hauyng to much myrth in fantasticall matters.

¶ A remedy.

¶ First and chefely beware of the premisses, ble temperance, and than if suche accident causes do come take and eate a race of grene Synger, or drynke a sponefull of Aqua bite, or els of Aqua compo sita, and rub the pulses of the brayne and hert with Role water, and Wineger, and holde to the nose of the paciēt redolent sauours.

☞ The. 325. Chapitre dothe shewe of Yexynge or the Hycket.

Yexyng. Singultus is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Alexos ligmos. In Araby Alsoach. In Englyshe it is named the yexe or the hicket, and of some the dronken mannes coughe.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

❧ This impediment doth come of a colde stomake or some eupll humour about the herte, it may also come of to much drynkyng, and therfore many men doth name it the dronken mannes cough.

¶ A remedy.

☞ For this matter a sponefull of Aqua bite, or Aqua compolita is good, and so is a race of grene Synger, or a race of Synger pared and cut in. iiii. or .v. peces and to swalowe them ouer one after an other, as hole as one can. Also Diatriapiperion is good for this matter, and so is burnt Malmesey or burnte Secke, and so is Yera Constantini, and Yera simplex Galeni.

☞ The. 326. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mans spetyl.

Spetyl. Sputum is the latin worde. In greke it is named Ptis ma. In Englyshe it is named a mannes spetyll the which doth shewe dyuers tymes the infirmities of mans body, as white and viscus fleume doth signifie that the sickenes doth come of fleume. The spetyll the whi che is viscus and blacke or lyke lead, doth sygnyfie that the sickenes doth come of a melancoly humoure. The

spetyll

Spetyl which is cytryne or glasye doth signify that the sickenes doth come of coler. The spetyl which is tawny or reddylhe doth signify that the infirmitie doth come of bloud. The spetyll whiche is white and not bicus but indifferent doth signifye healthy. The spetyl which is fompe doth signify a rawe stomake. The fleume that is lyke the whyte of a rawe egge doth signifye a rawe stomake, slacke, and slowe of digestion.

☞ For Siderat is loke in the Chapitre named Como.

☞ For Sirsen loke in the Chapitre named Phrenitis, & Lethargos.

☞ For Sophena loke in the Chapitre named Mediana.

For Sopor loke in ỹ Extraua. in the ende of this boke.

☞ For Soma loke in the Chapitre named Corpus.

☞ For Soda loke in the Chapitre named Cephalargia

☞ For Sparma loke in the Chapitre named Natura.

☞ For Sompnus loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

☞ The .xxvii. Chapitre dothe shewe of the crampe. The Crampes

Spasmos is the greke worde. Spasmus is the Barbarous worde. In latin it is named Conuulcio, or Contractio neruorum. In Englishe it is named the Crampe which is attraction of sinewes, and there be .iiii. kindes the fyrst is named Emprosthotonos, the which is when the head is drawen downewarde to the brest. The second is named Thetanos, and that is when the forehead and all the whole body is drawen so vehemently that the body is vnmouable. The thyrd is named Opisthotonos, and that is when the head is drawen backeward or the mouth is drawen towarde the eare, for these thre kyndes loke in theyr Chapitres. The fourth kynde is named Spasmos, the which doth draw the sinewes very strayte and asperously in the fete and legges.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

This infirmytie doth come eyther of to much benetiousnes specially vsed after a full stomake, it may come also throw debilitie and wekenes, or for lackynge of bloud and nacure, and it doth come after a greae sickneg

☞ A remedy.

☞ The kynges maiestie hath a great helpe in this matter in halowynge Crampe ynges, and so gyuen without mony or peticion. Also for the Crampe take of the oyle of Lylyes and Castory, yf it do come of a colde cause. If it do come of a hote cause anoynte the synewes with the oyle of waters Lylyes and wyllowes and roses. If it do come of any other cause, take of the oyle of Euforbiū and Castory and of Pyretory, and confecte or compounde al togyther and anoynt the place or places with the partes adiacent.

¶ The .xxx. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans Splene.

The splen

SPlen is the greke word. In latin it is named Lien or Liena. In Englysche it is named a mans splene whiche is a spongious substance lienge vnder the short ribbes in the left syde, and it doth make a man to be mery and to laughe although melancoly resteth in the splene, if there be impedimentes or sickenes in it, as sorow pencifulnes, and care, and anger or suche lyke maketh many men and women to haue suche impedimentes in the splene, as opilacions and appostumes and such lyke. Melancoly meates, harde chese, and feare is not good for the splene, and if any man be splenitike let him vse mery company and let him be let bloud of a veine named Saluatella, of the left syde, some doth vse to let bloud in a veyne named Basilica on the left syde, but I say that euery thyng the whiche doth hurte the lyuer doth hurte the splene, and euery thyng that is good for the lyuer, is also good for the splene: and who so euer wyll make the hardnes of the splene whole, fyrst take the mary of a calfe and the mary of an hart, and the sacnes of an hogge

of

of a Capon, and of a ducke, and the oyle of sweate Almons of lyke porcion myxe this togyther and anoynte the region of the splene, and drye the longes of a foxe, make pouder and eate it with sygges, for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Lien, in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

¶ For Splenatica passio, loke in the Extrauagantes in the ende of this boke.

❧ For Sputum sanguinis, loke in the Chapitre named Emoptoica passio.

☞ The .329. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes Spirites.

Spiritus is the latin worde. In greke it is named Pnoæ or Pneuma. In Englyshe it is named a spirite. I do not pretende here to speake of any spirite in heauen or in hell, nor no other spirite but onely of the spirites in man, in the which doth consyst the lyfe of man, & there be thre, naturall, animal, and vytall, the naturall spyrite resteth in the head, the animall spirite doth rest in the lyuer, and the vital spirite resteth in the hert of man. Spirite.

☞ To conforte and to reioyce these spirites.

☞ Fyrste lyue out of syn, and folowe Chrystes doctrine, and than vse honest myrth and honest company, and vse to eate good meate, and drynke moderatly. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Anima.

¶ For Squame loke in the Extrauagantes in the end of this boke.

¶ For Squinacia loke in the Chapitre named Angina.

☞ The .330. Chapitre doth shewe of thyrste or dryenesse of a man.

Sitis is the latin worde. In greke it is named Dipsa. In Englyshe it is when a man is thirsty or drye. Thyrst.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

❧ This impedimente doth come many wayes, eyther it doth come by some sickenes or els by dronkennes, or

els by some heat in the lyuer or stomake or els it doth come by hotenes of the ayer or els of extreme labour, it may come by eatynge of salte meates.

☞A remedy.

☞ If it do come of a hote stomake or a hote Lyuer, qualify the heat of the lyuer, as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Epar. If it do come otherwyse, eate .b. or .bi. Prunes and kepe one of the prune stones in the mouth, and otherwhyle rolle the stone with the tonge in the mouth. Oxizacra or the sirupe of Violettes, or Oximel diuerycke is good.

☞ The .331. Chapitre dothe shewe of a sycknes named Soda.

Peyne in the head. SOda is the latin worde. In English it is peyne in the head, and there be two kyndes, vniuersal and pereticuler, the vniuersal holdeth a mans whole head, and the perticuler is in a perticuler place in the head in the whi che is peyne.

☞ The .332. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Strangury.

Strãgury STranguria is the greke worde. In latin it is named Stillicidum vrine. In Englyshe it is named the strangury, the which is a distillyng or droppyng of a mans water diuers tymes in one houre with great peyne and burnyng in the issue of man or woman, or els it is an opilatiõ in the necke of the bladder, and thorow the stone or els by some impostumous humour.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

☞ This infirmitie doth come of some vlceracion in the blader or raines of the back, or els it may come thorow acredite or sharpnes of the water, it may come also of to much heat or to much coldnes in the backe and bladder.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst yf the bely be costupated, vse Clysters or suppositers, than reforme the matter the which is offendant. And if it do come of heate vse Suger roset and the .iii. kyndes of Saunders com-

pounde

pounde with the strupe of Myrtylles. If it do come of colde, vse Mitridatum, Diaolibanum, Diamyntr, or Diagalanga.

¶ For Strangulacio looke in the Chapitre named Suffocatio.

The. 333. Chapitre dothe shewe of Knelyng.

Knelyng.

STernutacio is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named sternutacion or knelynge the whiche is a good signe of an evyll cause.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of dilacio of the poores of the brayne, or of coldnesse or heate in the heade, or it may come castyng vp ye sight toward the lyght or son.

☞ A remedy nat to knese.

If a man wyll not knese, let hym holde his nose harde with his fyngers, and if a man wyl knese take a strawe or a ryshe and tycle hym selfe in the nose, or els take of the pouder made of the rote of Elibozus albus, other wyse named knelynge pouder.

☞ The. 334. Chapitre doth shewe of barrennesse of a woman.

Barrennes

STerilitas is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Stirosis, or Acarpia. In Englyshe it is named barrennes of a woman when she can not conceyue a chylde.

¶ The cause of this impedimente.

☞ This impediment doth come of to muche humyditie in the matrix or in the place of conception, for when the sede of man is sowen, and the woman can not retayne it but doth slyp away from her, there can be no conception. Also if mans nature be weke he can get no chylde, therfore the defaut may be as wel in the man as in the woman.

¶ A remedy.

¶ For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Concepcio, and in the Capitre named Coitus, and in the Capitre named Embrio, and

In the chapitre named Abhorsus, and lette the manne that is weke vse restoratiue meates and drynkes, and vse cordyalles and myrth with honest company, and let the woman take no thought and vse good thynges as mangragor, peches, and peper if she be latte.

☞ The.335. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes stomake.

Stomake

STomachus is the latin worde. In greke it is named stomachos. In Englysh it is named a mans stomake there be.ii. maner of stomakes, the one is an appetyde to eate and to drynke, and the other is a vessell in man the which doth receyue meate and drynke into it, and is lyke a pot in the which meate and lycour is put in, and as the fyre doth decocte the meates and the broth in the pot, so doth the liuer vnder the stomake decoct the meat in mannes body, and if the lyuer be out of order the stomake can not be in good temper, wherfore looke in the Chapitre named Epar, and rectify hym and rectyfy the stomake, and yf he be out of order al the body is out of temperance. The stomake is roughe within and smoth without.

☞ The cause of this matter is shewed partly.

✻ But the cause may come other wayes, as by anger, or feare or great studyenge vppon many matters or by extreme heate, or by surfetyng, or such lyke doth hurte the stomake.

☞ A remedy.

☞ To comforte the stomake, vse Synger and Galyngale, vse myrth and well to fare, vse Peper in meates, & beware of anger, for it is a shrode hert that maketh al the body fare the worse.

☞ The.336. Chapitre doth shewe of stonnynge of a membre of a man.

Stōning.

STupor is the latin worde. In Englysche it is named a stonnynge in the fete or legges, armes or handes, in a manor womā, some doth say that this impediment is

isa slepe as thus yf one manne doth aske an other that hath this impediment, he wyll saye my legge or myne arme is a slepe.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of lacknge bloud in the member where it is, or els that the spirites be letted that they can not haue a recourse to the sinewes or els bloud doth lacke in the veynes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst rub the place with a Slewe or a Scarlet clothe, and it nede be vse Phlebothomy, and anoynte the place with the oyle of Turpentine, or with the oyle of Rosmary flowers, named in greke Anthos or suche lyke oyles.

¶ For Suberati loke in the chapitre named Nictalopis

☞ For Strathomata loke in the Chapitre named Tuberculа.

☞ For Strume loke in the Chapitre named Chirade.

☞ For Succubus, loke in the Chapitre named Epialtes.

¶ For Subeth loke in the Chapitre named Caros.

¶ For Surditas loke in the Chapitre named Cophosis.

☞ The .337. Chapitre doth shewe of swetynge or the Swetynge sickenes.

Svdor is the latin worde. In greke it is named Hydros. In Englyshe it is named sweat, and there be dyuers sweates, the one doth come by labour, the other may come by sickenes and peyne. and those be hote and colde, and there is an other sweat the which is vehement and that sweat is named the sweatyng sickenes, and some sweates doth stynke and some doth not. Sweat.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ The cause of sweates, eyther it doth come of heat or corruption of the ayer, or it may come by one person infectyng another, or as I sayd by labour or some sickenes

¶ A remedy for the Swetyng sycknes.

*Fyrst kepe the pacient nor to hote nor to cold but in a temperance

and let hym not caste oute armes, fete, nor legges out of the bed, let the head be couered and the face open, kepe a fyer in the chamber be the ayer neuer so hote, eate no meate for .xxiiii. houres, onles it be an ale bruc, drynke warme drynke. and no wyne, and euery thynge that is receyued, suche it thorowe quylles of a Swan or Bote, iiii. or .v. quylles put togyther the one in an other, and they the which be not infected let them beware of infectiouse persõs for the sykenes is infectiue, and is one of the kyndes of the plage or Pestilence, for vnnatural swetes the which doth come by sykenes a Saphyre is good to drynk it or to holde a Saphyre in ones hand, or els take of Myrtylles and of Rose leues. of eche of them. iii. vnces, make pouder of it and cast it in the shetes, shert or smoke, and lay some to the Pulses, and drynke of these aforesayd thynges soden in Ale, and anoynte the Pulses of the hart brayne and the Lyuer with the oyle of Mandrake. And as for sweat that dothe drynke loke in the Chapitre named Fetor assellarum.

☞ The .xxx. Chapitre doth shewe of .ii. suffocations.

Suffocation.

SVffocatio or Strangulacio be the latin wordes. In Englysshe it is named a suffocation the whiche doth come .ii. wayes, the one is a suffocation of the matryx, & the other is a strangulacion, for the suffocation of the matrix loke in the chapitre named Isteruchi puiux. As for the suffocatiõ or strangulatiõ I do pretẽd now to speke.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come many wayes, it doth come by hasty eatyng or drynkynge thorowe the whi the croms or some dropps of drynke falleth into the wesande or throte boll, it may come by lyeng open mouthed, and some wosme or flye, or any other grosse matter may happen into the throte bolle, it may come by an impostume or a grosse fleume sodeynly rysynge maye make strangulations and so consequently sodeine death or els ieopardy of death doth folowe.

☞ Remedy.

☞ If it do come by hasty eatynge or drynkynge, fyrste be nat auidioule in the takynge of it, but eate thy meate and drynke thy drynke with delibracion. If it do come by lyeng open mouthed, eyther we suche matters and the occasion of it the whiche most co-

monly

monly is thorowe lyenge bycyght. If it do come by an impostume in the orifice of the throre the which wylbe a rysynge or swellyng there, than if the tethe be clapled togyther open the mouth as wyde as may be and loke vnder the flappe of the tonge, and there shall you fynde the impostume, and with your fynger drawe it out or els soden death doth folowe. If it do come by bifcus fleume that dryuke rather to muche than to lytle. And they the wynche be infected with fleume purge it, and let them vse Loclanum de pino, but Diacoridon is the hyghest remedy, or Dianucum al is one, for the Grecians doth vse this word Diacoridon as the Latins doth vse Dianucum. Also Serotum andromachum doth maturate and doth dissolue appostumacions. Also a playster made of Diaquilon and oyle of Violettes doth dissolue and maturat hote impostumes, and Cerotum sandalinum and oyle of Violettes is good for an hote appostumacion that is inflammed, and the oyle of Philosophers named in latyn Oleum philosophorum is good for impostumes of the Splene. Also emplastrum de Alitis is good for impostumes in the bowelles. Also the oyle of Mastix is good for harde appostumacions in the stomake.

¶ The. 339. Chapitre doth shewe of a squynte eye or gogle eyes.

Strabositas is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named a squynt or a gogyll eye. Gogle eyed.

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther naturally or accydentally, if it come naturally then the patient was so borne and there is no remedy, yf it come accidentally it doth come by attraccion of the sinewe within the eye.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Vse the medecines that is for a perticuler Pally, and for the Crampe, but beware what is put into the eye, except it be colde, onles it be womans mylke and the bloude of a Doue,

¶ For Suspirium loke in the Extrauagantes.

☞ Thus endeth the letter of S. And here folowerh the letter of T.

☞ The. 340. Chapitre doth shewe of touchyng the whiche is one of the. v. wyttes.

Tactus is the latin word. In greke it is named Aphi. In Englishe it is named touchyng or handlyng, and of handlyng or touchyng be ii. sortes, ye one is venerious Touchyng

and

and the other is auaricious, the one is thorowe carnal concupiscence, & the other is thorowe cupitie of worldly substance or goodes.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ The fyrst impediminte doth come eyther that man wyll not call for grace to god not to displese hym, or els a man wyl folowe his luxurions sensualtie lyke a brute beaste. The seconde impediment the which is auarice or couetyse wyll touch all thynges and take as much as he can get, for al is fysche that cometh to the nette with such persons.

☞ A remedy.

¶ For these matters I knowe no remedy, but onely god, for there is fewe or none that doth feare God in none of these .ii. causes, if the feare of God were in vs we wolde not do so. Jesus helpe vs all. AMEN.

¶ For Tabes loke in the Chapitre named Phthisis.

¶ The .141. Chapitre dothe shewe of costiuenes.

Costiuenes.

TEnismos is the greke worde. And some doth name it Tenasmon. The barbarous worde is named Tenasmus. And the latenistes doth name it Tenesmus. And some latenystes doth name it Gemitus. In Englysche it is named sorowe or waylynge, and I am not so good a grecian to declare, discusse, or defyne as some auctoures doth wryte in this matter, for as many doth saye that Tenasmon is a difficil thyng for a man to make his egestion or seege, and all this matter consydered all is combined or couned in one impediment the which is costiuenes, the which is when a man can not go to his egestion or to sege, howe be it the faut is in a gut named Intestinum rectum the which is opilated, for a man wold faine do his egestion and can not.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of to litle drynkyng of ale

ale or bere, and it maye come of to muche drynkynge of wyne, and it may come of eatyng of costyue meates, or els of superabundance of coler adusted.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Use to eate laxatiue meates, and tryse or thrise a weke with mylke or potage eate halfe a sponefull or more of poulder of Seene with .ii. peny weyghte of Synger, or els vse as muche as a Walnutte of Cassia fistula, or some other gentyl purgacions, as Polipody, or Mercury, or suche lyke.

☞ The .342. Chapitre doth shewe of the impediment of the eye.

Eye

TArphati is the barbarous worde. In latin it is named Macula in oculo. In Englysche it is named a spot or apushe in the eyes.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of a reumatycke humour delcendyng to the eye.

¶ A remedy.

✠ Be let bloude in a veyne named Cephalica, and seth Colewortes in white wyne, and vse to make playsters of it, or els vse the water of plantaine.

☞ The .343. Chapitre doth shewe of one of the aynes of the Crampe.

Crampe.

THetanos is the greke worde. The barbarous worde is named Tetanus, out of the whiche is vsurped a worde named Tetanisi, Thetanos in English it is named a crampe the which doth pull the head backeward and doth drawe the bodye so vehemently that for a space a man shall be vnmouable, for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Spasmos, and vse the medecines that there be specified, and beware of venerious actes, after a full to make, and beware of anger and feare.

☞ For Teras, loke in the Chapitre named Monstrum.

☞ For Tetanisi, loke in the Chapitre named Thetanos.

¶ For Talpa loke in the Chapitre named Testudo.

For

¶ For Testiculi lobe in the Chapitre folowyng vnto Thorax.

* The.344. Chapitre doth shew of a sycknes named Testudo

TEstudo is the latin worde. And some do name it Talpa. In Englyshe it is a sickenes the whiche doth crepe vnderneth the skin of the head, and if it do corrupt the skul this sickenes is vncurable, but I do saye there is a difference betwyxt Talpa and Testudo, for Testudo is an impostume hauing a lyele bladder, and so hath not Talpa.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimente doth come of a venemous humour which is tumorose.

☜ A remedy.

* Fyrst purge the head and the stomake with the pylles of Coche and shaue the head, and than make incision crosse wyse, and pull or ryp out of the tumorose matter and than lay downe the skyn, and vse sanatiue salues.

☞ The.345. Chapitre doth shewe of a Tympany in the bely.

Tympany

TImpanitis is the greke worde. The barbarus word is named Timpanides. In Englyshe it is named a tympany the which doth make ones bely to swel lyke a taber or a drounller, and the fleshe of the body doth pine away, and it maketh one very short wynded and very fayne.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This infirmitie doth come of ventositie intrused in the bely.

¶ A remedy.

* Fyrst beware of all maner of meates that doth ingender wynde, as frutes, colde herbes and suche lyke. Also beware of drynkynge of newe ale or newe beere, and of eatynge of newe bread, of chese and nuttes and suche lyke thynges. Furthermore for this matter the bely must be kepte lapatiue with purgacions and clisters and suppo-

suppositers. And in Mountpyller for this matter is bled incisions for if there be no incision there can not be longe lyfe, dragges for this mattes is good that doth breake wynde, & so is euery thinge the whiche doth make a man to belche or to farte.

☞ The.346. Chapitre dothe shewe of feare.

Timor is the latin word. In greke it is named Dilia In Englishe it is named feare and there is nothing so euyll to the herte as a sodeyne feare, for feare doth bryng in death to the herte. Feare.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come many wayes, as feare by fyer, feare by water, feare of great displeasure of a great man, feare of kyllynge and such lyke.

☞ A remedy.

* For this matter thanke God of al aduerlite, and vse mery company and to vse thy selfe that thou feare nothynge but God.

☞ The.347. Chapitre dothe shewe of syngyng or soundynge in a mannes eare.

Tinnitus aurium be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named syngynge or a soundynge in a mans eares and this doth pronosticate deafnes Pipyng in the eare.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of ventolitie or wynd the whiche is in the heade and in the eares and can not get out.

☞ A remedy.

* Fyrste purge the head, and than take of the oyle of Castory, or els of the oyle of Radyshe & put it into the eare or eares, the oyle of bytter Almons is good, and so is oyle of Been instilled into the eares with blacke wolle.

☞ The.348. Chapitre dothe shewe of lytle wheales in the head.

Tinea is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named lytle wheales or skabbes in the skyn of the head, & there be many kyndes and sortes of these infirmyties, some Wheales or skabs.

some be moyst and some be drye, some be lyke teates, & some be lyke lytle hony combes, and some be like hoppes or wheten brayn.

☞ The cause of this infirmite.

¶ This infirmitie doth come eyther by corruption of bloud, or els by abundance of reume or some vaporous humour.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrste shaue the head, or clyp awaye the heares, than purge the head with gargarices and sternutations, and purge the heade and stomake with pylles of Cochee, and anoynt the head with the oyle of Camomyl, or with the oyle of Almons, or with the oyle of Violettes, do this .iii. days and .iii. nyghtes, than after that washe the head with dregges or lyes of white wyne in the whiche a lytle Roche alome is dissolued, and after that stampe Onyons and Garlyke togyther and rub the head with it .iii. or .iiii. tymes, and after that anoynt the head with the iuyce of Coriander and Hony, or els stampe Doues dunge with oyle Olyue and anoynt the head .ii. or .iii. tymes, or els take .iii. vnces of Rozes greece and an vnce and a halfe of Brymstone, stampe all togyther, and than put to it an vnce, of Mercury mortified with fastynge spetyl and anoynt the heade.

¶ The .349. Chapitre doth shewe of one of the kyndes of leprousnes named Tiria.

A kynd of leprousnes.

Tiria is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named the tyre or the proprete of an adder whiche is full of skales, so is this kynde of leprousnes full of skales & skabbes, corrodyng the flesshe.

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

☞ This impediment doth come of a venemous and a melancoly humour.

☞ A remedy.

¶ For this vse Treacle & purgations and vomites, and than take of Mercury mortified with fastynge spetyl and Brymstone, of eche an vnce, of Rozes greece .iii. vnces compounde this togyther & vse to anoynt the body, and than vse stuphes and bathes, and sweates.

¶ For Tisis loke in the Chapitre named Prisis.

The

☞ The.350. Chapitre dothe shewe of an impostume named Topinaria.

Topinaria is the latin wozde. In Englysche it is an impostume in chyldzens heades, and ponge persons Apostume

☞ The cause of this impediemente.

℄ This impediment doth come of abundance of swete fleume oz els of abundance of bloud with fleume.

☞ A remedy.

℄ Fyzst take. iii. Onyons of a good quantite, and. iii. Egges and rost them togyther in the hote emeries of the fyer, than stampe them togyther and incozpozate al togyther with olde Bozes grece and make playsters, and if nede be make incision, and than mundyfy the place, and after all this incarnate the place, and than clyn it with salues.

Foz Tonsille loke in the Chapitre named Paristhomia.

☞ The. 351. Chapitre doth shewe of dzawynge of a mans mouth towarde the eare.

Tortura oris be the latin wozdes. Almansoz doth name it Contractio. In englisch it is named a palsy which is false, foz it is moze nerer a Crampe then a palsye foz it doth attract the sinewes of those partes. A wrye mouth.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

℄ This impediment doth come of coldnes taken oz els of an anger, oz of a spice of a particuler palsie.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Take of Musterde halfe a pynt, and let the pacient with his owne handes take. ii. oz. iii. sponfulles in his handes chafynge the one hande with the other and than let hym make fricacions, reducynge the syde of the mouthe the whiche is dzawen to the one syde to bzyng it to the other syde, do thus. b. dayes and bsedmers tymes gargarices and sternutacions.

☞ The.352. Chapitre dothe shewe of peynes in the Belly.

Torminium oz Tormen be the latin wozdes. In englysche it is a peyne in the belly, oz a freetynge in the belly. Peines in the belly.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come eyther of coldenes in the guttes, or els of wynde intruled in the belly, and cannot get out, and it may come of constupacion.

☜ A remedy.

✣ Fyrste kepe the bely warme, and se that thou be not costiue, and beware of eatynge colde meates and colde herbes and frutes, and vse Diatripiperion and drages, and Clysters, or els suppositers.

☞ The. 353. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Shakynge of the Head and handes.

Shakyng

TRomos is the greeke worde. In latin it is named Tremor or Iactigacio, or Morbus officialis. In Englyshe it is named an official sickenes, for as muche as it doth occupate an officiall member for it doth make a mans head to shake, or the handes or other partes to quake.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impediментes doth come throwe imbecillitie or wekenes of the sinewes, also it maye come of extreme colde or great feare, or throwe a greate anger, and beware of drynkynge in the morynyng, but eatyng somewhat before.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrst beware of colde, of feare, and of anger, and than vse to washe the necke and the handes with the water that Sage and Balme hath ben soden in.

☞ The. 354. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Brest bone.

The brest bone.

THorax is the greeke worde. In latin it is named Torax. In Englyshe it is named the brest bone the whi che may haue diuers impediментes.

☞ The cause of these impediments.

¶ These impediментes of the breste bone eyther doth come of some great bolynge, or els of some putrifienge of it or suchlyke.

¶ A remedy.

✣ Fyrst for this matter must ye haue easy or gentyll purgations as

as these folowynge. Pouder of the roddes of Seene, Mercury, Polypody, Cassia fistula, Pyllule aurea, Pyllule Cochie, and such lyke, and for a drole take Sparmaceti with warme Ale and Malmesy. And exterially these oyntementes be good for the brest bone, oyle of Myntes, oyle of Spike and such lyke.

¶ The. 355. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans Stones.

Testicule is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Orchia. In Englyshe it is named a mannes stones the which may haue many impediments. Stones.

¶ The cause of the impediments of the Stones.

☞ These impediments doth come by some of the kindes of the hernies or els by some other humour descendynge from the body to the roddes makyng swellinges or burnynges, or some other appostumacions, & it may come by a brose.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If it do come by any of the kyndes of the Hernies loke in the Chapitre named Hernia. If it do come any other wayes anoynte the stones with Unguentum album, or els make pultes or mollifienge bathes, or such lyke be good.

☞ The. 356. Chapitre doth shewe of the Weasande or throte boll.

Trachea arteria be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the weasande, or the throte bol, by the whiche the wynde and the aper is conueyed to the longes, & if any crome of brede, or drop of drynke go or enter into the sayde weasande, yf a man do not coughe he shulde be stranguled and therfore whether he wyl or wyll not he must cough and laye before hym that is in the throte and mouth, nor he can be in no quietnes vnto the tyme the matter be expelled or expulsed out of the throte, as it doth more largely appere in the Chapitre named Strangulacio. Weasande.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimente doth come of gredynes to eate

or drynke sodeynly not takyng leysure, also it may come of some flye inhaulted into a mans throte sodeynely as I haue sene by other men as by my selfe, for a nytte or a flye comming vnto a mannes mouth when he doth take in his breth and aper, loke what smal thyng is before the mouth is inhaulted into the wesande, and so it perturbeth the pacient with coughynge.

☞ A remedy.

✠ ffor the fyrst cause be nat to gredy, eate and drynke with leyser fearyng God, and as for the seconde cause I do committe only to God, for this matter coughynge is good.

¶ For Trixcom loke in the seconde boke in the Extravagantes.

☞ The. 357. Chapitre dothe shewe of Swellynge of wartes and of agneles.

Wertes

Tuber is the latin worde. In Englysshe it is named euery swellynge or rysynge in the flesshe. Tubercula is a dymynutiue of the latin word Tuber & in English it is named a werte or an agnell growyng in the fete or tooes, and in latin they haue many kindes and termes, as Mellicerides, Gangilia, Athoromata and Stratomata.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

These impedimentes doth come many wayes, yf it be wertes in the handes, face or other superiall partes, it doth come of grosse and corrupte humours, if it be agneles it doth come of chafynge of the fete and of straite hosen in the soce, specially it doth come of straite shoes werynge, and it may come by nature.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste clyppe of their heades and than rubbe them well with Alome water and Bay salte, do this. iy. tymes and lay ouer the places thyn plates of leade.

¶ The. 358. Chapitre doth shewe of the Coughe.

Coughe.

Tussis is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Vix. In Englysshe it is named a Coughe.

The

¶ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of the longes, or els of a reume distyllynge to the asperous arture, or the pipes of the longes. ¶ A remedy.

Fyrst for this matter lette the pacient be kepte in a clene ayer without corruption of Draughtes, dung hylles, and cupl sauours and slauours, Let the pacient beware of swepynge of houses and stretes, and daunsyng vpon ryshes there where muche dust is vnder the ryshes, these thynges obserued and kepte, than the pacīēt muste eschewe and refrayne frome certeyne meates and drynkes and breades. Fyrst from breades, as stale and newe breade, frome soden breade, as Semnelles and Cracknelles, and also Take bread and crustes. After this newe Ale or Beere, sower Ale or beere, or sower Syder or wyne, let the pacient refrayne frome it, Egges, mylke, and specially harde chese and nuttes, let them the which hath the Coughe eate none of it. A Ptisane made vnder this maner. Fyrst take of Enula campane rotes. iii. vnces mundified & slyced thyn, of Elope. ii. handfulles more or lesse, as the tyme of the yere shal requyre, for in Somer whan the vertue is in the herbes, is worth. iii. handfulles in Wynter, than take of Fenell rotes the pyth pulled out, or els of Fenel sedes the weyght of an vnce and a halfe, of Anys sedes. iii. vnces, of great Raysyns the stones pulled out a quarteron of a pounde, of Figges pulled into peces halfe a pounde, of Lycorryce broled halfe a pounde, of Barly clensed or pycked clene and broised, and so purified. iii. handfulles, sethe all this togyther in a galon of runnyng water, strayned and boyle all togyther tyl it be consumed to lesse than. iii. quartes, & than strayne it and let the pacient drynke morynge, none, and nyghte. ix. sponfull at a tyme. And whan this drynke named a Ptisane is done, let the pacient purge hym selfe with pylles of Coche, or with pylles Stomatical, and after that vse Loclanum de pino. If in this matter wolde nat that sodenly a restriction shuld be cured lest peraduenture thorowe suche sodeyne mutacions inconuenience myght fall, for a sodeyne mutacion is deathe. And who so euer he be the whiche can coughe so longe he can nat dye, but beware the after clappes. And I do say, who so euer that can coughe and expulse or expel the biscus matter that wolde stop the pypes shal lyue longe, and they the whiche that wolde be holpen of an olde coughe and do pretende to stopbp the breath and the lyke and all, let hym go about to stop vp the cough, good it is to take medicines to relaxe, or to lose biscus fleume.

¶ Thus endeth the letter of T. And here foloweth the letter of U.

☞ The.359. Chapitre doth shewe of the small Pockes.

Small pockes.

VAriole minores bee the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the small pockes the which wyll breake out fyrste as small pushes, and after that they wyll be skabbed after a stynkyng sorte.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come more of the corruption of bloud then any other humour, it may come of a menstruous humour in the conception of a chylde wherfore this infirmitie is an accident cause to youth, age is not infested nor infected with this infyrmytie, onlesse it be thorowe a great contagious ayer recept and taken of infectious persons, and yf the pacient be so generated, beware of leprositie consequently wyll folowe.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst let al Phisicions beware nat only in this infirmitie but in many other, not to minister medicines exterial, which shulde be repercussiue, which is to say, to dryue in the infirmitie to the body, and beware in this matter of oyntmentes and bathes and of cold and open ayer, or of pykyng or touchyng any of the pushes or skabbes, kepe the pacient warme and let hym or her be of a good dyete to comforte bloude although that some expert doctours in this matter wolde that a man shulde exhaust bloude out of a veyne named Mediana.

☞ The.360. Chapitre dothe shewe of swellynge of the veynes specially in the fete and legges.

Swelling of veynes

VArices is the latin word. In Englyshe it is named swellynges of veynes in the fete & legges, and in other places aboue any naturall course.

¶ The cause of this infirmitie.

¶ This impediment doth come dyuers wayes, eyther by extreme labour with goynge, leappynge, daunsynge, wrastlynge, or suche lyke, or els it doth come of some euyll

euyll humour descendynge from the superiall partes to the inferiall partes, and as I do precysely knowe, this matter is much grounded vpon ventosytie the whiche is the principall cause.

¶ A remedy.

Fyrst if nede be, exhaust bloude out of the Basilike vayne, and than purge the matter with Vera ruffini, or with pylles of Lapidis lazuli, and than take of the skurfe of yron in a Smythes forge, a handfull, of wheten bran. iii. handful, seth this in white wyne or in lyes and washe the place. iii. tymes to bedwarde, and purge coler.

☞ For Varuce loke in the Chapitre named Acrochordones.

☞ The. 361. Chapitre dothe shewe of the principall Veynes.

Vene is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Sthigmos. In Englysshe it is named veynes, a veine is a cundite that doth contetne the principal bloud in man, takyng theyr originall or begynnyng of the lyuer. There be many principal veynes in man, as the ramus veynes, then be these veynes, Mediana, Cardiaca, Cephalica, Sophena, Basilica, Epatica, Saluatella, and ỹ hemorodyall veynes they be named pryncypall veynes, for as much as they do parteyne to the pryncypal members, and they be the pryncypall veynes, for as muche as the pryncypalytie of al other veynes resteth in them and hath a confluence, or a course and recourse to and from thē, forthermore for this matter lette them looke that wolde haue more knowledge in the Chapitre named Mediana and in Phlebothomia. Veynes.

☞ The. 362. Chapitre doth shewe of venym or poysonnynge.

Venenum is the latin worde. In greke it is named Ios. In Englysshe it is named venim the which is the most subtilist matter that can be, for nature doth abhorre it, consyderynge that it doth infecte and corrupte Venym.

not onely official mẽbers but also the principal mẽbers.

☞ The cause of this matter.

☞ This matter doth come of some venemous wozme, oz beast bytyng oz stynging, and poysoning doth come by eatynge oz dzynkynge of poyson, howbeit in Rome they wyll poyson a mannes sterope, oz sadle, oz any other thynge, and if any parte of ones body do take anye heate oz warmenes of the poyson, the man is then poysoned.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If a man do perceyue that he be poysoned, kyrst let hym bomit, and gyue hym purgacions, Clysters, oz suppositers, and let hym bloude of these beynes named Mediana and Cardiaca, and vse to dzynke Treacle oz Mitridatum, and also Barlyke and Rewe is good agaynst poyson oz poysonynge. If one be stonge oz bytten with a venemous beaste oz wozme, loke in the Chapitre named Mozlus reptilium.

☞ The.363. Chapitre doth shewe of ventolite.

Ventolite VEntositas is the latin wozde. In greke it is named Auemodia. In Englyshe it is named ventolitie oz wynde.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come dyuers wayes, as by longe fastyng oz takynge of extreme colde, oz eatynge of frutes, oz eatyng of potage oz sewes, oz grosse meates and suchlyke.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Foz this matter vse to eate Diaspermaton, oz Diatesseron, oz Diacuminum, oz els take Anys sedes, of Caraway sedes, of Fenel sedes of Synger, of Setual, of Cloues, of Comyn sedes, of ech. .b. dzames, make pouder of all this and vse a pozcion euery day with meates, dzynkes oz potages, & beware of costiuenes & vse dzegges.

☞ The.364. Chapitre dothe shewe of diuers kyndes of wozmes.

Wozmes. VErmes is the latin wozde. In greeke it is named Scolices. In Englishe it is wozmes. And there be

many

many kyndes of wormes. There be in the bodye thre sortes, named Lumbrici, Ascarides, and Cucurbitie. Lumbrici be longe white wormes in the body. Ascarides be smal lycle white wormes as bygge as an here and halfe an ynche of length and they be in a gutte named the longacion and they wyl cycle in a mans foundement. Cucurbiti be square wormes in a mans body, and I haue sene wormes come out of a mans body lyke the fashion of a maggot, but they haue bene swart or haupnge a darke colour. Also there be wormes in a mans handes named Sirones, & there be wormes in a mans fete named deges, then is there a rynge worme named in latin Impetigo. And there may be wormes in a mans tethe & eares of the which I do pretende to speke of nowe, as for all the other wormes I haue declared theyr properties and remedies in theyr owne Chapitres,

☞ The cause of wormes in a mannes Eare.

¶ Two causes there be that a man haue wormes in his eares, the one is ingendred thorowe corruption of the brayne, the other is accidentall by crepynge in of a worme into a mans eare or eares.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Instyll into the eare the oyle of bitter Almons, or els the oyle of wormewode, or els the iuyce of Rewe, warme euery thyng that must be put into the eare.

¶ For Vertigo loke in the Chapitre named Scotomos.

☞ The.365. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mans bladder.

VEsica is the latin worde. In greke it is named Cystis. In Englysche it is named a mans bladder, the which doth receyue the water or vryne the whiche doth dystyll from the lyuer and the raynes of the backe to it by the poores named Vritides or Vrichides. The bladder may haue many impedimentes, as skabbes, vlcera- Bladder.

cions

cions inflammacions, also a palsy may be in the bladder or great debylytie that one can not holde his water.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes doth come moste commonly of euyl ordeynge in youth, the other causes be shewed.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst anoynte the raynes and the coddes and other secret places with the oyle of Scorpions, & drynke read wyne in the whiche Mutherons is soden in. Also I do aduertise euery man to discharge ofte the bladder and neuer to hold in the water, for by restrictynge of the water suche impedimentes be ingendred and so is the Goute.

¶ For Vesice, loke in the Chapitre named Phlitanal.

☞ The. 366. Chapitre doth shewe of hym or her that can nat slepe.

Watch. Vigilie is the latin word. In greke it is named Grigoriæ. In Inglyshe it is named watchyng or they that can not slepe.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impedimente doth come thorowe ydelnesse or wekenes of the brayne, or els thorowe sickenes, anger, or fastyng, or els thorowe solicitudenes or repletion, or extreme heat, or extreme colde in the fete or suchlyke.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Take of the oyle of Violettes an vnce, of Opium halfe an vnce, incorporate this togyther with womās mylke and with a fyne lynnen cloth lay it to the temples. Or els take of the leues of Henbane, stampe it and lay it to the temples. Or els ble to eate of Lettuce sedes, of white Popy sedes, of Mandrago sedes, of Saunder, of eche. iii. drames, but aboue all thynges myrthe is best to bedwarde.

¶ For Virago loke in the Chapitre named Mulier.

☞ The. 367. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes yerde.

A mans yerde. Virga virilis be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Aedion. And some do name it Pfoli, or Hoxalis, or Oplis. In Englyshe it is named a mans yerde the whiche

whiche is a member full of synewes, arters, and veynes, with lacertes and other ligamentes, the synewes doth procede from the newke which is the mary of the backe The erection of the yerde doth com frome the arters of ꝯ herte and the head. The veynes doth procede from the lyuer. The lacertes & the ligamentes doth procede out and from the thyes, specially of a bone or bones there beynge. The yerde maye haue many impedimentes as well within the condyte as without vnder the skynne of the head of the yerde.

☞ The cause of these impediments.

❧ These impedimentes doth come as I sayde many wayes. If it do come interially in the cũdyte of the yerd it doth come of an hote colericke humour, or els by some eupll humour ingendred eyther in the bladder, or els in the raynes of the backe, and it maye come of an eupll disposed woman that is eyther sykly or els prerending to do man displeasure. If it do come exterially whiche is to saye that the impediment be in, vnder, or vpon the head of the yerde betwyxt the skyn and the head of the yerde, eyther it doth come of heate of the body, or els tho rowe much medlynge with a woman specially if she be menstruous, pockey, or leprous.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If this impedimente be in any interiall cause, vse to drynke mylke, or els drynke ofte a good porcion of the water of Hawes, and iniect into the yerde the water of Camphyre. If the impediment be betwyxt the skyn and the head of the yerde and the heade selfe, washe the head of the yerde diuers tymes with white wyne. And after that vse the pouder of a rotten poste, or any siccatiue medecines, or els Populion, or vnguentum Egipticum is good.

☞ The .xxv. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans syght.

VIsus is the latin worde. In greke it is named Oni clies. In Englyshe it is named a mans syght the which may haue many impedimentes as spooze blynde, Syght.

darke

starke blynd, gogle eyes and many other impedimentes as it doth apere in diuers Chapitres of this boke, specially in these Chapitres named Oculus, Tarphati, Argemata, Bothor, Epiphora, Lacrime Lencomata, Liptitudo, Macula in oculo, Ophtalmia, Ordiolus, Pauus, Pecia in oculo, Phlitanai, Pterigion, Sebel, Vngula, & Strabositas.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

✠ There can no impediment come to the eye, but eyther it doth come of an interiall cause, or els of an exteriall cause, as it doth appeare in the Chapitres of the afore sayde wordes.

☜ A remedy to clarify the syght.

¶ Fyrst vse gargarices and sternutaciõs, and easy purgacions to purge the head, and do as it is wryten in the Chap. named Oculus

☞ For Vitiligo loke in the Chapitre named Luce.

* The. 369. Chapitre doth shew of Ulcers or vlceracions.

Ulcers.

VVlcus or Vlcera be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Helcos or Helcea. In Englishe it is named an vlcer or vlceracions the which is a putrified and a corrupte matter in a sore.

☞ The cause of this mattter

☞ This matter doth come of a colerycke and a sharpe humour.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrst take of vnguentum Egipsiacum. ii. vnces, myxt with the iuyce of Pome garnades and mundify the place and that wyll kyll the malignite of it. Also it is good to washe oft the vlcer with the water of Plantain, in the whiche a lytle roche Alome is dessolued in, and let the paciente vse a good dyet, as well in meates as in drynkes and let hym not be costiue but laxatiue.

☞ The. 370. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans Nauyll.

Nauyll.

VMbelicus is the latin worde. In greke it is named Omphalos. In Englishe it is named a mans nauil the

the whiche may haue dyuers impedimentes, for the nayl may fall out or be burſten or there may be some apostumacion.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes doth come eyther of great crienge or of great halowynge or of lewrynge, it maye come of a great brose, or lykynge or straynyng.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Fyrſt make a trusse of white fuſtiane and ſtuffe it with carded wolle or Cotton, and than truſſe in the matter, and after that lette the patient drynke with ſtale Ale the iuyce of Daſeyes, Centinody, Knewholme rotes, Iuance, and the rotes of Polipody, or ſeth all togyther in clarified Ale, and drynke of it morynge and euenynge. ix. dayes.

☞ The .371. Chapitre dothe shewe of a ſofte apoſtumacion.

VNdimia is the latin worde. And ſome doth ſaye it is a barbarous worde. In Englyſhe it is named a colde appoſtumacion, white, and ſofte. Apoſtume

¶ The cauſe of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a colde fleumatyke humour.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrſt maturate the cauſe with Pulteſis, and than make a coroſyue with Cantarides, than miniſter remes and after that ſalues attractiue.

☞ For Vngula loke in the Chapitre named Pterigion.

☞ The. 372. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans Nayles.

VNgues is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Oniches. In Engliſhe it is named a mans nayles the which may haue dyuers impedimentes, as fallynge of the nayles, or rottyng of nayles, and by popſonynge or brokynge, or by ſtrayte ſhoes werynge a man maye leſe his nayles, and ſome mens nayles be very hard and and ſome be ſofte. Nayles.

The

☞ The cause of theſe impediments?

¶ The cause of the moſte parte of theſe impidimentes is shewed before, yf the nayles be harde, it doth come of groſſe humours, if the nayles be ſofte it doth come of gentyll nature.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Who ſo euer that hath cupll nayles, vſe the oyle of Roſes, and the iuyce of Plantaine myxte with the white of an egge and anoynt the nayles.

☞ The. 373. Chapitre doth shewe of Wometynge.

Wometig

VOmitus is the latin woyde: In greeke it is named Emitos. In Englyſhe it is named wometyng, oy a vpmyt oy perbreakynge.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come either voluntary oy in voluntary, yf it be voluntary it doth come by prouocacion, as by puttynge the fynger into the thyote oy elsto put a fether oy a braunce of roſemary oy ſuche lyke into the thyote. Oy els it may come by takynge ſome potyon oy ſome herbe, oy ſome other medecine, yf it do come inuoluntary, thē it doth come of the malice of the ſtomake.

☞ A remedy foy inuoluntary wometynge.

☞ Take of Anys ſedes. ii. dyames, of Maſtike a dyame, of Synger a dyame and a halfe, of all this make fine pouder and put it into. b. ſpoonfull of Roſe water and with ſuger let the pacient dyinke it. I do gyue this potion without ſuger, oy els take of Opium a dyame, myxe it with the iuyce of Plantaine and a lytle ſaffron and dyynke of this. iii. oy. iiii. tymes.

✠ Foy Volnulus loke in the Chapitre named Cordapſis.

☞ The. 374. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans voyce.

A mans voyce.

VOx is the latin woyd. In greke it is named Phoni In Engliſhe it is named a mans voyce, the which may haue dyuers impedimentes as hoyſnes, bdayenge, and otherwhile it is taken away.

The

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

These impedimentes doth come many wayes, either by sickenes, or els by lepzousnes, or it may come by hallowynge, or by extreme alewaynge, or cryeng, or by to cozagious syngynge, fetchyng a greater compasse then easely a man can reche. Also it may come thozow great colde takynge after an heate, it it come of cryenge and callynge vpon bzute beastes, and it maye come of cole duste or any other dust or smoke the which may opilate the ozgans or pypes of the bzeste.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Fyzst eschewe colnes and dzynke butterd Ale or butterd beere and vse easy purgacions and warme meate and swete meates, for all sower meates and salt meates and bytter thynges be not good for the voyce

For Vrina loke in the seconde boke named the Extranegantes.

☞ The. 375. Chapitre dothe shewe of the condites of the bzine.

VRichides or Vritides be the latin wozdes. In Englyshe it is the cundytes thozow the which the water doth passe, and somedo name them the water gates the which be tyed to the matryx of a woman the whyche may haue certeyne impedimentes as stoppynge of the water by the stone or by some grosse humour. Bzyne.

☞ The cause is shewed.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyzst vse Clysters or els suppositers, and to dzynke Persely sedes and alyxe Heat made in tyne poudre, dzynke it with Reynysche wyne, or white wyne, or with Posset ale.

☞ The. 376. Chapitre dothe shewe of a womans secret membze.

VVlua is the latin wozde. In greke it is named Histira. In Englisch it is named a womans secret membet the which is ye gate or doze of the matryx or bellye, and Porta ventris;

and there may bzede many diseases, as vlcers, skabbes, appostumes, fystures, fystles, festures, the pockes, and burnyng of an harlot.

¶ The cause of these impdimentes.

☞ Many of these impedimentes doth come by lyenge with an vnclene man oz menne, oz lyenge with vnclene women oz vnclene persons.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Foz a remedy foz al these akozelayde diseases, loke in the Chapitres of the pzopze names of the wozdes and there is remedy sufficient.

☞ The. 377. Chapitre doth shewe of woundes.

A wound. VVlnus oz Vulnera be the latin wozdes. In greke it is named Trauma oz Traumata. In Englysheit is named a wounde oz woundes, and there be dyuers sozres of woundes, some be newe and fresche woundes and some be olde woundes, some be depe woundes, and some be playne woundes, and some fystuled, and some be festered, some be vlcerated and some hath fystures, and some hath none.

☞ The cause of woundes

¶ Most comonly woundes doth come thozowe an harlot, oz foz an hounde, it doth come also thozowe quarelynge, that some hote knaupshe blonde wolde be out, & dyuers tymes woundes doth come thozowe dzonkennes foz when the dzynke is in, the wytte is out, and then haue at the, and thou at me, fooles be they that wold them part, that wyl make such a dzonken marte.

¶ A remedy.

☞ If it be a grene wounde, fyzste stanche the blonde, and yf the wounde be large and wyde stytche it, and after that lay a playster and let it lye. xx. houres oz moze, tha open it, and mundify it with white wyne. And if the wounde be depe vse ficcatiue playsters made with Olibanum, Frankensence, Literge, Ycos, the bzan of Benes, and Aristologia rotunda and suche lyke. If the wounde be playne take of the rotes of Lylies, of pome Garnade rynes, of galles

Galles, of Aloes or suche lyke. If the woundes be indifferent the wounde mundified, vse the pouder of Myrtylles and Rose leues and suche lyke, and let the patient beware of venerious actes & of contagious meates and drynkes.

¶ For Vnea loke in the addicions after the Extrauagantes.

☞ The.387. Chapitre doth shewe of the Vuels.

Vuele is the lattyn worde. In englysshe it is named vuels the whiche dothe lye in the roufe of the mouthe lyke lytle longe teetes and other whyle they do swell, and other whyle they do fall downe out of theyr place. Vuels.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ If vuels do swell it dothe come throwe aboundaunce of reume or elsthrowe a hote humoure, if the vuels do fall eyther it doth come by laboure or by heer, or elsthrowe great syknes and weknes.

☞ A remedy.

¶ If it do come of reume, vse gargarices and sternutacions, and purge the head and the stomake with pylles of Cochee. If it do come of heat purge coler, and put vp the Vuels that doth fal with the thome layenge Peper on the thome, and vse to eate Peper or elsse take the pouder of a Snayle that is burnte and myxe it with Hony and lay it on the ende of the thome & than put vp the vuels.

Thus endeth the letter of. U. And here followeth the letter of .X.

☞ The.379. Chapitre dothe shewe of an impediment in the eyes.

Xophthalmia is the greke worde. In englysshe it is named a blast or an impedyment in the eye, the which maye come certeyne wayes. Eyes.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

✤ This impediment doth come of an euyl

wynde or elles of some contagyous heet or of an euyll humoure or suche lyke, for the eye wyll neyther swell, nor water nor droppe.

☞ A remedy.

☜ I myghte here shewe of many salubryouse medecines, but the best medecine that I do knowe is to lette the matter alone and medle nat with it but were before the eyes a pece of blacke sarcenet and eate neyther garlycke nor onyons nor drynke no wynes nor stronge ale, and it wyll were awaye.

☞ The .38o. Chappytre dothe shewe of a gut the which dothe lye behynde the weasande or throte boll thorowe the which meate and drynke doth passe oute of the mouthe into the stomake

Æsophagus

ÆSophagus is the latyn worde. In Greke it is named Oysophagos or Meri. In englisch it is named Æsofagon or the mery, or the gut of the stomake the which doth descend from the Epiglote to the orifice of the stomake, there is nothynge that doth passe thorowe the throte boll or the weasande but onelye wynde, yf by chaunce there do at anye tyme anye droppe of drynke or crome of breade, or flye, or any suche lyke thynges doth happen into the weasande there is no remedye but to coughe it out agayne, yf so be that there do by gredy eatynge, or els by anye other myschoryune that any fysche or flesche bone, or anye other thynge do staye in the orifice of the prenominated Æsofagon otherwise named the mery, then do as it shal folowe.

☞ The causes be shewed.

☞ A remedy.

¶ If there happen a bone, or a pyn, or any other thyng into ones throte, fyrst prouoke a vomite, and if that wyll nat helpe, drynke a spoonfull or more of oyle Olyue otherwyse named in Englande Salade oyle, and drynke well, and slepe vpon it.

¶ For Ypichima loke in the chaptre named Catharacta For

☞ For Ypofarca loke in the chapitre named Anofarca or Hidropis.

☞ The. 381. Chapitre dothe shewe of them that doth abhorre water.

Abhorryng of water.

YDroforbia or Hidroforbia be the greke wordes the vsiall worde of latyn is derived oute of greke named Ydroforbia as is sayde, I haue sene and redde that the barbarous worde is named Euforbium which is falle, for Euforbium is a gumme. Hidroforbia in englyshe is abhorrynge of water as I lerned in the partes of grece, and some doth saye it is water in the belye, and some doth saye that it is an impediment of him that can not se the waues of the see or soundynge of the water but his stomake is turned and must, or els is redy to perbreake or to vompt.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come as many auctours doth say of a melancoly humour for the inpotent is named a melancoly passion but I do saye as I do knowe not onelye by my selfe but by manye other whan I dyd vse the seas, and of all ages, and of all complexions beynge in my company, that this matter dyd come more of coler than melancoly, considerynge that coler is mouable and doth swimme in the stomake.

☞ A remedy.

☞ For this matter purge Coler and melancoly humours, for I my selfe, whiche am a Philicion is combered muche lyke this passion, for I can not away with water nor waters by nauigacion, wherfore I do leue al water and to take my selfe to good Ale, and other whyle for Ale I do take good Gascon wyne, but I wyl not drynke stronge wynes, as Malmesey, Romney, Romanishe wyne, wyne Moorle, wyne Greke, and Seeke, but other whyle a draught or two of Muscadell or Basterde, Oley, Capryche, Aligant, Tyre, Malppte, I wyll not refuse, but white wyne of Angeou, or wyne of Orleance, or Renyshe wyne, white or read is good for al men, there is lytle read Renyshe wyne, except it growe about Bon beyonde Colyn, There be many other wynes in diuers

regions, prouinces and countreys that we haue not in Englande. But this I do say, that all the kyngdomes of the worlde haue not so many sondry kyndes of wynes, as be in Englande, and yet there is nothynge to make wyne of.

¶ Thus endeth the letter of. Y. And here foweth the letter of Z.

☞ The. 382. Chapitre dothe shewe of dyse scabbes.

Scabbes.



Erma or Zerua be the latyn wordes. In greke it is named Psora or Lichen the barbarous worde is named Lichena. In englyshe it is a kynde of skabbes the whiche be infectious.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of dyntynge of euyll drynkes and of eatynge of contagyous meates, specyally bye lyenge with infectious persons, it maye come of the corruptyon of bloude, or els by some menstrous humoure.

A remedy.

☞ Take of salte water a galon, and seth in it. iii. handfulles of cromes of wheten bread that is leuande and washe the body with the water twyse or thryse, or els washe the body in the Sea. ii. or .iii. tymes, or els take the bran made of Clocle sedes. iii. handfull, of the pouder of Brymstone. ii. vnces seth this in a potell of white wyne or Vineger, and washe the body. iii. or. iiii. tymes.

☞ The. 383. Chapitre dothe shewe of an impostume that doth come of Fleume.

Apostume

Zimie is the latyn worde. In englyshe it is an impostume ingendred of a fleumatyke humour.

☞ The cause is shewed.

A remedy.

¶ Fyrst purge fleume, than maturate the matter, and than launce the impostume, or els make a corosiue, and make tentes after that minister salues attractiue, and than maturate the flesche and anoynt the place.

The

☞ The.384.Chapitre doth shewe of a Pannicle the whiche shalbe reversed.

Zirbus is the latyn worde. In englyshe it is a pannycle or a caule compounde of.iii. thyn cunicles of dyuers artoures, and vaynes and fatnesse, it doth couer the stomake and the guttes and it doth kepe the heet of them and doth defende the cold, this pericle or pannycle or caule may be relaxed or broken. A pellicle.

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impediment doth come of some great straynę, brose, or fall, or some greate lyft or suche lyke thynges.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst make incision, and after that canterise the abstraction, and I haue sene the cut canterised that the flure of bloud shuld nat folowe, the ouerplus of my mynde in this matter and all other matters I do commyt it to the industry of wyse and expert Phisicions and Chierurgions.

ꝯ τέλος τοῦ βίβλου χαρίσ.

¶ Here endeth the first boke examined in Oxford in June the yere of our lorde. M. CCCCC. xlvi. And in the reigne of our souerayne Lorde kynge Henrye the. viii. kynge of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande the. xxxviii. yere. ¶. And newly Imprinted and corrected, the yere of our Lorde God. M. CCCCC. L. II.

☞ Here folowyth the Table of this present booke.

A

¶ The.1. Chapitre doth shewe of Abstynence. Folio. vii

¶ The.2. Chapitre doth shewe of Abhorynge of a mans stomake. Folio. eodem.

¶ The.3. Chapitre doth shewe of Abhorsion Folio. viii.

¶ The.4. Chapitre doth shewe of a skurfe in the skyn of the head. Folio. eodem.

¶ The.5. Chapitre doth shewe of a tunnynge scabbe Folio. eodem.

✠ The.6. Chapitre doth shewe of an impediment in the corner of the eye. Fol. ix.

¶ The.7. Chapitre doth shewe of vlcerations. Folio eodem.

¶ The.8. Chapitre doth shewe of the grene sykenes or the grene Jaunes. Fol. eodem

¶ The.9. Chapitre doth shewe of the white morphewe. Folio eodem.

¶ The.10. Chapitre doth shewe of a fistulus impostume. Folio. x.

☞ The.11 Chapitre doth shewe of the inflacion of eyes. Folio. eodem

¶ The.xii. Chapitre doth shewe of one of the.iiii. kyndes of Lipposie. Fol. eodem.

☞ The.13. Chapitre doth shewe of a Carbocle Folio. xi.

¶ The.14. Chapitre doth shewe of lytle corncls in the rote of the tonge. Folio. xii.

¶ The.15. Chapitre doth shewe of one of the kyndes of the fallyng sickenes. Fol. eo.

☞ The.16. Chapitre doth shewe of warres. Folio. eodem.

¶ The.17. Chapitre doth shewe of one of the kyndes of the Hydropsyes. Fol. xiii.

¶ The.18. Chapitre doth shewe of casting vp of a mans meate. Folio eodem.

¶ The.19. Chapitre doth shewe of burning of an harlotte. Folio. eodem.

¶ The.20. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans breth or ende. Folio. eodē.

☞ The.21. Chapitre doth shewe of the sqynce Folio. xiiii.

☞ The.22 Chapitre doth shewe of the soule of man. Folio. eodem.

¶ The.23. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans mynde. Folio. xv.

¶ The.24. Chapitre doth shewe of a byle or a felon. Folio. eodem

¶ The.25. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans arse or foundment. Folio. eodem

¶ The.26. Chapitre doth shewe of an hote vlceracō in the rouke of the mouth. fo. xvi.

¶ The.27. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans apetyde Folio. eodem.

¶ The.28. Chapitre doth shewe of the Apoplexye. Folio eodem.

¶ The.29. Chapitre doth shewe of impostumes generall. Folio. xvii.

¶ The.30. Chapitre doth shewe of a Cystryne water. Folio. eodem.

¶ The.31. Chapitre doth shewe of a sore in the eyes. Folio. eodē.

¶ The.32. Chapitre doth shew of the gout artheryche. Folio. xviii.

✠ The.33. Chapitre doth shewe of the eye when it is bloudshot. Folio. eodem.

☞ The.34. Chapitre doth shewe of arsters. Folio. eodē.

¶ The.35. Chapitre doth shewe of pusshes and whelkes. Folio. eodem

¶ The.36. Chapitre doth shewe of wormes. Folio. xix.

¶ The.37. Chapitre doth shewe of the putrifieng of the flesshe. Folio. eodem.

¶ The.38. Chapitre doth shewe of one of the kindes of Hydroplies. Folio. eodem.

☞ The.39. Chapitre doth shewe of all matyche persons whyche be shorte wynded. Folio. xx.

¶ The.40. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans eares. Folio. eodem.

B

¶ The.41. Chapitre doth shewe of stutryng or stamerynge. Folio. xxi

¶ The.42. Chapitre doth shewe of a gredy apetyde. Fol eodem

¶ The.43. Chapitre doth shewe of hoarsnes. Folio. eodem.

¶ The.44. Chapitre doth shewe of an impostume in the eye. Folio. eodē

¶ The.45. Chapitre doth shewe of an impostume in the necke. Folio. xxii.

¶ The.46. Chapitre doth shew of a mans codde. Folio. eodem.

¶ The.47. Chapitre doth shew of a mans armes. Folio. eodem.

☞ The.48.chapitre doth shewe of an impostume or swellynge in the face. Folio. eodem.
The.49.chapitre doth shew of a grosse impostume. folio.xxiii.

L.

¶ The.50. chapitre doth shewe of an inkirmyte the whiche is concurrante with an hydzoptie. folio eodem.
The.51.chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes heles. folio.eodem.
The .52. chapitre doth shewe of the pypes of the lunges. folio eodem.
☞ The.53. chapitre dothe shewe of a canker. folio.xxiiii.
The .54. chapitre dothe shewe of a swellynge. folio eodem.
The .55. chapitre doth shewe of a canine or a dogges apetyde. folio eodem.
¶ The.56. chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes heere. folio.xxv.
The .57. chapitre doth shewe of a mannes head. folio eodem.
¶ The.58. chapitre dothe shewe of a Carbocle or a botche. folio.xxvi.
The.59.chapitre dothe shewe of the sykenes of the pylons. folio eodem.
¶ The .60. chapitre dothe shewe of a canker in a mannes nose. folio eodem.
The.61. chapitre doth shewe of the cardiake passion. folio.xxvii.
☞ The .62. chapitre dothe shewe of the flesshe of man. folio eodem.
The.63. chapitre dothe shewe of the pzinacion of mannes wyttes. folio eodem.
¶ The.64. chapitre dothe shewe of one of the kyndes of kallynge sykenes. fol. eodem.
The .65. chapitre dothe shewe of a depe slepe folio xxviii.
¶ The .66. chapitre doth shewe of a caracte. folio eodem.
☞ The.67. chapitre doth shewe of a cataract or a murre. folio eodem
¶ The.68. chapitre dothe shewe of the cephalarge, folio .xxix.
The.69. chapitre dothe shewe of the cephale or head ache. folio eodem.
¶ The.70.chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes skull. folio eodem.
¶ The .71. chapitre dothe shewe of a mans brayne folio eodem.
The.72.chapitre dothe shewe of the hynder parte of the head. folio.xxx.
¶ The.73.chapitre dothe shewe of an inkynnitie in the eyelydde. folio eodem.
¶ The.74. chapitre dothe shewe of the ciphac. folio eodem.
The .75. chapitre doth shewe of carnels. Folio. xxxi.
¶ The.76. chapitre doth shewe of the gout in the handes. folio eodem.
The.77.chapitre doth shewe of carnal copulation. folio eodem.
¶ The . 78. chapitre dothe shewe of the colycke. folio.xxxii.
The.79. chapitre doth shewe of an humour named coler. folio eodem.
¶ The .80. chapitre dothe shewe of belye ache. folio.xxxiii.
The.81. chapitre dothe shewe of a mans or womans colloure. folio eodem.
The.82.chapitre dothe shewe of burnynge. Folio. eodem.
✠ The.83. chapitre dothe shewe of a terrible and depe slepe folio.xxxiiii.
The .84. chapitre dothe shewe of concepcion. folio eodem.
¶ The .85. chapitre doth shewe of slepynge with open eyes. folio eodem.
The.86. chapitre dothe shewe of the hart of man. folio.xxxv.
¶ The.87.chapitre dothe shewe of deefnesse. folio eodem
The.88. chapitre dothe shewe of Flixa passio. folio eodem.
The 89. chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes body. folio xxxvi.
The.90.chapitre dothe shewe of corpulence. Folio. eodem.
The.91.chapitre doth shewe of the pose. Folio. eodem.
The . 92. chapitre dothe shewe of surfetynge folio eodem.
The.93.chapitre doth shewe of the stynges of the stones. folio.xxxvii.
The.94 chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes skynne. Folio eodem.
✱ The.95. chapitre dothe shewe of square wormes in a mannes body. Folio. eodem.
✠ The.96.chapitre dothe shewe of imperfyte digestion. Folio eodem.

D

The.97. chapitre doth shewe of a mans tothe. Folio.xxxviii.
The.98. chapitre doth shewe of inordynate vpsynge Folio eodem
The.99. chapitre doth shewe of peyne or dolour. Folio. eodem
The.100. chapitre doth shewe of a mans empdyfie. Folio. xxxix.
The.101. chapitre doth shewe of rysyng or lyftynge vp of the herte and brayne. Folio. eodem.
The.103. chapitre doth shewe of a mans dygestion. Folio eodem.
The.104. chapitre doth shewe of the kingers of Man. Folio.xl.
The.105. chapitre doth shewe of whesynge and stoppynge of a maunes wynde. Folio. eodem.
The.106. chapitre doth shewe of a perilous fyre. Folio.eodē.
The.107. chapitre doth shewe of one that can not pysse. Folio eodem.
The.108. Chapitre doth shew of a mans backe Folio.xli.
The.109. chapitre doth shewe of knobbes burres in the fleshe. Fol. eodem

E

The.110. chapitre doth shewe of dronkennes. Folio.xlii.
The.111. chapitre doth shewe of anye swellyng that is sokte. Folio eodem
The.112. chapitre doth shewe of a maunes egestion. Folio.eodem.
The.113. chapitre doth shewe of sonne burnynge. Folio.xlii.
The.114. chapitre doth shewe of the elephancy. Folio. eodem.
The.115. chapitre doth shewe of the conception of a chylde. Fol. eodem.
The.116. Chapitre doth shewe of sickenesses. Folio. eodem.
The.117. chapitre doth shewe of spyttynge of soule corrupte matter. Folio. xliii.
The.118. Chapitre doth shewe of spyttynge of blonde. Folio. eodem.
The.119. chapitre doth shewe of the Ware Folio. eodem.
The.120. chapitre doth shewe of a mannes lyuer Folio. xlv.
The.121. chapitre doth shewe of the pestylence. Folio. eodem.
The.122. Chapitre doth shew of the falling sickenes Folio. xlvi
The.123. chapitre doth shewe of pusshes or wheales. Folio. eodem.
The.124. chapitre doth shewe of eructation or belchyng. Folio. xlvii.
The.125. chapitre doth shewe of inflammations of the eyes. Folio.eodē
The.126. chapitre doth shewe of a harde pusshe or wheale. Folio. eodem.
The.127. chapitre doth shew of putrifieng of the fleshe. Folio eodem
The.128. chapitre doth shewe of startynge in a mans slepe Fol. xlviii
The.129. chapitre doth shewe of weales or pusshes Folio eodem.
The.130. chapitre doth shewe of excrementes. Folio. eodem.
The 131. Chapitre doth shewe of al apostumacions. Fol. eodem.
The.132. chapitre doth shewe of extenuation Folio eodem.
The. 133. chapitre doth shewe of a mans face. folio. xlix.
The.134. chapitre doth shewe of a kynde of scalles. folio. eodem.
The.135. chapitre doth shewe of the kyndes of feuers in generall. folio eodem
The.136. chapitre doth shewe of an Ephymer feuer. folio.l.
The.137. chapitre doth shewe of a corpdygan feuer folio.eodem.
The.138. chapitre doth shewe of a feuer tertian. folio.li.
The.139. chapitre doth shew of a feuer quartayne. folio.eodē.
The.140. chapitre doth shewe of the synoch feuer. folio eodem
The.141. chapitre doth shewe of a feuer caulon. Folio. lii.
The.142. chapitre doth shewe of the putrified feuer. folio.eodem.
The.143. chapitre doth shewe of the Emphisone feuer. folio. liii.
The.144. chapitre doth shewe of the Empetrycke feuer folio.eodē
The.145. chapitre doth shewe of a feuer E-

ypale. folio eodem
The.146. Chapitre doth shewe of the lepo rous feuer. folio. eodē
The.147. chapitre doth shewe of the Tetrath feuer. folio. lxiii.
The.148. chapitre doth shewe of the cera tycke feuer. folio. eodem.
The.149. chapitre doth shewe of the feuer Etycke. folio eodem.
The.150. chapitre doth shewe of the feuer Pestylence. folio. lv,
The.151 chapitre doth shewe of the feuer Lurden. folio. eodem
The.152. chapitre doth shewe of a mannes gall. folio. eodem.
The.153. chapitre doth shewe of a dead child folio. eodem.
The.154. chapitre doth shewe of Synkynge dzeth. folio. eodē
The.155. chapitre doth shew of fleume folio. eodem.
The.156. chapitre doth shewe of apostume folio . eodem.
The.157. chapitre doth shewe of chappes. folio. eodem.
The.158. chapitre doth shewe of a kystie. folio lvii
The.159. chappytre doth shewe of ficus in ano. folio. eodem
The.160. chapitre doth shewe of bloud let tynge. folio. eodem
The.161. chapitre doth shewe of a wheale, named formica. folio eodē.
The.162. chapitre doth shewe of an harde impostume. fol. lviii.

G

The.163. chapitre doth shew of ioy or mirth folio. eodē.
The.164. chapitre doth shewe of croked shoulders. folio. eodem.
The.165. chapitre doth shewe of tarnels. folio. eodem
The.166. chapitre doth shewe of the Go mor pastion. folio. eodē
The.167. chapitre doth shew of a mans tastynge. folio. lx.
The.168 chapitre doth shew of the rouf of the mouth. folio. eodē.
The.169. chapitre doth shew of Gur gulation. folio. eodem
The.170. chapitre doth shewe of a sauce fleume fate. folio eodē

H

The 171. chapitre doth shewe of dul nesse of wytte folio. lxi,
The 172. chapitre doth shewe of the Emerodes. folio. eodem
The.173. chapitre doth shewe of Me grym folio . eodem.
The.174. chapitre doth shewe of lous tycke. folio lxii.
The.175. chapitre doth shewe of the Shyngles. folio. eodē
The.176. chapitre doth shew of the kyndes of hernyes folio. eodem.
The.177. chapitre doth shewe of a Tet ter. folio. lxiii.
The. 178. chapitre doth shewe of the Jaunes fol o. eodem.
The.179. chapitre doth shewe of the hy dzopsye folio. eodē.
The.180. chapitre doth shewe of a wate rysshe humour. folio. lxiiii
The.181. chapptre doth shewe of rotting in the thzote folio. eodem
The.182 chapitre doth shewe of a man. folio eodem.
The.183. chapitre doth shewe of stan dynge of heares. folio. eodē.
The. 184. chapitre doth shewe of the. iiii. complexions. folio lxv,
The.185. chapitre doth shewe of the hy pocunder. folio. eodē.

I

The.186. chapitre doth shewe of a wind vnder the skyn. folio. eodem.
The.187. chapitre doth shewe of Sapnte Anthonyes fyer. folio. lxvi.
The.188. chapitre doth shewe of Swel lynge. folio eodē.
The.189. chapitre doth shewe of Synge wormes. folio. eodem
The.190. chapitre doth shewe of incisy cions. folio. lxvii
The.191. chapitre doth shewe of Inflacy ons. folio. eodem.

☞ The.192. Chapitre doth shewe of stoppyng of a mans water. Folio. eodē.
¶ The.193. Chapitre doth shewe of suffocacion in the belly. Folio eodem.
¶ The.194. Chapitre doth shew of a mans ioyntes. folio. xlviii.

A

‡ The.195. chapitre doth shewe of a mannes lyppes. Folio. eodem.
✣ The.196. Chapitre doth shew of teares. Folio. eodem.
✣ The.197. Chapitre doth shewe of womans mylke. Folio. lxix.
¶ The.198. Chapitre doth shewe of werines. Folio. eodem.
✱ The.199. Chapitre doth shewe of leprous tes Folio. eodem.
¶ The.200. Chapitre doth shewe of frasles Folio. eodem.
✣ The.201. Chapitre doth shewe of deppylacion Folio. eodem.
¶ The.202. Chapitre doth shewe of a web in the eye. Folio. lxx.
✣ The.203. Chapitre doth shew of a kind of leprousnes. Folio eodē.
¶ The.204. chapitre doth shewe of imperfyte dygestion Folio. eodem
✣ The 205. Chapitre doth shewe of blere eyes. folio eodem.
✣ The. 206. Chapitre doth shewe of the kyndes of scabbes. Folio. lxxi.
¶ The.207. chapitre doth shewe of a mans splene folio. eodē.
‡ The.208. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans tonge. folio. eodē.
The.209. Chapitre doth shewe of the stone in the bladder. Folio. lxxii.
¶ The.210. chapitre doth shewe of obstruousnes. folio. eodem
✣ The.211. Chapitre doth shewe of a skurfe in all the body. Folio. eodem
The.212. Chapitre doth shewe of whyte wormes. folio. lxxiii.
✣ The.213. chapitre doth shewe of Lunatycke men. folio. eodem
The. 214. Chapitre doth shewe of Intemperance. Folio. eodem.

M

✣ The.215. chapitre doth shewe of the principal veynes in man. folio. eodē
✱ The.216. chapitre doth shewe of a sodeyn lyckenes. folio. lxxiiii.
The.217. chapitre doth shewe of the frenche pockes folio. eodem.
✣ The.218. Chapitre doth shewe of a skyrty scabbe. Folio. eodem.
The.219. chapitre doth shewe of womans brestes. fol. eodem.
✣ The 220. chapitre doth shewe of a Wadnes. folio. lxxv.
The.221. chapitre doth shewe of a mannes handes. Folio. eodem
✣ The.222. chapitre doth shewe of the matrix of a woman Folio. eodem
✣ The.223. chapitre doth shewe of the vertue of m. decines. Folio. lxxvi.
✣ The.224. capitre doth shewe of the blacke Jawnes. Folio eodem.
The.225. chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes memory. folio eodem.
The.226. chapitre doth shewe of the principall member in man. folio. lxxvii.
The.227. chapitre doth shew of a womans termes. folio eodem.
✣ The.228. chapitre doth shewe of madnes. Folio eodem.
The.229. chapitre doth shewe of melancolye. Folio. lxxviii.
The.230. chapitre dothe shewe of an euyll vlceration. Folio eodem.
The.231. chapitre dothe shewe of a passion vnder. Folio. eodem.
The.232. chapitre dothe shewe of pyssyng. Folio. lxxix.
The.233. chapitre doth shewe of an impediment in the matrix. Folio eodem.
The.234. chapitre dothe shewe of stuttyng or stamerynge. Folio. lxxx.
✣ The .235. chapitre doth shewe of a lyckenesse. Folio eodem.
The.236. chapitre doth shewe of the kynges euyll. Folio eodem.
¶ The .237. chapitre dothe shewe of the Frenche pockes. Folio eodem.
¶ The.238. chapitre dothe shewe of the mozphewe. Folio. lxxxi.
¶ The.239. chapitre doth shewe of a more. Folio. eodem.
¶ The.240. chapitre doth shewe of a monster. Folio eodem.

The.241. Chapitre doth shewe of byeyng. folio.eodem.
The.242. Chapitre doth shew of a woman. Folio. eodem.
✠ The.243. Chapitre doth shewe of musicke Folio. lxxxiii.

N

¶ The.244. chapitre doth shew of a mans nosethyrlles. folio.eodem
The.245. chapitre doth shewe of a mannes buttockes. folio.eodem.
✠ The.246. chapitre doth shewe of the nature of man. folio. eodem.
The.247. chapitre doth shewe of the stone. Folio. lxxxiiii
✠ The.248. chapitre doth shewe of an impostume in the backe. folio.eodem
✠ The.249. Chapitre doth shewe of mans syghe. folio eodem.
‡ The.250. Chapitre doth shewe of the synewes of man. folio.eodē.
The.251. chapitre doth shewe of blysters. folio lxxxv.
☞ The.252. Chapitre doth shewe of nolime tangere. folio.eodem.

O

✠ The.253. chapitre doth shewe of the obscuoulnes. folio.eodem.
✠ The.254. chapitre doth shewe of a mans eyes. folio. lxxxvi.
The.255. Chapitre doth shewe of smellyng. folio eodem.
✠ The.256. Chapitre doth shewe of the trampe. folio. lxxxvii.
The.257. chapitre doth shewe of an impechiment in the eyes. folio eodem
✠ The. 258. chapitre doth shew of a corne in the eye. folio eodem
The.259. Chapitre doth shewe of shorte vpnded. folio.eodē.
✠ The.260. Chapitre doth shewe of mans mouth. fol. lxxxviii
¶ The.261. Chapitre doth shewe of mans bones. Folio.eodem.
☞ The.262. Chapitre doth shewe of yeasyng. Folio. eodem.
¶ The.263. chapitre doth shewe of the hinder part of the head. Folio. eodem.
¶ The.264. chapitre doth shewe of an vlcer in the nose. folio.eodem.

P

☞ The.265. chapitre doth shewe of an impostume. folio. lxxxix.
The. 266. Chapitre doth shewe of kracles. folio. eodem.
¶ The.267. Chapitre doth shewe of a womans labour. Folio.eodem.
¶ The.268. chapitre doth shewe of inflacions of the eares. Folio lxxxx.
¶ The.269. chapitre doth shewe of Carnels. Folio. eodem.
¶ The.270. chapitre doth shewe of whytes flawe. Folio eodem.
☞ The.271. chapitre dothe shewe of the kyndes of palsyes. folio. eodem.
☞ The.272. chapitre doth shewe of kybes. Fol. lxxxxi.
¶ The.273. chapitre doth shewe of Lyce. Folio. eodem.
The.274. chapitre doth shewe of impedymentes in the lunges. Folio. eodem.
¶ The.275. chapitre doth shewe of carnels folio. lxxxxii.
The.276. chapitre doth shewe of a mannes fete. folio. eodem.
The.277. chapitre doth shewe of Pia mater. Folio .eodem.
The 278. chapitre doth shewe of phrenysies, folio. eodem.
The.279. chapitre doth shewe of whyte cornes. Folio.lxxxxiii
The.280. chapitre doth shewe of the fatnes of a man. Folio. eodem.
The.281. chapitre doth shewe of matter in the eye. Fol. eodem.
The.282. Chapitre doth shewe of inuolutary standing of a mans yerde. Fol. eodē.
¶ The.283. chapitre dothe shewe of spityng of bloud. Folio. eodem.
The.284. chapitre doth shewe of a mannes spyttyll Folio. lxxxxiii.
The.285. Chapitre doth shew of the pluricie folio. eodem.
The.286. chapitre doth shewe of fleshly matter in the nose. folio.eodem.
The.287. Chapitre doth shewe of the accute in the fete Folio. lxxxxv.

¶ The .288. chapitre doth shewe of polu-
cions. folio. eodem.
The .289. chapitre doth shewe of shurfe in
the head. folio eodem.
¶ The .290. chapitre doth shewe of sprow-
eynge. folio. lxxxvi.
The.291. chapitre doth shewe of bledynge
at the nose. folio eodem.
¶ The .292. chapitre dothe shewe of it-
chynge. folio. eodem.
The 293. chapitre doth shewe of shabbes.
Folio. eodem.
¶ The .294. chapitre doth shewe of con-
sumption. folio. lxxxvii.
The .295. chapitre doth shewe of a webbe
in a mannes eye. folio eodem.
¶ The.296. chapitre doth shewe of a mans
nutries. folio eodem.
Th .297, chapitre doth shewe of brwtye.
Folio. eodem.
¶ The .298. chapitre doth shewe of a man-
nes lunges. folio. lxxxviii.
The .299. chapitre dothe shewe of flees.
Folio. eodem.
¶ The .300. chapitre dothe shewe of
pushes. folio. eodem.

M.

The .301. chapitre dothe shewe of the
squyneye. folio. lxxxix.

N.

¶ The.302. chapitre dothe shewe of the
tongue. folio. eodem.
The .303. chapitre dothe shewe of chappes.
Folio. eodem.
The.304. chapitre dothe shewe of the her-
nyes. folio. eodem.
¶ The .305. chapitre doth shewe of hozle-
nesse. folio. eodem.
The.306. chapitre dothe shewe of the pose.
Folio. L.
The.307. chapitre doth shewe of the raynes
of the backe. folio. eodem.
The.308. chapitre doth shewe of a reume in
a mannes head. folio. eodem.
☞ The.309. chapitre dothe shewe of cro-
kynge. folio. eodem.
The .310. chapitre dothe shewe of a rup-
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Imprinted at London in Fletestrete at the signe of the George next to saynt Dunstones Church by Wyllyam Powell. In the yere of our Lorde God. M. D. L I I I.

CVM PRIVILEGIO AD imprimendum solum.

W P

THE SE-
CONDE BOKE OF
the Breuyary of
Healeh, named the Extrauagantes followeth.

Compyled by Andrewe Boorde of Phisicke doctor.

(:)



Who so euer wyll knowe to nombre in Algorysme he may knowe by the nombrynge the Chapitres of these two bokes comprehended in one volume, for it doth teache one to nombre from one to. CCC. and odde, and so by it one for this matter may come to a forther knowlege in Algorysme. Also in this boke a man shall knowe the Judicialles of Urines and of the Pulses with diuers other infirmities, the whiche I dyd omytte and leue out in the fyrste boke. And for as muche as I, nor no man els can wrytte so plainely the termes of Phisike that euery man can perceyue the receptes. Therfore I do aduertise and do counsel all men to consulte with some experte Apoticary in makynge and ordrynge of suche receptes and medecines. Furthermore lerned men and other may wel interrupt and reprehende me for wrytynge my incongruite that the latyn wordes be nat truely set in theyr cases with the Englyshe wordes, blyng diuers tymes the nominatiue case for other cases. I do it for no other purpose, but that ignorannt persons may the better vnderstande the matter. For I do nat wryte these bokes for lerned men, but for symple and vnlerned men that they may haue some knowlege to ease them selfe in their dyseases and infirmites. And bycause that I dyd omyt and leaue out many thynges in the fyrste boke named the Brenitary of Health. In this boke named the Extrauagantes I haue supplied those matters the whiche shulde be reherced in the fyrst boke. And nowe to conclude yf I haue omytted any thynge necessary to be expressed in these bookes, or haue not satisfyed euery mannes mynde of their infirmities or diseases, I do remitte this matter to the forther industry and iudgement of discrete doctours of Phisike and expert maysters of Chirurgy.

Thus endeth the Preface.

☞ The fyrste Chapitre dothe shewe of the distemperance of the Stomake.

ANorexia is the greke worde. The barbarus word is Anarexia In latin it is named Stomachi distemperamentum. In Englyshe it is named a distemperance of the stomake or auercion of the stomake from meate.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of euyl humours in the stomake, or els thorowe imbecillytie or wekenes of the stomake, or els thorowe greate infyrmytie the whiche doth take away a mans stomake or apetyde.

¶ A remedy.

☞ The cause digested al sower thynges and sauces doth prouoke an apetyde, for this matter loke in Apetitus in the Bzeuiary of Healthe.

☞ The. 2. Chapitre dothe shewe of lytle fat graynes in the browes.

ASarnar or Arnersa be the araby wordes. In latyn it is named Aggregacio or Materia pinguis in supercilia. In Englyshe it is named a fatte matter in the browes the whiche be granulose aggregacions.

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

☞ This impedimente doth come of fleume or els of reume.

☞ A remedy.

¶ ffyrst washe the place with white wine. iii. tymes & after that anoynt the browes with the oyle of wormewod & purge fleume.

☞ The. 3. Chapitre dothe shewe of Hooze and of white heares.

CAnicies is the latin worde. In greke it is named Poliotos. In Englyshe it is named hooze or white heares.

☞ The cause of this matter.

¶ This matter doth come eyther naturally or els accy-

dentally, yf it do come naturally it doth come thorowe age and melancoly humours, yf it do come accidentally it doth come thorowe feare, sorowe, greate trouble, great syckenes, and it maye come of to muche vsage of venerious actes.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If it do come naturally, that thynge the whiche nature doth gyue, no man by lernyng can take it away. If it do come accidentally vse the Electuary de Aromatibus, or the confection of Alharyse, and anoynt the head with the oyle of Costine.

☞ The. 4. Chapitre dothe shewe of Chafynge specially vnder the eares.

CAroli is the latin worde. In Englysshe it is named chafyng, specially vnder the eares. And some doth say it is an vlceracion betwyxt the skynne and the head vnder the eares.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

This impediment doth come dyuers wayes, as by euyll humours in the head, or lyenge with vnclene or menstruous persons, or eatynge or drynkynge some euyll thynge.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If age, tyme, and strength wyll permyt it, open a veyne named Sophena and exhauste. ii. or. iii. vnces of the syde that the impediment is in, and after that purge the matter, and take of Cassia of Diacatolicon, of eche halfe an vnce, of the Electuary of Roses. ii. drames, and with the water of Endiue make a potion & drynke it at. iii. tymes, and if nede be vse Clysters and suppositers, and make playsters after this maner. Take of Malowes, of Roses leues, of Camomyll, of eche an handfull, of Mellylote an vnce & a halfe, seth all this in fayre water, and put into it of the oyle of Dyl, of the oyle of Roses, of the oyle of Camomyll, of eche an vnce and make plasters of it and lay it to the place diuers nyghtes to bedwarde.

☞ The. 5. Chapitre dothe shewe of Cartilages or Grystles.

CArtilago is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Chondros. In Englysshe it is named cartylages or grystles

gryſtles, to the whiche many impedimentes may come, as ache, and wrestynge of ioyntes, and ſuche lyke.

☞ The cauſe of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of ſome great colde, or els by ſome euyll myſfortune or chaunce.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrſt the oyle of Turpentyne myxte with Netes fote oyle is good, or a Pych cloth is good, and ſo is euery thynge the whiche is good for the ioyntes, therfore loke in the Chapitre named Junc ture in the Breuiary of Healthy.

☞ The. 6. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a Surfytte.

CAros is the greke worde. In latin it is named Cra pula. In Englyſhe it is named a ſurfyt.

¶ The cauſe of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come moſt comonly of euyll rule or euyll dyet, or eating or drynking to much meat or drynke, or eatyng rawe or euyl meates and drinkes.

¶ A remedy.

¶ The beſt remedy for a Surfytte is to abſtayne longe after that the ſurfytte is taken and to ſlepe muche, or els to labour it out, and for this matter purgacions be good, ſo be it that age & tyme wyll permyt it. And after a ſurfytte a draughte of Aqua vite maye be ſuffered.

☞ Chinus is the iuce procedyng of meat digeſted.

☞ The. 7. Chapitre dothe ſhewe of Agnelles in a manneſs fete.

CLauus is the latin worde, and ſome do name it Papu le. In englyſhe it is named cornes or agnelles in a mannes fete or toes.

☞ The cauſe of this impediment,

☞ This impediment doth come by werynge of ſtrayte ſhoes, by reaſon of the which the fete and the toes doth not lye at lybertie with eaſe and then labour with heate obuyatynge or beynge concurrant togyther doth pro-

create or ingender this aforesayde impediment.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste pare the Agnelles or cornes with a sharpe knyfe vnto the tyme it bothe come to the quycke flesche that the bloude ronne out, wype away the bloude and than droppe into the place or places redd ware, and let it lye vnto the tyme it be consumed, and than yf nede be reitterate this matter.

☞ The. 8. Chapitre doth shewe of amans Necke.

COllum is the latin worde. In greke it is named Auchin. In Englyshe it is named a necke. In the necke may be many diseases, as the crycke, or shakyng or suchlyke.

☞ The cause of these impediments.

¶ These impedimentes doth come eyther by lyenge awrye with the necke, or els it doth come of some colde taken in the necke, or els by some reumaticke humoure dystyllynge from the head to the necke, or it maye come of drynkynge in the mornynge without breade or meat eatynge, or els by some great leare, or els anger.

¶ A remedy.

☞ If it do come of reume purge reume, as it is specified in the Chapitre named reuma in the Breuiary of healthy. If it do come of colde, or of the debilite of spondylles, anoynt the necke with the oyle of Anthos, otherwyse named the oyle of Rosmary flowers & beware of stoupynge with the head and necke, for this matter the oyle of Spyke is good. If it do come of a crycke or any other ways, anoynt the necke with oyle of Turpentine cõpounde with a lytle Aqua vite, and kepe the necke bone warme.

☞ The. 9. Chapitre dothe shewe of the pylles or swellynge in the Foundement

COndiloma is the greke worde. In latin it is named Rugosum ani tuberculum. The barbarous worde is named Condolomata. In englyshe it is named a swellynge in the foundment and some doth take this for the pyles the whiche I do take this impedymente of swellynge

lynge doth moze infest women then men.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of reume and of the coz-ruption of fleume.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyzste wasche the place twise oz thzise with white wyne, and than vse lycatiue medecines.

☜ The. 10. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes Buttocke bones.

Coxa is the latin wozde. In greke it is named Ichi-on. In Englyshe it is named a buttocke bone, the which may haue many displeasures, as by a fal, a stripe, a bzose, oz suche lyke.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Take of Smalage and of Louage, of eche. ii. handfulles, of Malowes. iiii. handfull, of Deare suet. ii. vnces, sethe all this in ronnyng water, and after that bath and wash the place with the wather, and than to bedwarde, lay the substance vpon the place. Oz els take of the oyle of Turpentine. iii. vnces and compounde it with Aqua vite and anoynt the place diuers tymes, oz els take of the Netes foote oyle. iii. vnces, of the oyle of Spyke halfe an vnce & anoynt the place as one shulde greese a payze of olde botes.

☞ For Crassitudo loke in the Chapitre named Pinguedo in the fyrst boke named the Bzeuiary of health.

☞ The. 11. Chapitre dothe shewe of a Demoniacke person, the whiche is possessed of oz with the Deuyll oz deuyls.

Demoniacus oz Demoniaci be the latin wozdes In greke it is named Demonici. In Englyshe it is named he oz they the whith be mad and possessed of the deuyll oz deuyls, and theyz pzopertie is to hurt and kyll them selfe, oz els to hurt and kyll any other thynge, therfoze let euery man beware of them, and kepe them in a sure custody.

☞ The cause of this matter.

☙ This matter doth passe all maner of syckenesses and diseases, and is a fearefull and a terryble thynge to se a deuyl or deuyls shoulde haue so muche and so greate a power ouer man as it is specifyed of such persõs dyuers tymes in the gospell, specially in the. ix. Chapitre of Marke, Chryste sendynge his disciples to preache the worde of God, geuynge them power to make sycke mẽ whole, lame men to go, blynde to se, &c. Some of theym dyd go by a man that was possessed of deuels, and they coude not make him whole. Shortly to conclude, Chryst dyd make hym whole. The dyscyples of Chryste asked of hym why that they could not make the possessed man of the deuyls whole. And Jesus Chryst sayd to thẽ: this kynde of deuyls can not be cast out without prayer and fastynge. Here it is to be noted that nowe a dayes few or els none doth set by prayer or fasting regardyng not gods wordes, in this mattere I do feare that such persons be possessed of the deuil although they be not starke madde, and to shewe we further of demoniake persons the whiche be starke madde. The fyrst tyme that I did dwell in Rome, there was a gentyl woman of Germany the whiche was possessed of deuyls, & she was brought to Rome to be made whole. For within the precynct of S. Peters church without S. Peters chapel standeth a pyller of white marble gratedrounde about with yron, to the whiche our Lorde Jesus Chryste dyd lye in hym selfe vnto in Pylates hall, as the Romaynes doth say, to the which pyller al those that be possessed of the deuyll, out of dyuers countres and nations be brought thyther, and as they saye of Rome such persons be made there whole. Amonge al other this woman of Germany whiche is. CCCC. myles and odde, frome Rome was

brought

brought to the pyller I then there beyng presente with great strength and violently with a. rr. or mo men this woman was put into that pyller within the pyron grate and after her dyd go in a preeste, and dyd examine the woman vnder this maner in the Italian tonge. Thou deuyl or deuyls I do adiure the by the potencial power of the father and of the sonne our Lorde Jesus Christe and by the vertue of the holy ghoste that thou do shewe to me, for what cause that thou doeste possesse this woman, what wordes was aunswered I wyll not wryte, for men wyll not beleue it, but wolde say it were a foule and great lye, but I dyd heare that I was afrayd to tary any longer lest that the deuyls shulde haue come out of her and to haue entred into me, remembrynge what is specified in the. viii. Chapitre of S. Mathewe when that Jesus Christ had made two men whole the whiche was possessed with a legiõ of deuils. A legiõ is. xr. M. iv C. nynety and nyne, the sayd deuyls dyd desyre Jesus that when they were expelled out of the aforsayde two men, that they myght enter into a herde of hogges, and so they dyd, and the hogges dyd runne into the sea and were drowned. I consyderynge this, and weke of faith and afeard, crossed my selfe and durste not to heare ase such matters, for it was to stupendious and aboue all reason, yf I shulde wryte it, and in this matter I dyd maruell of an other thynge if the efficacitie of such maykynge one whole dyd rest in the vertue that was in the pyller, or els in the wordes that the preest dyd speake I do iudge it shulde be in the holy wordes that the preest dyd speake, and not in the pyller, for and yf it were in the pyller the Bysshops and the Cardinalles that hathe ben many yeres past, and those that were in my tyme, and they that hath bin lence, wolde haue had it in more

reuerence

reuerence, and not to suffre rayne, hayle, snowe, & such wether to fal on it, for it hath no couerynge, but at laste when that I dyd consyder that the vernacle the phisnomy of Chryst and scarse the sacrament of the aulter was in maner vncouered, & al .s. Peters Churche downe in ruyne, & vtterly decayed & nothing set by, considerynge in olde chapels, beggers and baudes, hoores & theues dyd lye within them, alles & moyles dyd defyle within the precincte of the Churche, and byenge and sellynge there was vsed within the precinct of the sayde Church that it dyd pytie my harte and mynde to come and se any tyme more the sayde place and Churche. Then dyd I go amonge the fryers mendicantes, and dyuers tymes I dyd se reuelathes pro defunctis hange vppon fryers backes in walettes, then I went to other relygious houses, as the Celestines and to the Charterhouse, and there I dyd se nullus ordo. And after that I dyd go amonges the monkes & chanons and cardynalles, and there I dyd se horror inhabitans. Then did I go rounde about Rome, and in euery place I did se Lechery and boggery, decept and vsery in euery corner and place. And yt saint Peter & Paule do lye in Rome they do lye in a hole vnder an Aulter, hauing as much golde and syluer, or any other Jewel as I haue about myne eye, and if it do rayne, hayle, or snowe, if the wind stande Estwarde, it shal blowe the rayne, haile, or snow to saint Peters spelunke, wherefore it maketh manye men to thinke that the twoo holy Apostles shoulde not lye in Rome, specially in the place as the Romaines sai they do lye. I do meruayle greately that suche an holy place and so great a Churche as is in all the worlde, except saint Sophis churche in Constantinople, shuld be in such a vyle case as it is in. Considerynge that the byf

shops

thops of Romes palice, & his castel named castel angil standyng vpon the water or great ryuer of Tiber with in Rome, and other of their places, and all that Cardynalles palacis be so sumptuously maintenyed, as well without as in maner within, and that they wyl se theyr Cathedral churche to lye lyke a swynes stie. Our Peter pence was wel bestowed to the reedyfyeng of s. Peters Churche, the which dyd no good but to norische syn, & to maintaine war. And shortly to cõclude, I dyd neuer se no vertue nor goodnes in Rome but in bychop Adryãs days, which wold haue reformed diuers inormities, & for his good wil & pretence he was poysoned within .iii. quarters of a yere after he did com to Rome as this ma ter with many other matters mo, be expressed in a boke of my sermõs, & now to cõclude who so euer hath bin in Rome & haue sene theyr vsage there, excepte grace do worke aboue nature he shal neuer be good man after, be not these creatures possessed of the deuyl. This matter I do remit to the iudgement of the readers, for god kno weth that I do not wryte halfe as it is or was, but that I do write is but to true, the moze pytie, as god know- eth. Do not you thinke that many in this contre be pos- sessed of the deuil, & be mad, although they be not starke mad, who is blynder thẽ he that wyl not se, who is mad der then he that doth go about to kil his owne soule, he that wil not labour to kepe the cõmaundements of god but dayly wil breke thẽ doth kil his soul, who is he that loueth god and his neighboure as he ought to do, but who is he that nowe a dayes do kepe theyr holy days, & where be they that doth vse any wordes but swerynge, lyenge, or slaunderyng is the one ende of their tale. In all the worlde there is no region nor countrie that doth vse moze swearynge then is vsed in Englande: for a

chylde

chylde that soone can speake, a boye, a gyrle, a wenche, now a dayes be there as great othes as an old knaue and an olde drabbe, it was vsed that when swerynge dyd come vp fyrst, that he that dyd swere shulde haue a phylyp, gyue that knaue or drabbe a phylyp with a clubbe that they do stagger at it, and then they and chyldren wolde beware after that of swerynge whiche is a damnable synne, the vengeance of god doth ofte hange ouer them, & yf they do not amend and take repentance they shalbe dampned to hell where they shalbe mad for euermore worlde without ende. wherefore I do counsayle all such cupl dyspoied persons of what degree so euer they be of, amende these faultes whyles they haue nowe leysure, tyme, and space, and do penance, for els there is no remedy but eternall punishement.

☞ A remedy.

Wold to god that the kyng our soueraigne lord with his most honorable counsel wold se a reformacion for this swerynge & for Heresies, for the which sinnes we haue had great punishement, as by dere price of corne and other vytayles, for no man can remedy these sinnes, but god and our kyng, for there be a perilous number of them in Englande if they were diligently sought out, I do speke here of heretikes, as for swerers a mā nede not to to seke for them, for in the kynges court & lordes courtes, in Cities, borowes and in townes, & in euery house, in maner there is abhominable swerynge, and no man doth go about to redresse it, but doth take swerynge as for no sin, wher the is a damnable synne, & they the which doth vse it, be possessed of the deuyll, & no man can helpe them, but God & our kynge. For Demoniacus loke in the Chapitre named Mania.

☞ The. 12. Chapitre doth shewe of inuoluntary pyssynge.

Dampnes is the greke worde, and the Latins doth vse the sayde worde. In Englysche it is named a passion of the bladder, out of which inuoluntarely doth passe or issueth out of the vrine of some menne that they can not kepe theyr water neyther wakinge nor slepinge

and

and some men haupnge this passion in theyr slepe shal thynke and dreame that they do make water agaynste a wall, a tree, or hedge or such lyke, and so dreampnge they do make water in theyr bedde.

¶ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impedimente doth come of greate debylytye and wekenes of the bladder, or els thorowe great frigiditie or coldnes of the bladder, or els of to muche drynkynge, and slouthfulnes.

¶ A remedy.

☞ For a remedy loke in the Chapitre named Mictus in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of Healthe.

* The.13. Chapitre doth shewe of the emunctory places.

EMunctoria is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named the emunctory or clensynge places of mans body. Here is to bemarked that man hath.iii. pryncypall members, the hert the brayne, and the lyuer, and euery one of these pryncipall members hathe emunctory places to clense them selfe, as the hertes emunctory places be under the arme holes there where the heares doth growe. The brayne hath many emunctory places to purge him selfe, as the eyes, the eares, the nose, the mouth, the herys and the poores of the head. The lyuer hath emunctory places, as the bladder the foundment and the flankes or the share.

☞ The.14. Chapitre doth shewe of the passion of the Lyuer.

EPatica passio be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the passion of the lyuer, and who so euer hath this passion doth fele peyne in the ryght syde.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a colerycke humour or els of myxt humours, or of menstruous humours.

A re-

A remedy.

Fyrste purge coler, and vse ealy purgacions, and beware of euery thynge that doth hurt the Lyuer, as hote wynes and spices and Aqua vite, and vse colde thynges as Saunders, Southystell, Endiue, Dandelyon, Cicory, and Lyuerwort, Letice, & such lyke.

The. 15. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mans weande.

Epigloton is the grebe worde. In Englysshe it is named the flappe of the weande or the throte bol the whiche doth deuyde the two cundites, the one is the weande the whiche wynde doth passe in and out, and the other is named Ysophagon thorowe the whiche meate and drynke doth go into the stomake, as it doth appere in the chapitre named Oysopnagos in the Vzeuiary of health.

The. 16. Chapitre doth shewe of excoriacion.

Excoriacio is the latin worde. In englysh it is named excoriacion or takynge awaye the skin in any place of mans body. In Italian it is named Malum Mule.

The cause of excoriacion.

Excoriacion dothcome two wayes, eyther voluntary or elsinuoluntary, if it be voluntary then the skyn is taken of bysome knyfe, or some other instrumente and yf it be inuoluntary, eyther it doth come by chafing or els by gallynge, that is to say eyther by goyng or by rydynge.

A remedy.

Take of Rose leues, of Plantain leues, of Malowes, of Myrtylles, of eche .ii. handfull, seth this in water, and put to it a lytle Sede and washe the place .iii. nyghres to bedwarde, and if you can not get this, rub the place with a talowe candel.

The. 17. Chapitre dothe shewe of eructuacions or belchynge.

Eructuacio is the latin worde. In Englysshe it is named eructuacyon or belchyng.

The

☞ The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of greate ventositie in the botome of the stomake, and otherwhile it doth come of gredy eatynge.

¶ A remedy.

☞ In this matter vse Diatriumpiperion dronken with wyne, Ierapigra in this matter is good, and so be drygges and lolanges made to breake wynde.

☞ The. 18. Chapitre doth shewe of spittynge of bloude thorowe a cough.

Epima is the greke worde. In latin it is named Sputum sanioſum exiens cum tuſſi. In Englyshe it is named spyttynge of bloud with a cough, for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Emoptoica paſſio in the first boke named the Breuiary of health.

☞ The. 19. Chapitre dothe shewe of the kyndes of Fluxes.



Luxus ventris be the latin wordes. In englyshe it is named the flyxe, and there be iii. kyndes named in latin Lienteria Diarrhea and Diſſinteria. In Englyshe it is named the Lyentery, the Dyarrhy, and the Dyllentery. The Lyentery egesteth or doth auoyde the meate in maner as it was eaten. The Dyarrhy is a comon laxe. The Dyllintery is the bloudy flyxe, and some doth name these flyxes after this maner. Inteſtinal, Epaticall and Sãguine. Inteſtynall commeth daye and nyght with fretyng in the belly. Epatycke or Epatycal flyxe cometh without peyne pryckyng or fretyng. The bloudy or Sanguyne flyxe maketh excoriacion of the guttes with peyne pryckynge and fretynge.

☞ The. 20. Chapitre doth shewe of werynes of a mannes body.

Fatiga-

FAtigacio is the latin. In greke it is named Ponos or Camatos. In Englyshe it is named werynes of the body.

☜ The cause of werynes.

¶ Werynes doth come many wayes, as by extreme labour, doynge more then the strength of the body is able to perfourme, it maye come of the debylitie of the body, it may come thorowe syckenes, and it may come thorowe rydynge vpon an euyll horse, or syttynge in ane euyll sadle, specially when the horse is galled on the backe, or spore galled, then the horse is as wery of his mayster, as his maister is werye of hym.

¶ A remedy.

* Fyrst after labour and werynes, ease and rest is the best medecine. And if suche matters do come of debilitie or sickenes, vse a good diet, and to be norysshed with good meates and drynkes and good lodgynge, and let no man labour no more than the strength of the body is able to do and to perfourme it. And yf it do come thorowe rydinge vpon an euyll horse or sadle, let hym neuer ryde in no sadle nor vpon no horse, geldyn nor mare, nor other beast, and he shall neuer be wery nor galled for suche matters.

☞ The. 21. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans Jawes.

FAuces is the latin worde, In greke it is named Pharinges. In englyshe it is named a mans Jawes the whych maye haue many impedimentes, as the Crampe and the Palsye. &c.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes doth come of reume causynge ache, or els it maye come of a borose or a stripe causynge the peyne, or els it may be a palsye or a Crampe or they may be out of ioynt.

¶ A remedy.

☞ If it do come of reume, purge reume, as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Reuma. If it be out of ioynte strike or sette it in agayne. If it do come eyther of apalsy or of a crampe, vse fricacions with the oyle of Musterde sedes, or els with Musterde or Castory.

The

☞ The. 22. Chapitre dothe shewe of Puches or wheales vnnaturall.

FOrmica miliaris be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named puches, pimples, or lytle wheales.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of coler or els of myxte humours, as of coler and fleume, or of coler and melancoly, &c.

☞ A remedy.

✝ Use to eate the sirupe of Fumitery, and purge the matter with Diacatholicon and Diafenicon or other purgacions, as the cause requireth, and after that take of Verdegrece, of Hony, of roche Alome, of eche halfe an vnce, of Rose water, of Plantain water, of the iuyce of Celondine, of eche halfe an vnce, of white Arsnecke the weyghte of. ii. ß. boyle al this togyther and washe or anoint the place.

☞ The. 23. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes Kne or knees.

GEnu is the latin worde. In greeke it is named Goni. In Englyth it is named a mans kne the which may haue diuers impedimentes, as ache, stykes, swellynge, straynyng and it maye be out of ioynte, or els otherwyse hurte, and it maye come by a gout or a syaticke passion, or some extreme colde there taken, or suche lyke impediment.

¶ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes doth come of euyll order of a mans selfe, or euyll dyet, or by myssortune or of some principall sickenes, &c.

☞ A remedy.

* I do not knowe a better remedy than fricacions or rubbynges with a mans hande, takynge the oyle of Turpentine with the fricacion or rubbynge, and for this matter an hote Towe toorde is not the worst medecine, or playster applicated to the place, &c.

☞ The.24. Chapitre dothe shewe of grosnes.

GRossities is the barbarous woorde. In latin it is named Crassitudo. In greke it is named Pachites. In Englyshe it is named grosnes.

¶ The cause of this impediminte.

☞ This impediment doth come naturally, or elsaccydently, if it do come naturally there is no remedy, yf it do come accidently then it doth come eyther by greate drynkynge, or by grosse and greac fedyng, or els of to muche cherysshynge andnourysshynge of ones selfe.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Vse purgacions and greac study, and in meates and dryn̄kes, vse Peper and eate Vineger and sower sauces. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Pinguedo in the Breuiary of healthe.

☞ The.25. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans Goomes.

GIngiue is the latin woorde. In greeke it is named Oula. In Englyshe it is named the goomes the whiche may haue many impediminces, as wheles, blysters, fystles, bledynge, excoriacion, and superfluous growynge of the flesshe of the goomes and suche lyke.

¶ The cause of this impediminte.

☞ This impediment most comonly doth come of superabundance of reume dystyllynge from the heade to the goomes and dyuers other wayes.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If it do come thorowe reume, purge reume. &c. If it do come thorowe any Canker or fystle, loke in the Chapitres named Cancer and Fistula in the Breuiary of healthy. If it do come of superfluous flesshe remoue the cause with an oyntment named Vnguentum egipciacum, and the water of Alome is good to the goomes fricated or rubbed with Sage leues.

☞ The.26. Chapitre dothe shewe of difficultnes of openynge and closynge the eyes.

GEsse is the araby woorde. In latin it is named Difficultas apiendi et claudendi oculos. In Englishe it is

is named when one can not with ease open and shyt the Eye lyddes.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impedimente doth come of viscus reume and grosse humours in the head

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge the head with gargarice and sternutacions, and than purge the head and the stomake with pylles of Cochee, and eate nat the heades nor braynes of the flesshe nor fysshe, and beware to eate the fatnes of all fysshes.

☞ The. 27. Chapytre dothe shewe of the. iiii. kyndes of the Goute.

GVtta is a barbarous worde, and there be. iiii. kyndes named in latin Chiragra, Podagra, Sciatica, and Arretica, the one is in the handes and fyngers, and armes, the whiche is named Chiragra, the other is named Podagra, and that is in the fete and the toes, and the legges. The thyrde doth kepe the hokyl bone, and doth run to the knee, and in proces of tyme it doth discende to the ancle, and to the litle toe, and is named Sciatica. The iiii. kynde of the goute is named the goute arretycke the whiche doth runne all the toyntes and partes of a mans body. For these matters loke in theyr Chapitres in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of health.

☞ The. 28. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans throte.

GVtter is the latin worde. In greke it is named Laryux. In Englyshe it is named a throte the whiche is the whole space that doth conteyne the principall way that is named Isophagon or the Merye and the principall way of the breth the whiche is named in latin Canna pulmonis or Trachea arteria otherwise named in englyshe the wesand or the throteboll, & in this place may be ingendred many infirmities, as carnels, swel-

Hynges, apostumes, as the squinces, and hoarsnes, and suche lyke, for the whiche loke in the chapitres named Angina. Raucedo, Apostema, in the fyrst booke named the Bzeuiary of health.

The.29. Chapitre doth shewe of Frantickenes.

HYostianum is a kynde of frantickenes, and it doth take the name of a greke worde named Hiostianns the whiche in Englysche is named Henbane, for who so euer doth eate of Henbane or an herbe named Dwale shal fal into a frantyckenes or a fantastycall mynde.

The cause is shewed.

A remedy.

* Fyrst kepe the pacient in a close chamber and let hym haue mery company about hym, and gyue to hym Gotes mylke with suger and let hym drynke posset ale made with Gotes mylke. iii. or. iiii. dayes. And if one can not get Gootes mylke, vse for it Meth or Metheglyn, or pure water with suger.

The.30. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes flankes or share.

INguine is the latin word. In greke it is named Bubones. In Englysche it is named a mans flankes or share the which may haue dyuers impedimentes, as carbocles, Apostumes and suche lyke.

The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes and such lyke doth come throwe the infection of the lyuer, for those places be the emunctory places of the lyuer.

A remedy.

* Take of Malowes soden in the broth that flesche hath bene soden in. ii. handfull, of wheat flower, of Barly flower, of eche. iii. vnces make a playster of it, puttynge to it. ii. yolkes of egges and a lytle Butter and oyle Olyue, and make playsters, and lay it on the sore place, and after that, take of the rotes of white Lylies, of

Holyhockes

Holyhockes, of eche. iiii. vnces. seth this in water, and then put to it of the flower of lyne sede, of wheate flower. iii. vnces, of swines greece. ii. vnces, and when it is colde compounde. iii. yolkes of egges with it and make playsters.

¶ The. 31. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans bowels.

INtestina is the latin worde. In greke it is named Entera. In Englyshe it is named a mans guttes or bowelles, the whiche may haue dyuers impedimentes, as fretynge, or akynge or suchlyke.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

☞ These impedimentes doth come eyther of colde or the colycke, or of wormes, or els of some great laxe, or of the Iliake,

☞ A remedy.

☞ If it do come of colde, kepe the bely warme, and vse warme meates, yf it do come of the colycke, or Iliacke, or of wormes, or of any laxe, loke in the Chapitre named Colica passio, vermes, and Diarrhea in the Vrenary of health.

¶ The. 32. Chapitre doth shewe of an hare lypped person.

LAbrum leporinum be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named Hare lypped.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther naturally or els accydently, if it do come by nature the person was borne so, if it do come accidently it doth come eyther by a stripe or by burnynge.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If it do come by nature, the flesche whiche doth growe to the gummes must be rered with a sharpe instrument, and the vpper side must be a lytle rypped and the. ii. sides of the Hare lyppes must be excoriated, and then sticked with a nedle and a good stronge threde and then lay to it salues, yf it do come by burnynge loke in the chapitre named Combustio. If it do come of a stryppe make it whole lyke an other wounde.

*The.33. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes syde.

LAtus is the latin worde. In greke it is named Plura In Englyshe it is named a syde. In the side or sides may be many impedimentes, as impostumes and stytches and suche lyke.

The cause of these impedimentes.

These impedimentes doth come dyuers wayes, yf it be in the ryght syde, the impediment doth come of the infection of the lyuer, yf it be in the lefte syde the splene may be infected, or els in the sydes may be impostumes stytches, or Illica passio, or suche lyke, the whiche doth come of ventolitie or wynde.

A remedy.

* If the Lyuer be the cause, loke in the Capitre named Epar. If the Splene be the cause, loke in the Chapitre named Splen in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of health. If it come otherwayes, take vp the earth within a doze that is well troden and pare it vp with a spade after a cake, and cast Vineger on it, and rost it against the fyer, and in a lynnen clothe laye it hote to the syde, and vse Clisters or suppositers, or els take easy purgacions, so that the belye be nat costiue, and beware of colde and of eatynge of frutes, or newe breade, or newe ale, and of al thinges that dothe ingender ventolite.

The.34. Chapitre doth shewe of a kynde of furiousnes.

LImphaticarom is a barbarous worde, and is deriued of .ii. wordes of greke named Limphati and Carom, of the whiche doth come Limphatici which is to say mad or furious, runnyng about here and there as they? fantasy wyll leade them.

The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of a water and a wynd incluse or inclosed in the head, and it may come thorow peuyshenes in fettyng the mynd to much of an amours or louynge a thynge to muche.

A remedy.

Fyrst purge the head with gargarices and sternutacions and with pylles of Cochie, and kepe the patient in a close chamber, &

gyue

gyue to the patient warme meate.iii.tymes a daye, and do as it is specified in the Chapitres named Phrenitis and Mania in the Breuiary of healthe.

☞ The.35. Chapitre doth shewe of a kynde of bometynge.

LEpus marinus be the latin wordes. In englyshe it is named a peyne in the bely and wyll cause a man to bompt, and wyll cause the patiente to swete for peyne.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of colde, and of ventosite, and it doth dyffer from the colycke and the Iliacke.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst beware of colde, and than take a suppositer or two, and than take an easy purgacion, and beware of eayng of frutes, for this matter loke in the Breuiary of healthe.

☞ The.36. Chapitre dothe shewe of a cryche or an ache aboute the necke and the shulders.

LIpothomia is the arabe worde. In latin it is named Dolor Scapularum. In Englyshe it is named a cricke or an ache about the shoulders and the necke, and it wil pryncke, and styche, and ake.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes doth come of grosse fumes the whiche doth ascende by the veines to the afore sayd places, and it may come of abundance of reume or elles taknyge colde in those places, or els lyenge a wrye with the necke.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst kepe the necke and the shulders warme, than vse fricacions, and anoynt the place with the oyle of Anos, and purge the head and stomake with pylles of Cochee.

☞ The.37. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes loynes.

LVmbi is the latin worde. In greke it is named Phrenes. In Englyshe it is named the loynes. And dyuers impedimentes may come to them, as ache, sterknes, and such lyke.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of takyng of colde in the raygnes of the backe, or in medlynge to much with venerious actes, and it may come of a great strayne or of a great lyft or such lyke.

¶ A remedy.

☞ A Pyche cloth made with pyche and a lytle Turpentyne and ware, and Peper worne. iii. or. iiii. wekes is good, and the oyle of Alabaster, or els the oyle of scorpions is good.

¶ The. 38. Chapitre doth doth shewe of a consumption in olde men.

MAraſmon is the Araby worde. In latin it is named Conſumptio. In Englyſhe it is named a Conſumption, or a conſumynge of the body in aged and olde perſons.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come thorowe the dominion of an euil complexion that is dry grounde in aged perſons, and is not lyke Ptiſis, nor the etycke paſſion, for it is without a feuer.

☞ A remedy.

☞ The cheſeſt remedy for this matter, is good cherychyng, wher fore the Medecynes muſt come out of the kytchyn.

¶ The. 39. Chapitre doth shewe of a certeyne kynde of ſcabbes.

MAlum mortuum be the latin wordes. In Englyſhe it is named a kynde of ſcabbes the which moſt commonly be about the thies, the hammes, and buttockes.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a melancoly humour and ſome of theſe ſcabbes be wete and ſome be dryye.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrſte take a purgacion, and then vſe the medecynes the whyche be ſpecyfyed in the Chapitre named Scabies in the Breuiary of healthy.

¶ The

☞ The.40. Chapitre dothe shewe of the Isophagon or the Mery.

MEry or Isophagon be the Araby wordes, it is a gutte behynde the wesande thorowe the whiche the meate and drynke doth passe thorowe into the stomake, for it doth descende from epigloton to the orifyce of the stomake, for this matter loke in chapitre named Ysophagō in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of helth

☞ The.41. Chapitre dothe shewe of a blemyche in the eye.

MAcula is the latin worde. Aterphati is the Araby word. In Englyche it is named a blemiche in the eye, and some doth say it is when the eye is blodshottē.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come either of an euyll humour or els by some stroke, or suche lyke matter.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Take the white of two egges and beate it to a wateriche spume, than put towe into it and .iii. nyghtes lay it to the eye, and bynde it fast, and renewe it euery nyght. And for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Aterphati in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of healthe

☞ The.42. Chapiere doth shewe of fallynge awaye of the heares of the browes.

MAdarosis is the greke worde. And some doeh name it Milphosis. In latin it is named Oculorū morbus. In englyh it is named fallyng away of the heres in the eyelydes. The barbarus worde is named Madrosis.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

❧ This impediment dothe come eyther by some kynde of leprousnes, or els by some other kynde of sickneſſe.

☞ A remedy.

☞ For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Capillus in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of healthe.

The

The. 43. Chapitre dothe shewe of the kyndes of madnesse.

THere be. iiii. kyndes of madnesse, whiche be to saye in latin Mania, Melancholia, Frenisis, & Demoniacus They the whiche be maniake, in theyr madnesse be full of diuinacion, as thynkynge them selfe to coniure, or to create, or to make thynges that no man can do but God, and doth presume vppon supernaturall thynges, thynkynge that they can thynke or do the thynge the which is impossible for man to do. ✠ Melancholia is an other kynde of madnesse and they the which be infested with this madnesse be euer in feare and drede, & dothe thynke they shall neuer do well, but euer be in parell either of soule or of bodye or bothe, wherefore they do flee frome one place to another, and can not tell where to be except they be kept in safegarde. Frenisis is another kynde of madnesse, and it dothe euer come in a feuer they do raue and speke, & can not tell what they saye. ✠ Demoniacus or Demoniaci is an other kynde of madnesse. And they the whiche be in this madnesse be euer possessed of the deuyll, and be deuelyshe persons & wyll do much harme and euyll, worser than they the which be maniake, for maniake persons commeth of infirmites of the body, but demoniake persons be possessed of some euyll spirite, as it doothe appere in the Chapitre named Demoniacus. ☞ Also there is an other kynde of madnesse named Lunaticus the whiche is madnesse that dothe infect a man ones in a mone the whiche doth cause one to be gerysshe, and wauerynge wytted, not constant, but fantasticall. For al these matters loke forther in the Chapitres these wordes prenominated in the Breuiary of helthe.

The

¶ The.44. Chapitre doth shewe of a pellicle named the Myzacke.

Miraeh is the araby wozde. The Barbarous wozde is named the Mirac. In Englyshe it is named the Hiracke, the which is a pellycle, a cal oz a skyn the whi-che doth tye the intestynes, and guttes togyther, and is compounde of a fat and fleshely pannycle oz skyn with muscilages, the whiche may be relared, as it doth ap-pere in the Chapitre nomed Ruptura in the fyzste booke named the Bzeuiary of healthy.

☞ The.45. Chapitre doth shewe of the Mysentery that doth tye the Guttes togyther.

Mesenterium is the latin wozde. In Englyshe it is named the misentery whiche is a pellycle oz a skyn the whiche doth tye the guttes togethey, and it is com-pound of cozdes oz strynges, and fatnesse the which doth make a softe pannycle oz lygament, and some doth holde opynion that the mysentery and the myzacke is one pel-licle, and I could neuer espy in no belly that I haue sene open, that there is no mo skyns then the myozyffe and this afozesayde pannycle oz skynne, and the siphac the whiche doth holde in the guttes, as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Siphac in the fyzste booke named the Bzeuiary of healthy.

¶ Foz Miltosis, loke in the Chapitre named Madarosis

¶ The.46. Chapitre doth shewe of the Maselles.

Morbilli is the latin wozd. In Englyshe it is named the masels the which is a faynt sickenes.

¶ The cause of this syckenes.

¶ This syckenes doth come of a fleumatycke humour and of the corruption of bloud, and also one infected per son may infecte an other.

Are-

A remedy.

¶ Fyrst in the mornyng gyue the patiente to drynke a lytle Treacle or Mitridatum with a draught of stale Ale warme. And kepe the patient warme, and let hym nat eate nor drynke nothyng that is colde, nor for a space let hym not go in the open ayer, and ble lyghte meates of digestion for a space.

¶ The. 47. Chapitre doth shewe of the strynge or mary in a mannes backe.

NVca is the latin worde. In greke it is named Nucha In Englyshe it is named the newke which is the mary of the strynge in the backe bone, and it is muche lyke to the brayne of a mans heade in coloure and in it may be great debilitie and wekenes, and it may be burst or cut a sunder by some strype brose or fall, when the backe is broken a sunder, and yf the newke be broken it can neuer be made whole, the backe may be set agayne in joynt, howe be it there shall euer remayne a curuite and crokednes.

¶ A remedy to comforte the Newke.

¶ All restorative thinges doth cõfort the Newke and so doth swete wynes, as Muscadell, Basterde, Aligant, and the blage of Clary is good to eate soden or fried with the yolkes of egges, and euery thynge that is restorative is good.

¶ The. 48. Chapitre dothe shewe of a Synewe that is sponge.

NVreticus is the barbarous worde. In greke it is named Nureticos. And some latenist doth name it Neruicus. In Englyshe it is named sinewe sponge as I do take it nowe.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a strayne or a fall.

¶ A remedy.

☞ For this matter the oyle of Netes fote is good, and so is the oyle of Turpentine and suche lyke.

For

☞ For Napta loke in the chapitre named Bocium in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of health. D

¶ For Nebula loke in the Chapitre named Albugo in the Breuiary of health.

☞ The. 49. Chapitre dothe shewe of panyng or gappnge.

OScedo or Ossitacio be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Chasma. In Englyshe it is named peanyng or gapyng.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of vnlustines or els for lake of slepe, or els it doth come before a feuer or an ague.

¶ A remedy.

¶ The chefest remedy that I do knowe is to slepe enough, or els to exercise the body with walaynge or labourynge, for this matter loke in the Chapitre named Ossitacio in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of healthe.

☞ I haue redde De Ostocopo, but it is so longe agone that I haue forgotten what it is. And when I did make this boke I was there that I had no Auctours nor doctours to helpe me, but onely by my practyse.

☞ For Papule loke in the Chapitre named Clauus.

☞ The. 50. Chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes brest.

PActus is the latin worde. In greke it is named Itor. In Englyshe it is named a brest the which in a man may haue diuers diseases, as straines of the brest, shortnes of the wynde or some apostumacion or such like disease.

☞ The cause of these impedimentes.

¶ These impedimentes doth come of euyll dyet, or of surfetynge, or els takynge great colde vpon an heate, and it may come of superabundance of euyl humours.

Are-

P

A remedy.

Fyrste ble easy purgacions, and anoynte the breste with the oyle of swete Almons, or els take of the oyle of swete Almons, of Hennes greece, of freshe butter, of eche of them an vnce, of the mary of a Calues legge or legges, halfe an vnce, of ware halfe an vnce, compounde all this togyther ouer a softe fyer, and anoynte the breste diuers tymes, and ble Lotianum de pino to eate morynynge, noone, and at nyght.

The. xi. Chapiter dothe shewe of the precipitacion or fallynge downe of the Matrix or the Moder.

PRecipitacio matricis be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Propetia mitras. In englyshe it is named the fallynge downe of the matryx.

The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come dyuers wayes, as by euyll ordernynge of a woman when she is delyuered, or it maye come by the lubricitie of moyste humoures, it maye come by greate straynynge, or by a fall, or a brose or suche lyke matter.

A remedy.

If it do come of euyll ordernynge of a woman whan that she is deliuered, it must come of an vnexpert Mydwyfe. In my tyme as well here in Englande as in other regions and of olde antiquitie, euery Midwyfe shulde be presented with honest women of great grauitie to the Byshop, and that they shulde testify for her that they do present shulde be a sadde woman, wyse and discrete, hauynge experience, and worthy to haue the office of a Midwyfe. Than the Byshoppe with the counsel of a doctor of Physick ought to examine her, and to instructe her in that thynge that she is ignorannt, and thus proued and amitted is a laudable thynge, for and this were bled in Englande there shulde not halfe so many women myscary, nor so many chyldren perished in euery place in Englande as there be. The Byshop ought to loke on this matter. If the fallynge downe of the Matrix come any other wayes as is reherced, do as it is specified in the fallyng out of ones fonndmet. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Anus in the first boke named the Bzeuiary of helth, and also in the Chapitre named Matrix in the fyrste boke, &c.

The

The.52. Chapitre dothe shewe of a sore rennynge ouer the face.

Potigo is the latin worde. In Englysshe it is named a sore, a scabbe, or a skurfe that doth run oueral the face.

The cause of this impediment.

This impediment doth come of a menstruous humour ingendred in the generacion of the paciente or els of some blaste of wynde corrupted, or els of superabundance of reume.

A remedy.

First purge the head, and after that anoynt the face with creame, and the oyle of bytter Almons.

The.53. Chapitre dothe shewe of a gogle eye.

Petus is the latin worde. In Englysshe it is named gogle eyed. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Strabositas in the fyrste boke named the Breuiary of health.

The.54. Chapitre dothe shewe of a disease in the Lungnes.

Pulmonia is the latin word. In Englysshe it is named a collection of superfluites of a byle and a corrupte matter the whiche doth ingender some apostumacion And there be.ii. kyndes, the one is ingendred in the lunges and is named Pulmonia or Pipulmonia, and some doth name it Peripneumonia, the other doth cleue to the rybbes, and is named Pluritis, or Periplumonia, or Plurea, or Pluriſis, or Pluris, or Pluresia all is one thynge, saue that some wordes be barbarous wordes. For these diseases loke in the Chapitres named Peripneumonia, and Pluritis in the fyrst boke named the Breuiarye of health.

The.55. Chapitre dothe shewe of the pulses of a man.

Pulse

¶ Pvlse is the latin worde, In greke it is named Sphigmos. In englyshe it is named pulses. And there be xii. pulses the which doth take theyr originall of the vitall spirites, three of the whiche principal doth long to the herte, the one is vnder the lefte pape, the other two doth lye in the wrestes directly agaynste the thommes The brayne hath a respecte to. vii. pulses. iiii. be principall, and. iii. be minors, the. iiii. principall pulses dothe lye thus, two in the temples, and one goynge vnder a bone named the rycht turcle, and the other doth lye in the corner of the rycht syde of the nose. And there be. iii. minor pulses, the one doth lye in the corner of the lefte syde of the nose, and the other two doth lye vppon the mandibles of the two iawes. The lyuer hath a respecte to the two pulses, the which doth lye vpon the fete. By these pulses expert Phisitions and Chierurgions doth knowe by theyr knockynge or clapppnge, whiche principall member is distempered, & whether the patient be in peryll, yf any of the principal pulses do not knocke or clappe truely, keppng as true course as the mynutes of a clocke, the pacient is in peryll, howe be it the pulses must go with quicker agillitie then the mynutes of a clocke, for there is no perel in the pacient, so be it that they do kepe a true course in theyr knockynge without any pause or stoppynge, which is to say, if the pulse do gyue. v. knockes and do pause at the. vi. knocke, or els doth knocke. vii. knockes, and do pause at the. viii. knocke, or els doth knocke. x. knockes and doth leape ouer the. xi. and beginneth at. xii. knockes and so forth, the pacient is in perell or els not, for it is not in the agillitie, nor in the tarde knockynge of the pulses that the perel is in, but in the paulynge of the pulses is the danger and therfore in suche cases, let the Phisicion be circumspecte

spette for sincopacions, and soundynge of the paciente, and set hym vpryght in the bedde with pillowes and let one syt at the backe, and gyue the pacient dryncke, and let the pacient smell to rose water and vyneger, Or els smel to amber de grece, or els rubbe the pulles with aqua vite,

☞ The. 56. Chapitre dothe shewe of a white flawe or a blowe.

REduuie is the latin worde. And some doth name it Rediuia. The Barbarous worde is named Redimie, In Englyshe it is named a whyte blowe, or a whyte flaw, the which doth growe about the rote of the nayle, the grekes doth name it Paranochia, medecines may be had for this cause but my councell is not to medle with no chierurgy matters, for as muche as Phisitions wyll not meddel with it.

☞ The. 57. Chapitre dothe shewe of the raynes of a mans backe, and some do take it for the kydneys.

REnes is the latin worde. In greke it is named Nephroi. In englisch it is named the raynes of a mans backe the whiche may haue dyuers impedimentes, as ache, the crycke, and straynynge. &c.

¶ Good for the kydneys and Raynes.

¶ Bastarde, Muscadel, Aligant, and Ipocras, newe layd egges, and rere rosted, Clary fryed with yolkes of egges and suger. Kyde potage and all yonge flesche that doth sucke, and swete meates is good for the kydneys and the raynes of the backe, and these oyntmentes be good, Popylion oyle of Alabaster, oyle of Scorpions, and suche lyke,

☞ The. 58. Chapitre dothe shewe of shyeuels in a mannes face and handes.

RVge is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named shyeuels whiche is a runnyng together of the skin

in a mannes face and necke, or the forehead, and the hands, or other places.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come dyuers wayes, as by bendynge of the browes, leanesse of body, great sickenes age, and venerious actes, and suche lyke, and it doth sooner come to leane men then to fat men.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Anoynt the Face, forehead, necke, and handes with the pole of Costine, and vse the medecines that is vsed or writen in the Chapitres named Cutis, Facies, and Pulchritudo in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of healthe.

☞ The. 59. Chapitre dothe shewe of euyll takynge of the brethe.

Anfugium is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named an euyll takynge of the breth, for one shal take in more breth then he can expell.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impediment doth come of the lunges, or els of straytenes of the breste, and it maye come of greate syghynge.

¶ A remedy.

¶ Fyrst for this matter aboue in the Chapitre named Pectus, and in the Chapitres named Asthma and Disma in the fyrste boke you shall fynde remedies, and for this matter vse ptisanes.

☞ The. 60. Chapitre doth shewe of the pores in man.

Arcoides is the greke worde. In latin it is named Poore. In Englyshe it is named poores the whiche be in mans skyn, out of the which doth issue the sweate the whiche doth come out of mannes bodye. And in the tyme that the poores be open, and that the sweat dothe come forth. I do councell all men to take no sodeyn cold neyther to washe handes nor face, nor to go amonges any infectious people infected with leprousnes, or with the pestilence

pestilēce, feuers or agues, the sweatyng sickenes, or the smal pockes, the maisels, and suche lyke. And also to beware of contagious ayers, as drayghtes, dunghylles, prisons, dead cadauers, or caryn, comon pilling places, and suche lyke. And to resysteke sweatynge is good to take the pouder of rose leues, and myrtyls.

☞ The. 61. Chapitre doth shewe of. iii. kyndes of Scabbes.

SCabies is the latin worde. In greke it is named Psora. In Englysshe it is named scabbes. And there be iii. kyndes, named in latin Scabies lupinosa, Scabies furfuria, and Scabies sabina. In Englysshe it is named scabbes lyke hoppes, and scabbes lyke brayne, and scabbes lyke benes. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Scabies in the fyrst boke. &c.

¶ Scarificacio is named Scarification which is when a chierurgion doth with an instrument skotch and dothe cut lytle small cuttes dyuers tymes vpon a place that is appostumated.

☞ The. 62. Chapitre doth shewe of swellynge aboue nature.

SCirtus is the greke worde. In latyn it is named Tuber, In Englysshe it is an harde swellynge aboue nature. For al such swellynges you shall fynde in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of health sufficiente remedyes.

☞ The. 63. Chapitre dothe shewe of the synewes of the eyes.

SYrtigis is the greke worde. In latin it is named Nerui oculorum. In English it is named. ii. litle sinewes the one of the which doth stretch frō the right side of the brayne to the left eye. And the other sinew doth stretche from the lefte syde of the brayne to the ryght eye crosse

wyse. And yf any of them be broken the ryght syght of that syde is vterly perysshed.

☞ The. 64. Chapitre doth shewe of Slepe.

Sopor or Sompnus be the latin wordes. In greke it is named Hipnos. In Englysh it is named slepe and some doth slepe to muche, and some doth slepe to lytle, and some can not slepe.

☞ The cause of sleppynge to much

¶ The cause of to muche sleppynge doth come of a fleumatycke complexion, or els of greate graueditie in the head throwe reume, or els it may come throwe some greate disease, as the phrenyse, or pestilence & such lyke.

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst if the cause do come of reume in the head purge the head, yf it do come by any other syckenes, remoue the cause and take awaye the impediment.

☞ The cause of them that can not slepe.

¶ They that can not slepe, eyther it doth come of wekenes or lyghtnes of the brayne, or els of greate fastynge and sleppynge with an empty stomake, or elles throwe greate peyne and extreme syckenes, or els it maye come of studienge or musyng to much of some matter, in the whiche some personnes doth wade to farre, bryngynge them selfe into fantasyes

¶ A remedy.

¶ Take of Popylion an vnce and a halfe, of the oyle of Popy, of the oyle of water Lilies, of eche halfe an vnce, myxe this togyther and with towe laye it to the temples. Or els take of wylowe leues of Letuce, of the rynes of white Popy, of Violettes, of water Lilles, of Henbaine, of eche halfe an handfull, sethe this in the water of Sorel and Nyghtshade, and with towe lay it to the temples. Or els make a dormitary of Henbaine, and lay to the tẽples.

¶ The. 65. Chapitre dothe shewe of grosnes of the browes.

Silach

Sllach is the araby worde. In latin it is named Grossities palpebrum. In Englyshe it is named grosnes of the browes, haupnge reednes with viceracion, and fallynge away of the heares.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

☞ This impedimente doth come of a reumatycke humour distilling out of the head to the browes or els throwe some lepzouse humour.

☞ A remedy.

☞ Fyrste purge reume and anoynt the browes with the oyle of swete Almondes.

☞ The. 66. Chapitre doth shewe of grynpynge of ones tethe in ones slepe.

STridor dentium be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named grynpynge of ones teeth slepynge.

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impediment doth come of debilitie of the lacertes mouyng them violently, & it is a kinde of the crampe

¶ A remedy.

☞ Fyrst purge the head and stomake with the pylles of Cochee, and anoynt the iawes with the oyle of Musterde.

☞ The. 67. Chapitre dothe shewe of astunnynge or amased.

STupor is the latin worde. In Englyshe it is named astunnynge or amased, or suche lyke.

☞ The cause of this impedimente.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther by a feare or a palsie, or els of some great doubt or admiracion.

☞ A remedy.

☞ If it come of a Palsie, loke in the Chapitre named Spasmos in the fyrste booke named the Brenary of health. If it do come otherwyse, refrayne from the causes aforesayde.

☞ The. 68. Chapitre doth shewe what is a Sinteresey.

SYnteresis is the greke worde. In latin it is named Attencio or Conseruacio bona. The barbarous worde

is named Sinderesis. In Englyshe it is named a power of the soule, the whyche doth reluct agaynst vyces and synne, and redargueth or reprehendeth synne, hauyng euer a zele to kepe his soule clene.

☞ The. 69. Chapitre dothe shewe of the passion of the Splen.

SPlenatica passio be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named the passion of the splene.

¶ The cause of this impediment.

☙ This impediment doth come by thought, anger or care, or sorowe, of imprysonment, of feare and dreade and for lacke of meate and drynke. Also it may come of great solytudnes, or solycytudnesse to study, or to be occupied about many matters.

¶ A remedy.

☞ The chefest remedy for this matter is to vse honest and mery company and to be iocunde and nat to muse vpon no matter, but to leaue of at pleasure, and nat to study vpon any supernaturall thynges, specially those thynges that reason can nat comprehende nor vse nat to leane or stoupe downe to write or rede, and beware of slepe the after none, and vse the medecines, the whyche be expressed in the Chapitre named Splen in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of healthe.

☞ The. 70. Chapitre doth shewe of Skales that may be on the skyn and flesche.

SQame is the latin worde, In Englyshe it is named skales, whyche is a kynde of skabbes that doth lye on the skyn and flesche.

☞ The cause of this impediment,

☙ This impediment doth come of coler adusted, or els of melancoly. For a remedy loke in the Chapitre named Scabies in the fyrst boke, &c.

¶ The. 71. Chapitre doth shewe of Syghynge or sobbynge.

SVspirium is the latin word, in greke it is named Scenagmos, in Englyshe it is named syghing or sobbing

The

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come eyther by thoughte or pencifulnes, or els by feare, or weppynge, or by replecti on, or by some euyl corruption in the stomake.

¶ A remedy

Fyrst after euery sygh make an hem, or cough after it, and ble nyght and mery company, and muse not vpon vnkyndnes, and yf it do come of the corruption of the stomake, fyrst purge the stomake and then ble to eate a rase of grene gynger, and drynke a drought or two of wyne, and ble to eate in sauces the pouder of myntes.

☞ The. 72. Chapitre doth shewe of drawynge vp of the mouth towarde the eare.

TOrtura is the latin worde. In Englisch it is named a drawynge vp of the mouth towarde the eare.

☞ The cause of this impediment.

¶ This impediment doth come of a spasmouse cause, some doth saye that it is a palsie, but it is a kynde of a crampe.

¶ A remedy.

Fyrst ble a gargarice, and then frycacions or rubbynges with mustard, reducyng the mouth and lyppes contrarily. For this matter loke in the Chapitre named Tortura in the Breuiary of health

☞ The. 73. Chapitre doth shewe of a mannes brine.

VRina is the latin. In greke it is named Curia. In Englysh it is named an vrine. The latyn worde is named Vrina (as Egidius doth say) is derined out of a worde of greke named Vryth, which is to say in latin Demonstracio. In Englyshe it is named a demonstracion or shewynge: for by the vrine the humayne disposicions be shewed.

¶ In vrines or water there be many thynges to be considered and marked: fyrste to marke the quantite of

the vryne, then is to be marked the .iii. regions with the circle, then to knowe the .xx. colours of vrynes, and the xx. contentes, and what all this doth signifye.

¶ Fyrste as concernynge the quantitie of an vryne yf the vryne be but lytle in quantitie it is an euyll signe. If there be a good quantitie that the regions may be apartly & distinctly decerned with the circle, it is a good signe.

¶ Secundarylye as concernynge the regions. The superial region with the circle doth perteyne to the head and brayne. The mediall region doth perteyne to the hert, the lunges, and the stomake, and to al other official members whiche be aboue the midryffe named in latin Diaphragma. The infertal region doth perteyne to the lyuer, and to the kydneis, and the raines of the back and to other infertall members. And by the contentes & the colours the whiche be in the aforesayd regions, an expert phisition shall knowe what greke, sickenes, or diseases, any man or woman hath in theyr body as it shal be declared more playnely in the colours and contentes.

¶ Thyrdely as concernynge the circles of the vrynes the whiche doth shewe the disposicion of the brayne and of the head.

❧ Yf the circle be wanne or whytysshe it doth signifye a reumatycke head, & there is peyne in the hynder parte of the head.

❧ If the cyrcle be thycke, it doth signifie abundance of reume about the brayne.

☞ Yf the circle be watersshe of colour it doth signyfye great frigidicie and wekenes about the brayne lettyng the brayne to cast out superfluites.

¶ If the cyrcle be purple of colour and thycke, it doth signifye ache in the hynder parte of the head.

❧ If the cyrcle be pale and thyn of colour, it doth signifie

tle distemperance and coldnes in the left side of the head
¶ If the cyrcle be reed and thyn of colour it doth signifie peyne in the ryght side of the head comyng of coler
¶ If the cyrcle be blewyshe lyke to lead, it doth signifye the fallynge syckenes, and the apoplexi and mortification of the brayne.
☞ The cyrcle the whiche is grene in colour, in a feuer doth signifye peyne in the head commynge by coler, and if it do continue it wyl ingender an impostume the whiche wyll cause a frenysy.
☞ The circle the whiche is quauerynge or quakynge doth signifyy peyne in the raynes of the backe.
☞ The cyrcle the whiche is blacke in colour doth signifie mortification or deeth.

¶ Of the.xx. contentes in an vrine and fyrst of the ipostasy.

THe ypostasy is one of the chefest thinges to be marked in an vrine, the hypostasy is the substance of the vryne. I do not speke here of the quantitie of the vryne, but of the qualitie of the substance the whiche is within the vrine, the which doth hange lyke a piene apple in an vryne, except the vryne be broken and turned out of his proper nature, or els that the pacient making the vryne be of great debilitie, or that the vryne be caried, and so the Ypostasy broke, al other vrines hauyng a resydence moste comonly hath an ypostasy, the whiche if it be whyte it is laudable, and if it be blacke: it is no good signe. For this matter a man must marke whether the ypostasy be more in the supertall region, then in the medtall region, or the inferial region, or whether it doth holde or hange vniuersally in al the regions a lyke. And also to marke whether it be whole, round, or fract, and also to knowe what tyme in the daye it doth fal to his resydence, ¶ if the vrine be caried, the ypostasy must nedes

be fracted as I saye and haue no residence, wherfore I do aduertise all men and women the whiche woulde haue their vrine truly sene, let them sende for an expert Phisicion the whiche may se the vryne with the ypostasy vnfracted, and not be caried neicher a horsebacke nor a foote, lest the phisicion be decepued, and the paciente put to hinderance. Many men wyl saye suche a doctour of phisicke and suche a man that vseth the practyse of phylycke, can tell this and that and so forth. And I do say that an vryne is a strumpet, or an harlot, for it wyl lye, and the best doctour of Phisicke of them all maye be decepued in an vryne, and his cunnyng and learning not a iote the worse. I had rather to se the egestyon of a sycke person, then the vryne, bothe be good to loke on as it doth appere in the Chapitre named Egestio, in the fyrst boke named the Breuiary of health, &c. I reed or greue ypostasy is no good sygne.

¶ Of the spume of vrynes.

THe spume of an vrine is a froth the which is whyte and doth lye vpon the vryne. And there be .iii. kindes whiche be to saye, a wyndy spume the which is full of burbles, and that doth signifie greate ventositie and much viscosite in the body.

¶ The second spume is lesse then the fyrst, and it doth signifie fleume and corruption in the stomake.

✣ The thyrde spume is lyke the some of a Borses mouth and it doth hange togyther without breakynge, and it doth signifye vnkynde heate about the lyuer, or els of euyll humours within the body: or els it maye come of both, that is to say, of ebullycion of the lyuer, or of agilitie of euyll humours.

☞ If the spume be yelowe, it doth sygnyfye distemperance of the lyuer ingendrynge the yelowe Jawnes.

If

If the spume be grene, it doth signifye the grene Jawnes or the grene sickenes named in latin Agriaca.

¶ If the spume be blacke, it doth signifye the blacke Jawnes, or moztification, except menstruousnes, or a greate bzose doth demonstrate the contrary.

¶ Of burbles in bzines.

There is a dyfference betwyxt a spume and burbles of the spume I haue spoken of, and there be two kyndes of burbles, the one is resident or permanent, and the other is not resident nor permanent. Resident burbles doth signyfye ventositie intrused in the body, or els of a sickenes that hath continued longe, and wyl continue without remedy be founde.

¶ The burbles whiche be not permanente but dothe breake quickly doth signifie debilite or wekenes.

¶ Burbles cleuynge to the vrinall, doth signifie that the body is repleted with many euyll humours.

¶ Burbles also doth signifye the stone in the raynes of the backe, named in greke Nephresis, and in latin Calculus in renibus.

¶ Of cloudes in bzynes.

Cloudes in vrynes be muche lyke a spyder webbe and it doth signifye euyl dygestion cõmyng thorow the imbecillitie of the lyuer and wekenes of the stomake

✤ If the cloudes be reddysshe, it doth signyfye that the sycknes is very sharpe and stronge.

¶ If the cloudes be yelowysshe, swart, or of purple colour, it doth signifye califaction of the lyuer.

¶ If the cloudes be fattysshe, it doth signifye vnkynde heat in the spirituall members, and wastynge of naturall moysture in man.

¶ Of slymy and congelate matter in an vrine lyke the white of a rawe egge halfe decocted.

If

YF there do appere in anye vrine a slimy matter lyke the white of a rawe egge, it doth signifie peyne in the raynes of the backe, and in the issue of the bladder, & peyne about the foundment, and in the heed of the yerd, and yt it be not holpen betyme the pacient shall dye of that infyrmyte.

☞ Of dystyllacions of nature.

WHan I dyd dwell in Scotlande and dyd practice there Physicke I had two lordes in cure that had distyllacion lyke to nature, and so hath many men in al regyons. For this matter let no man dismaye hym selfe, for it is a thynge sone holpen, as it dothe appere in the fyrst boke in the chapitre named Gomorrhea passio in the Breutarye of healthe.

¶ Of matter and fylthe issewynge with the vrine.

YF there be any matter or fylth in the residence of an vrine, on any vlcerus matter, eyther it doth come from the raynes of the backe, or els from the bladder, or els from the lyuer, yf it doo come frome the raynes of the backe, the pacient dothe fele peyne about the loynes and flankes, yf it do come from the bladder, the pacyent doth fele peyne about the share, yf it come from the lyuer, the pacient doth fele peyne about the ryght syde.

☞ Of fatnesse in an vrine.

DYuers tymes a fatues lyinge vpon an vrine doth signifie consumynge of nature, or els dysoluynge of the kidneys and the fatnes of the raynes of the backe and here is to be noted that there is .ii. kyndes of fatnes in an vrine, the one is greasy and the other is of an oyley substance: if it be greasy it doth signifie debilitie and wekenes, and wastyng of nature, yf it be oylyshe it doth signifie a feuer hectycke, or els some other sickenes that wyll fall to the pacient shortly after.

Of

☞ Of a blody vrine.

AN vrine the whiche blode hath turned it into rednes dothe come .iii. maner of wayes, it maye come from the lyuer, it maye come from a vayne named Kyli, or els it maye come from the bladder, yf it do come from the bladder, the vrine wyll stynke and the substance wyll fall to the bottom, and the pacient feleth payne in the share and bladder and the perde, yf the blode do come frome the lyuer the vrine is clere blouddy the and the pacient dothe fele payne in the ryght syde, yf it do come of a vaine named Kyli, than some vaines the which hath a recourse to that vayne is vroken and the bloude so stillynge from the vayne doth make it blodythe, also bloude maye come in an vrine frome the raynes of the backe and than into the bladder, and than the pacyent dothe fele payne and pyckynge in the raynes of the backe the whiche dothe come of the rasynge of a stone in one or other condyte or syde.

¶ Of grauell in a mannes vrine.

Dyuers tymes grauel doth issue out with vrine and there be .iii. kyndes of grauell, whiche be to saye, reed grauell, blacke grauell, and whyte grauell, yf the grauell be whyt the it dothe signifie that the pacyent hathe or shall haue the stone ingendred in the bladder, yf the grauell be reed the stone dothe ingender in the raynes of the backe, and yf the grauell be blacke it is ingendred of a melancoly humour.

¶ Of an vrine the whiche hath a content lyke chopped heares.

YF in an vrine doo appere a content lyke as heares were chopped in it: it dothe signifie resolucion and wastynge in the raynes of the backe.

¶ Of an vrine the which hath a content lyke bran.

A Furfurouse water or vrine that is lyke as branne were in it, doth signifie an vnkind heat with a consumpcion

ſūption, and if the patient haue no feuer the bladder is ſcabbed or ſkurute.

¶ Of an vryne the which hath a content lyke ſcales.

AN vryne in the whiche is a contente lyke ſkales bygger then a furfurouſe content, it doth ſignifye longe ſyckenes, and yf it be thycke and heuy, it doth ſignifie mortification.

¶ Of an other ſorte of ſcales in the content of an vryne.

IN this matter take good hede, that thou do marke a furfurous vryne from a ſquamus water, and a ſquamus water from a ſkaly water, for as I ſayde the furfurus water is lyke bran, and doth ſignifie as I haue ſayde. The ſquamus water ſome what bygger then the flakes of bran, doth ſignifie a conſumption, but a ſkalye water lyke to the ſkales of fiſches doth demonſtrate a feuer etycke.

☞ Of motes in an vryne.

MOtes in an vrine be like the motes the which doth fall and aſcende in the ſonne ſhynynge in at a doore or wyndowe, doth ſignifie the goute or corruption of humours in the inferiall partes, and reume is a greate matter in this cauſe.

¶ Of diſtillacion of nature with the vryne.

YF nature do appere in an vryne, it doth ſignifie that ſome polucion or deceperynge of nature was had lately before, if no ſuche thynges were before had but did come by chaunce or debilitie it doth ſignifie the palſye, or the fallyng ſickenes, or the apoplexy or ſuch like

☞ Of a content in an vryne lyke vnto aſhes.

A Content in an vryne lyke to aſhes, doth ſignifye the pyles and the emorodes, or a womans flowers or termes, or peyne in the inferiall partes.

☞ Of rawe humours in an vryne.

In

An vryne the which hath rawe humours in it, yf they do lye in the bottome of the vryne it doth signifie peyne in the raynes of the backe, and sometyme in the codde, and if the humours be in the mydle region, it doth signifye wynde in the stomake and in the guttes & excesse of meate and drynke, yf the humoures be in the supreme region, it doth signifie an euyl splene, a reumatycke head and shortnes of wynde.

Of the colours of vrynes, and fyrst of a blacke vryne.

In this matter I wyll begynne fyrste with a blacke water, and so wyl ende with a blacke water. All auctours in maner affyrmeth and doth say, that it is impossible to make whole them the whiche be sycke, in whose vrynes any nygredytie or blackenes hath dominion, I was of that opinion my selfe vnto the tyme that I was oft deceyued and proued this matter contrary, as I wyl reherse. I dyd practyse physicke fyrst in Scotlande, and after that I had tarted there one yere, I returned then into England and dyd come to a towne in yorkeshire named Cuckold where a bocher had a sonne that fel out of a hyghe haye tycke: and his water was brought to me, and when I dyd se the vryne blacke, I dyd iudge death accordyng to the sayeng of such auctours as I had redde, this not withstandynge, the father of the chylde dyd desyre me to giue his sonne (so sore broled) a medecine for a brose & the patient recouered. Also maister Edmonde Shoūt-person had a frenche preste named syr Iames, the whiche dyd fal out of the toppe of an elme at his place at Wheley, & he beyng spetheles and as deade: for a space God and I recouered hym, his blacke vryne not withstandynge.

A womā

A woman in Scotlande haupnge the blacke Jawnes, haupnge a blacke water was recouered vnder my handes at Lythco with the lowgh beyonde Edynborowh. Also dyuers menstruouse women beynge grosse or corrupted haupnge theyr termes, dyuers tymes wyll haue a blacke water and yet in no maner of parell. All other blacke waters dothe demonstrate death.

¶ Of a blewysche vrine.

An vrine which is blewe or blewysche doth signifie eyther a flyxe or els an Hiedropsie, and payne and displeasure in the lyuer.

¶ Of a whyte water lyke mylke.

¶ An vrine lyke to mylke or haupnge a mylkysche colour doth signifie payne in the splene, and eupll digestion and a colde lyuer, and also suche waters dothe shewe infection of the pestylence, and wormes and the kyndes of hiedropsies,

¶ Of a whyte water lyke water or glasse.

An vrine that is lyke water or glasse, dothe signifie exteme in takynge to muche drynke, or els paynes in the raynes of the blacke, and Jpocrates sayeth in his aphorismus that a whyte clere is eupl in nefretycke & a frantycke person, and Theophilus affirmeth the said wordes in hys iudiciall of vrines, and J do saye that they the whiche dothe drynke muche shall haue a whyte & thyn water and perauenture haue none of these aforesayde impedimentes, and yet the lyuer is distempered.

¶ Of an vrine named in greke Jnopos the whiche is a dimme water.

An vrine that is dymme and darke dothe sygnifye adustion of blode, and loke what iudgement is geuen in an vrine named Kianos, & that is to be iudged here in Jnopos, for these vrines doth take their coloz of the super

fluitie

fluitie of bloud, or els these vrines be ingendred of the dystemperance of the lyuer, for as much as the lyuer can not deuyde the pure from the vnpure, and if any of these two aforesayde vrynes haue no residence in the bottom of the vryne with a feuer, it doth signifie death, and without a feuer it doth demonstrate eyther some kyndes of the gout or hiedropsies, or els skabbes.

☞ Of an vryne that is grene of colour.

¶ An vryne that is grene doth signifye adustion of coler. The phisitions in Grece and in Constantinople doth determyne that a reede vryne dothe signifie adustyon of coler: howe be it, yf it be a grene water, it doth come of coler: and it doth signifye the grene Jawnes or the grene syckenes, and resolucion of the natural humiditie of the pacient.

☞ Of an vryne that is grenysshe.

¶ An vryne that is grenysshe doth signifye adustion of bloud the which doth induce the yelow Jawnes and the turnyng of a mans natural complexion into vnnatural.

¶ Of an vryne that is darke or a dymme grene.

☞ An vryne that is darke and dymme grene, doth signifye adustion coler and melancoly, and doth induce the blacke Jawnes.

☞ Of an vrine that is falowe named in greke Xyzopos.

❧ An vrine that is falowe lyke the heare of a falowe beast: doth signifie an hiedropsie or a wynde vnder the syde, or the stone in the raynes of the backe, or apostumacion in the longes and fleume.

☞ Of a yelowe vrine.

❧ An vryne that is yelow lyke the yelowyshenes of an hozne of a lanterne that is vryght: doth signifye that melancoly hath great dominion in the body, and yf there be any thynge of watersyshe colour, it doth signifie that fleume hath great dominion in the body.

☞ Of an vryne named Caropos.

An vryne the whiche is betwyxt whytyshe and yelowyshe of colour: doth signifye abundance of fleume & melancoly and vnperfecte digestion, and if there be any sande or grauel in it, it doth signifye the stone.

☞ Of an vryne that is pale.

☞ An vryne that is pale of colour doth signifye abundance of fleume, and yf it be spysse or thycke, it doth signifye a cotydyane, and yf it be remysshe, then is there great coldnes in the body.

☞ Of an vryne that is palysshe.

¶ An vryne that is palysshe doth signifye abundance of fleume and some coler, & great distẽperance of the body.

☞ Of a water that is citrine.

An vryne that is citrine, is a colour the whiche is betwyxt yelowe and reddysshe, and yf the vryne be bright, it doth signifye distẽperance of the spene, and if the vryne be thyn of substante, it doth sygnyfye distemperance of the lyuer, and yf such an vryne be ful of burbles it doth signifye that the lunges be out of order, and dysstemperated.

☞ Of a subcitrine vryne.

¶ An vryne that is subcitrine is a coloure the whiche is betwyxt a whytyshe colour and a yelow, and it doth signifye abundance of fleume myxt with coler.

☞ Of an vrine that is ruddy lyke vnto golde.

An vryne the whiche is ruddy like vnto golde doth signyfy a begynnyng of some sickenes ingendred in the lyuer and the stomake, and if it be thyn in substaunce it doth signyfye abundance of fleume the whiche wyll ingender some of the kyndes of feuers.

☞ Of an vryne that is ruddysshe dymmer then golde.

¶ An vryne the whiche is ruddysshe somwhat dymmer then golde doth signyfye in chyldren distemperance, in

aged

aged persons it is a good sygne of health: so be it the contentes be good, for wyse and experte Phisicions dothe iudge more by the contentes than by the colours of vrines, for there is not the wisest Phisicion liuynge: but that (I beynge an whole man) may deceyue him by my vryne, and they shall iudge a sickenes that I haue not: nor neuer had, and all is thorowe distemperaunce of the bodye vsed the day before that the vryne is made in the mornynge, and this I do saye as for the colours of vrynes is a strumpet or a harlot, and in it many phisicions maye be deceyued, but as touchynge the contentes of vrynes experte phisicions maye knowe the infyrmyties of a pacient vnfalyably.

☜ Of an vrine which is as redde as a burnynge cole.

¶ An vryne the which is red of colour lyke burnynge coles doth signyfye a feuer, or els inflammacion of the lyuer, and yf the vryne be coludy, it doth signyfy a plurefye, and yf the vryne be thycke, then the bloud is infected, and yf the vryne be thyn and cloudy it doth sygnyfy that coler abundeth.

☜ Of an vryne that is reed as bloud.

¶ An vryne that is reed lyke bloud and doth stynke, it doth signyfye a putryfyed feuer, or els some impedimente in the inferyall partes.

☞ Of an vryne that is reddyshe lyke watery she bloud.

An vryne that is lyke watery she bloud doth signyfy putrifaction or corruption of the inferyall partes and representeth those thynges that an vrine the which is red

☜ Of a blacke water.

¶ I sayde that I wolde begyn with a blacke water, and so ende with a blacke water, A blacke water dothe signyfye except in certeyne causes, as I haue shewed in the begynnynge of this Chapitre, death.

¶ To knowe a womans water from a mans water after the course of physycke, it is a dyffycyle thyng, for al the rules of physycke sayth that a womannes water is more rempsse then a mans water, and that a womannes water hath lytle spnme or none, except she be with child that she be past bearynge of chyldren, or haue retencion of her flowers, in suche women the vryne wyll be spumouse: and for as muche as they be ful of imbecillytye I wyl not pertracte of theyr vrynes for there then I haue done.

☞ Addicions for certeyne impediments.

A Froncle is a lytle impostume ingendred of a grosse bloud.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Take of the rote of white lylyes, of malowes, of eche. ii. vnces, stampe them together with swynes greece and make a playster, for the rest loke in the fyrst boke in the Chapitre named Elepmon.

☞ For a broken shynne.

¶ Take an olde Oken lefe that is gentyll and fyne, and laye it to the sore or place, but fyrst washe the place with whyte wyne, yf nede shal require.

¶ Dislocation is when a bone is out of ioynt.

☞ For one that hath loste his speche or tonge rayed.

¶ If one haue lost his speche, eyther it is chorowe some great syckenes, or els chorowe a palsye.

☞ A remedy.

¶ Take a grayne of castory and lay it on the tonge, and do so thre tymes and vse gargaryces. If one be tonge tyed, there is vnder the tonge a strynge the which must be cut when the sygne is not in the head nor in the throte, and washe then the mouthe with whyte wyne, or with a lytle secke and water of plantayne, and vse peralogodion nimphitum or pera sacra logolii. Chyldren that can not speake vnto the tyme that they do come to a certein age, doth speke these. iii. wordes. Aua, Acca, Agon. Aua doth signifye father, Acca doth signifye ioye or myrth, Agon doth signifye dolour or sorow all infantes doth speke these wordes if a man do marke them, and what wa doth signifye when they crye, I coulde neuer rede of it, if it do signifye any thynge it is displeasure or not contented.

Tri

¶ Ttisera saraſenica, or els ſe ipentes fleſche eaten doth make an olde man yonge, ſuche thynges is much vſed in Turkey, and in chriſtentie in hyght countries.

Vvea is the latin worde. In Englyſche it is named a pellycle or a ſkyn in the eye the whyche doth couer a part of the eye named Chronea.

Somnia is the latin worde. In greke it is named Enipnia. In Englyſche it is named dreames.

¶ The cauſe of this impediment.

☞ This impedement doth come moſt comonly of wekenes or emptynes of the head, or els of ſuperfluous humours, or els of fantaſticalnes, or collucion, or illuſyons of the deuyll, it maye come alſo by god thorowe the good aungell or ſuch lyke matters: but ſpecially of fraction of the mynde and extreme ſickenes doth happen to many men.

☙ A remedy.

¶ For this matter vſe dormitary, and refraine from ſuch matters as ſhulde be the occaſion of ſuch matters and be not coſtiue. &c.

¶ Thus endeth theſe bokes to the honour of the father, and the ſonne, and the holy ghoſt to the profyte of all poore men and women. &c.

Amen.

✲

Here foloweth the table of this preſent boke,

The.i. Chapitre doth ſhewe of the diſtemperance of the ſtomake. fo.ii.

The.ii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of litle fat graines in the browes. Fo.eo.

The thyrde Chapitre doth ſhewe of hoore and of whyte heares. Fol. eodem

The.iiii. Chapitre doth ſhew of chaſyng vnder the eares. Folio. eodem

The.v. Chapitre doth ſhewe of Carbylages or gryſtles Fol. eodem.

The.vi. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a furfyt. Folio .iii.

The.vii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of agnelles in a mans fete. Fol. eodem.

The.viii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a mans nethe. Folio. eodem.

The.ix. Chapitre doth ſhewe of the pyles or ſwellynge in the foundmente. Folio eodem.

The. x. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a mans buttocke bones Fol.iiii.

The.xi. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a demoniake perſon which is poſſeſſed of the deuyll. Folio. eodem.

The.xii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of inuoluntary pyſſynge Folio.vi.

The.xiii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of emunctory places. Folio.vii.

The.xiiii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of the paſſion of the lyuer. Fol. eodē

The.xv. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a mans weſande Folio. eodem.

The.xvi. Chapitre doth ſhewe of excoriation. Folio. eodem.

The.xvii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of eructuations or belchyng Fol. eodem.

The.xviii. Chapitre. doth ſhewe of ſpyttyng of bloude thorowe a cough. Folio. viii.

The.xix. Chapitre doth ſhewe of the kyndes of fluxes. Folio eodem.

The.xx. Chapitre doth ſhewe of wormes of a mans body. Fol. eodem.

The.xxi. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a mans Jawes. Folio. eodem.

The.xxii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of pulſes or wheales vnnatural. Fo.ix.

The.xxiii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a mans lyne or lynees. Folio. eodem.

The.xxiiii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of groſneſſe. Folio eodem.

The.xxv. Chapitre doth ſhew of a mans gummes. Folio. eodem.

The.xxvi Chapitre doth ſhewe of openynge and cloſynge of the eyes. Folio eodem.

The.xxvii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of the.iiii. kyndes of the gout. Fo.x.

The.xxviii. Chapitre doth ſhew of a mans thyote. Folio. eodem.

The. xxix. Chapitre doth ſhewe of frantyckenes. Folio. eodem.

The.xxx. Chapitre doth ſhew of a mans flankes or ſhare. Fol. eo.

The.xxxi. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a mans bowels. Folio xi.

The.xxxii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of an harelypped perſon. Fol eodem

The.xxxiii. Chapitre doth ſhew of a mans lyde Fol.eodem.

The.xxxiiii. Chapitre doth ſhew of a kynde of furioulnes. Fol. eodē.

The.xxxv. Chapitre doth ſhewe of vometynge. Folio.xii.

The.xxxvi. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a cryeke in the necke and ſhoulders. Folio eodem

The.xxxvii. Chapitre doth ſhew of a mans ioynes. Fol. eodem.

The.xxxviii. Chapitre doth ſhew of a conſumption in old men. Fo.eo.

The.xxxix. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a certeine kynd of ſkabbes. Fo.eodē

The.xl. Chapitre dothe ſhewe of the Jlophagon or the mery. Fo. xiii.

The.xli. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a blemyſhe in the eye. Fol. eodem.

The.xlii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of fallynge away of the heares. Fol.eo.

The.xliii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of the kyndes of madneſſe. Foli.eodē.

The.xliiii. Chapitre doth ſhewe of a pellycle named the miracke Fo.xiiii

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¶ The.li. Chapitre doth shewe of the fallynge downe of the matrix. Fo.eo.
¶ The.lii. Chapitre doth shewe of a sore runnyng ouer the face. Fol. xvi.
✣ The.liii. Chapitre dothe shewe of gogle eyes. Fol. eodē
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✣ The.lv. Chapitre doth shewe of the pulses of a man. Fol.eodem.
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¶ The.lxx. Chapitre doth shew of skales that may be on the skyn and flesshe. Folio. eodem.
¶ The.lxxi. Chapitre doth shewe of syghynge or sobbyng. Folio.eodem.
✣ The.lxxii. Chapitre dothe shewe of drawynge vp of the mouth toward the eare. Folio.xx.
✣ The.lxxiii. Chapitre doth shewe of a mans vryne. Folio. eodem
✣ For a broken shynne. Fol.xxv.
✣ For one that hath lost his spethe or is tonge tyed. Folio.eodē.

Finis Tabulæ.

Imprynted at London in Flete-strete at the sygne of the George next to saynt Dunstones Churche by Wyllyam. Powell.

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between 1542 - 8

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Hermes print of the Itinerary of England

Many editions of the men of Gotham ascribed to Boorde.

see also Ziesche Andr. Boorde und de Quellen zu
Leipzig. Inaug.-Dis. 1901. 2003 e. 10
(Bodl.)

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" " 1587

R C P " 1547
" " 1557

S. P. L. " 1575

See colophon of Bk. i.

From the Keeper of the Archives,
Oxford.

The Museum House,
12 October 1916.

Dear Sir William,

I have searched the Register of Congregation and the Act Book of the Chancellor's Court for the year 1546 and some time previous, and have found no record of any examination of books by the University. I did not indeed expect to find any, for in 1546 the University was in the

any, for in 1546 the University was in the lowest state of humiliation and was completely under the heels of Henry VIII and his agents.

It seems to me that the examination of Andrew Borde's book was made in pursuance of the Statute of 1543 (34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 1) against the publication of 'books and writings in the English tongue' which taught anything contrary to the King's religion. All such books were to be 'abolished;'

but in order to ascertain whether their contents came within the Statute, it was evidently necessary to examine them. A book of which the title began with the word 'Breviary' would naturally need looking into.

looking into.

In the month after Boorde's book was examined, on 8 July 1546 a proclamation was issued giving a long list of English books condemned. It is printed in Cattley's edition of Foxe's Acts and Monuments, v. 565–568 (1858). This shows that the government was actively exercised on the subject at the time. The prohibited books were to be handed over for burning to the sheriff, mayor, or bishop's chancellor. There is no mention of any reservation

of University jurisdiction; and indeed the University, as I have said, was in too maimed a condition for its powers to be taken into consideration. Oxford had just only barely escaped being suppressed with the monasteries.

Why Boorde's book was examined at Oxford I do

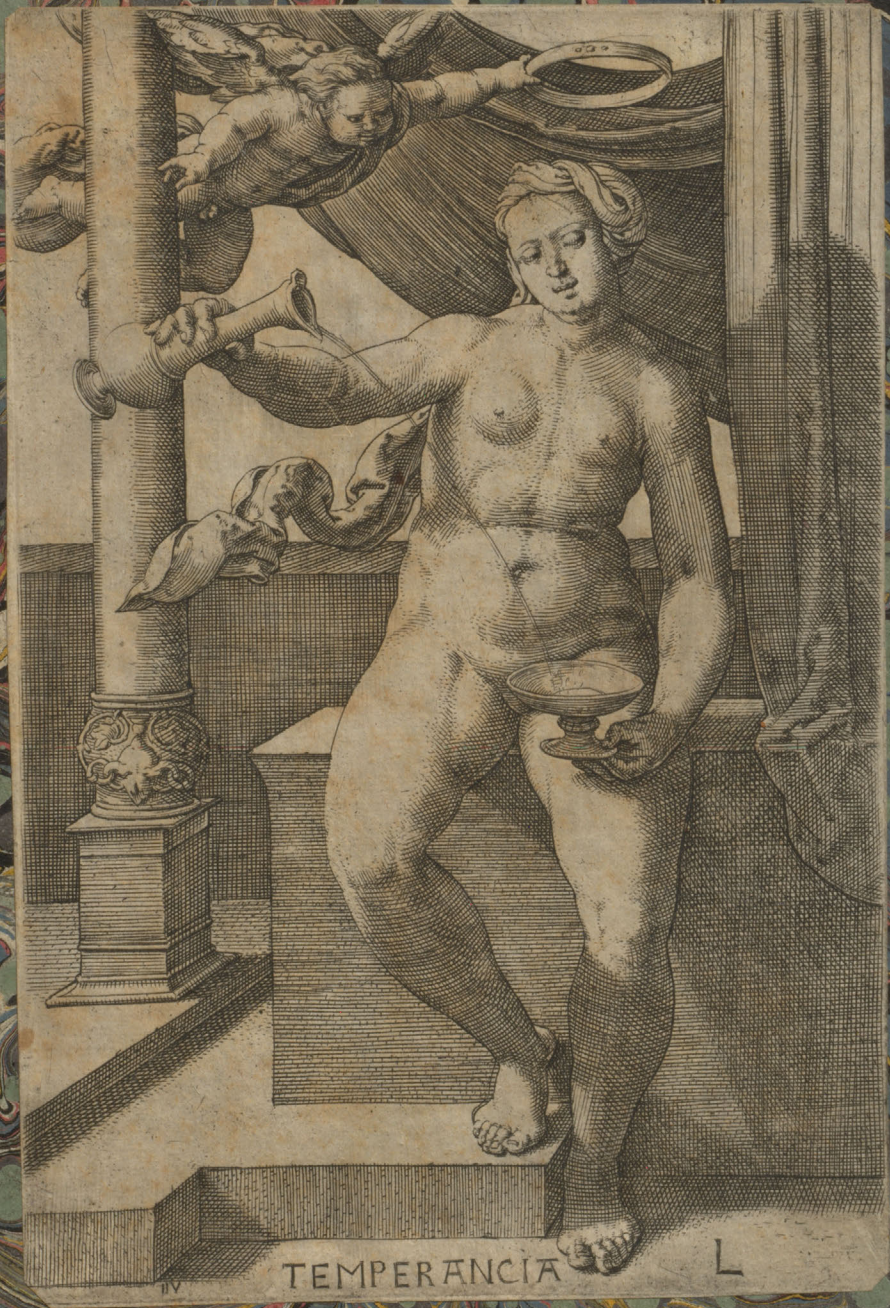
Why Boorde's book was examined at Oxford I do
not know. He had lately been living in the hospital
of St Giles' in the Fields. I can only suppose that
he chanced to be at Oxford at the time.

Believe me

Yours very truly

R. L. Poole.




TEMPERANCIA
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